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History Of Howard
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Missouri

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National Historical Co.
St. Louis
1883

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History of Howard & Chariton
Cos. Missouri: Written and Compiled
from the most Official Authorities and
Private Sources including a History of its
Townships Towns and Villages: Together with
a Condensed History of Missouri a reliable
and detailed History of Howard and
Chariton Counties: its Pioneer Record, Resources,
Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens,
General and Local Statistics of great Value,
Incidents and Reminiscences. Illustrated.

St Louis: National Historical Co.
1883.

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PREFACE.

The History of these counties has been written in many respects under trying circumstances. There has not been a lack of material, but the work of collecting and compiling the same into one homogeneous record, has been attended by many obstacles and perplexities.

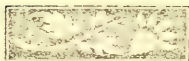
In presenting to the citizens of Howard and Chariton counties this History, it is with the full knowledge that there must necessarily be some errors found within its pages; otherwise it would be different from any work yet compiled by human hands, absolute perfection having never been reached, either in the historical or any other field of earthly labor. Nevertheless the publishers hope to have attained a very large measure of exactness in the compilation and arrangement of the almost innumerable incidents which are herein treated. These incidents have been gleaned from the memory and notes of the old settlers; and though an error here and there may seemingly occur, the reader must not hastily conclude that the history is in fault, but rather test his opinion with that of others familiar with the facts.

It has been a work of arduous labor and delicate responsibility to give a careful perusal to many old volumes and newspaper files, those daily records of bygone years. The old pioneer who has cheerfully narrated with clearness many important events, has been utterly unable to give the date which is so essential in a historical work. The county records and the files of the oldest newspapers have furnished much matter of inestimable value. How well the task of writing this volume has been performed the intelligent reader must judge.

To name all persons to whom the publishers are indebted for the facts herein contained, would be an undertaking of too great a magnitude; for there is scarcely a citizen of any prominence in the two counties who has not in some way contributed to the compilation of

this work. The editors and attaches of all the papers, the county officials, besides hosts of business men and private citizens, have done all in their power to advance the interests of this enterprise and contribute to the fulness and exactness of this History. It only remains for us to tender the people of Howard and Chariton counties our obligations for the courtesy extended to us and our representatives during the preparations of these annals. In the belief that our book will meet with a generous appreciation it is submitted to the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase in 1803 of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field whence he could the more effectively guard his newly-acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be secured to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the

people of Louisiana the first intimation they had that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them follows:—

“I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it: but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that

their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a meaure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: —

"The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less.

I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, 1803, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens were to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words:—

"Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said:—

"I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride."

These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by

the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the law of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with uncertainties in regard to free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly

flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations,
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes;
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Lineament," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3, 1805, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition up the Missouri with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen.

Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1821.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The State lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $12^{\circ} 2'$ and $18^{\circ} 51'$ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the State east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines

River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the State north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the State is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the State) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the State into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No State in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and State in the Union; with the whole valley of the Ohio; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

"Ay, gather Europe's royal rivers all—
 The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire's weight
 On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;
 Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
 Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
 To hide its terror in a sea of gloom;
 The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
 The fount of fable and the source of song;
 The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
 The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;
 The yellow Tiber, clog'd with Roman spoils,

A dying miser slumbering 'neath his gold;
 The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
 The Thames that bears the riches of the world;
 Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
 On Mississippi rolling prodigiously,
 Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
 Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Grand and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Lamine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River south of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 175 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber. — Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almsg-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate. — The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder,

except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies.—Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever-changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil.—The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, AND 1880.

Counties.	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	11,735
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,709
Barry	19,873	11,146	11,424
Barton	5,037	6,966	10,532
Bates	15,960	17,481	25,582
Benton	11,822	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	26,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,169	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,262	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,103	7,027	7,289
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,600
Carter	1,440	1,519	2,168
Cass	19,299	16,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,397	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,221
Christian	6,707	7,956	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,594	15,329	15,579
Clinton	14,693	13,638	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,712	9,311	10,703
Dade	8,683	11,689	12,557
Dallas	8,883	8,673	9,272
Davies	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,313
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Donlin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,625	18,590	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,435	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,752	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,813	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,334	32,621
Jefferson	15,330	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,618	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	18,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,860	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	15,110	20,616
Livingston	16,730	18,974	20,205

POPULATION BY COUNTIES--*Continued.*

Counties.	1876.	1878.	1880.
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,423
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,306
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,793	21,887
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,074
Miller	6,616	8,520	9,367
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	15,375	15,984	14,310
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	16,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,520	10,194
New Madrid	6,557	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,918
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,500
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	8,303	4,579	5,318
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,290
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,766	23,167	27,225
Phelps	10,506	9,919	11,365
Pike	23,076	22,828	20,716
Platte	17,332	15,948	17,352
Polk	14,415	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,553
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,508	19,173	22,751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	5,913	5,877
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,660
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,712	11,621	13,822
St. Genevieve	8,884	9,109	10,309
St. Louis ¹	351,189	..	313,888
Saline	21,672	27,687	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,831	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,600	12,507
Scott	7,217	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,256	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,924
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,233	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,005
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,505
Washington	11,719	12,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,681	12,175
Worth	5,604	7,164	8,203
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	..	..	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,108,414

¹ St. Louis City and County separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

SUMMARY.

Males	1,125,424
Females	1,041,389
Native	1,957,594
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,561
Colored ¹	145,006

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mould, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive.”

“The Bluff formation,” says Prof. Swallow, “rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque

¹ Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 20 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the State.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal-measures are full of fossils, which are always confined

to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Osinitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Enerinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Enerinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 35 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The Upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 300 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group:—There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone: The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are seventy-five feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the State. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal. — Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past — long before the existence of man — Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the State are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. A large portion of the State, has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux

City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embraces more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Greene, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has, in its rude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in twenty-one or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined, embracing about one hundred counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the State at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than seven thousand square miles. Mines have been opened

in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan, and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc. — Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dale, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the State, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble. — There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the State, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3rd Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime. — Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints. — Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri

River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs, good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard Counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University *campus* are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands.—Right of Discovery.—Title of France and Spain.—Cession to the United States.—Territorial Changes.—Treaties with Indians.—First Settlement.—St. Genevieve and New Bourbon.—St. Louis.—When Incorporated.—Potosi.—St. Charles.—Portage des Sioux.—New Madrid.—St. Francois County.—Perry.—Mississippi.—Loutre Island.—“Boone’s Lick.”—Cote Sans Dessein.—Howard County.—Some First Things.—Counties.—When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the “Province of Louisiana,” and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the “Old French War,” in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing

Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our Government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 36th parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indian Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and on August 10, 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1834, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen, then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:—

1. To France, with other territory.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory from Spain, back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana" and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10. In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the Government to recognize. Before the Government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of the settlements in the autumn of 1755. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the ninth day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Cair and William Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the ad-

vantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1795, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was for many years known as "Darham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois River, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796. Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Illinois, was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant

from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Hermann, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defence of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled on the Missouri River in Cooper's Bottom near the present town of Franklin, and opposite Arrow Rock.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
 Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
 And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
 Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis — Rufus Easton, post-master.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806 — Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in May, 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812 -- Council -- House of Representatives -- William Clark first Territorial Governor -- Edward Hempstead first Delegate -- Spanish Grant -- First General Assembly -- Proceedings -- Second Assembly -- Proceedings -- Population of Territory -- Vote of Territory -- Rufus Easton -- Absent Members -- Third Assembly -- Proceedings -- Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Counsellors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the session in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:—

St. Charles. — John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis. — David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve. — George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau. — George P. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid. — John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles. — James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis. — Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve. — John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau. — William Neeley and Joseph Cavebor.

New Madrid. — Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature in Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature, several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McCready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least — the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Ham-

mond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1811 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an appointment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neeley, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (For precise boundaries, see Chapter I. of the History of Boone County.)

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had

been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a State government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union—Agitation of the Slavery Question—“Missouri Compromise”—Constitutional Convention of 1820—Constitution presented to Congress—Partisan Resistance to Admission—Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report—Second Compromise—Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the “Missouri Question” was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

“In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,”

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. “Lower Louisiana,” her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the “Missouri Compromise,” of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent

measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th, 1819. — After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso: —

“*And Provided*, That the farther introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted — 79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word “convicted,” was adopted — 87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word “convicted,” which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed — 22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost and Congress adjourned. This

was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. The body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability, be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and

the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:—

Cape Girardeau. — Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper. — Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin. — John G. Heath.

Howard. — Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson. — Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln. — Malcom Henry.

Montgomery. — Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison. — Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid. — Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike. — Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles. — Benjamin Emons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve. — John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis. — David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington. — John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne. — Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the sixth of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention.

The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowades, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:—

“Provide1, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.”

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease,

“With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state: deep on his front engraver
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic” * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union), be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:—

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete.”

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers—Senators and Representatives to General Assembly—Sheriffs and Coroners—U. S. Senators—Representatives in Congress—Supreme Court Judges—Counties Organized—Capital Moved to St. Charles—Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution, the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, speaker, and John McArthur clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD--TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.

Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor	William Clark	1812-20
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OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.

Alexander McNair	1820-24
Frederick Bates	1824-25
Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates	1825
John Miller, vice Bates	1826-28
John Miller	1828-32
Daniel Dunklin, (1832-36) re- signed; appointed Surveyor General of the U. S. Lilburn W. Boggs, vice Dunklin	1836
Lilburn W. Boggs	1836-40
Thomas Reynold- (died 1844) . .	1840-44
M. M. Marauduke, vice Rey- nolds—John C. Edwards	1844-48
Austin A. King	1848-52
Sterling Price	1852-56
Truxton Polk (resigned)	1856-57
Hancock Jackson, vice Polk . .	1857
Robert M. Stewart, vice Polk . .	1857-60
C. F. Jackson (1866), office va- cated by ordinance; Hamil- ton R. Gamble, vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864.	
Willard P. Hall, vice Gamble . .	1864
Thomas C. Fletcher	1864-68
Joseph W. McClurg	1868-70
B. Gratz Brown	1870-72
Silas Woodson	1872-74
Charles H. Hardin	1874-76
John S. Phelps	1876-80
Thomas T. Crittenden (now Governor)	1880

Lieutenant-Governors.

William H. A. May	1820-24
Benjamin H. Reeves	1824-28
Daniel Dunklin	1828-32
Lilburn W. Boggs	1832-36
Franklin Cannon	1836-40
M. M. Marauduke	1840-44
James Young	1844-48
Thomas L. Rice	1848-52
Wilson Brown	1852-56
Hancock Jackson	1856-57
Thomas C. Reynolds	1860-61
Willard P. Hall	1861-64
George Smith	1864-68
Edwin O. Starnard	1868-70
Joseph J. Gravelly	1870-72
Charles P. Johnson	1872-74
Norman J. Coleman	1874-76
Henry C. Brockmeyer	1876-80
Robert A. Campbell (present incumbent)	1880

Secretaries of State.

Joshua Barton	1820-21
William G. Pettis	1821-24
Hamilton R. Gamble	1824-28
Spencer Pettis	1828-28
P. H. McBride	1828-30
John C. Edwards (term expired 1835, reappointed 1837, re- signed 1837)	1830-37
Peter G. Glover	1837-39
James L. Minor	1839-40

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT—Continued.

F. H. Martin	1845-49
Ephraim B. Ewing	1849-52
John M. Richardson	1852-56
Benjamin F. Messay (re-elected 1856, for four years)	1856-60
Modeste Oliver	1861-64
Francis R. Logan (re-elected 1868 for two years)	1864-68
Eugene F. Wengel (re-elected 1872, for two years)	1870-72
Michael K. McGrath (present incumbent)	1874

State Treasurers.

Peter Didier	1820-21
Nathaniel Simonds	1821-28
James Earlekson	1829-33
John Walker	1833-38
Abraham McClellan	1838-43
Peter G. Glover	1843-51
A. W. Morrison	1851-60
George O. Bingham	1862-64
William Bishop	1864-68
William Q. Dallmeier	1868-70
Samuel Hays	1872
Harvey W. Salmon	1872-74
Joseph W. Mercer	1874-76
Eljah Gates	1876-80
Phillip E. Chappell (present in- cumbent)	1880

Attorney-Generals.

Edward Bates	1820-21
Rutus Easton	1821-26
Robt. W. Wells	1826-36
William B. Napton	1836-39
S. M. Bay	1839-45
B. F. Stringfellow	1845-49
William A. Robards	1849-51
James B. Gardenhire	1851-56
Ephraim W. Ewing	1856-59
James P. Knott	1859-61
Aikman Welch	1861-64
Thomas T. Crittenden	1864
Robert F. Wingate	1864-68
Horace P. Johnson	1868-70
A. J. Baker	1870-72
Henry Clay Ewing	1872-74
John A. Hockaday	1874-76
Jackson L. Smith	1876-80
D. H. McIntire (present in- cumbent)	1880

Auditors of Public Accounts.

William Christie	1820-21
William V. Reeter	1821-23
Elias Barcroft	1823-26
Henry Shurlds	1826-28
Peter G. Glover	1828-37
Hiram H. Baber	1837-45
William Monroe	1845
J. R. McDermion	1845-48
George W. Miller	1848-49
Wilson Brown	1849-52
William H. Buflington	1852-56
William S. Moseley	1856-59
Alonzo Thompson	1859-68
Daniel M. Draper	1868-72
George B. Clark	1872-74
Thomas Holladay	1874-80
John Walker (present incum- bent)	1880

Judges of Supreme Court.

Matthias McGirk	1822-41
John D. Cooke	1822-23
John R. Jones	1822-24
Rufus Pettibone	1823-25
Geo. Tompkins	1824-45
Robert Wash	1825-37
John C. Edwards	1837-39
Wm. Scott, (appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assem- bly in place of McGirk, re- signed; reappointed	1844
P. H. McBride	1845
Wm. B. Napton	1849-52
John F. Ryland	1849-51
John H. Birch	1849-51
Wm. Scott, John F. Ryland, and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people, for six years)	1851
Gamble (resigned)	1854
Abiel Leonard elected to fill va- cancy of Gamble.	
Wm. B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath).	
Wm. Scott and John C. Rich- ardson (resigned, elected Au- gust, for six years)	1857
E. B. Ewing, (to fill Richard- son's resignation)	1859
Barton Bates (appointed) . .	1862
W. V. N. Bay (appointed) . .	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

John D. S. Dryden (appointed)	1862	D. H. Armstrong appointed for unexpired term of Bogy.	
Barton Bates	1863-65	F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881)	1875-81
W. V. N. Bay (appointed)	1863	George G. Vest	1879
John D. S. Dryden (elected)	1863	<i>Representatives to Congress</i>	
David Warner (appointed)	1865	John Scott	1820-23
Wallace J. Loveless (appointed)	1865	Ed. Bates	1824-28
Nathaniel Holmes (appointed)	1865	Spencer Pettis	1828-31
Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed)	1866	William H. Ashley	1831-36
James Baker (appointed)	1868	John Ball	1832-34
David Wagner (elected)	1868-70	Albert G. Harrison	1834-39
Philemon Bliss	1868-70	John Miller	1836-42
Warren Carrier	1868-71	John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years)	1839-44
Washington Adams (appointed to fill Carrier's place, who resigned)	1871	John C. Edwards	1840-42
Ephraim B. Ewing (elected)	1872	James M. Hughes	1842-44
Thomas A. Sherwood (elected)	1872	James H. Rolfe	1842-46
W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased)	1873	James B. Baslin	1842-50
Edward A. Lewis (appointed, in place of Adams, resigned)	1874	Gustavus M. Bower	1842-44
Warwick Hough (elected)	1874	Sterling Price	1844-45
William B. Napton (elected)	1874-80	William McDaniels	1845
John W. Henry	1874-80	Leonard H. Sims	1844-46
Robert D. Ray succeeded Wm. B. Napton in	1880	John S. Phelps	1844-60
Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1870, elected)	1878	James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned)	1844-55
T. A. Sherwood (re-elected)	1882	Willard P. Hall	1846-53
<i>United States Senators.</i>		William V. N. Bay	1848-61
T. H. Benton	1820-50	John F. Darby	1850-53
D. Barton	1820-30	Gluehrst Porter	1850-57
Alex. Buckner	1830-33	John G. Wilder	1850-56
L. F. Linn	1833-42	Alfred W. Lamb	1852-54
D. R. Archibson	1843-55	Thomas H. Benton	1852-54
H. S. Geyer	1851-57	Mordecai Oliver	1852-57
James S. Green	1857-61	James J. Lindley	1852-56
T. Polk	1857-63	Samuel Caruthers	1852-58
Waldo P. Johnson	1861	Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased)	1855
Robert Wilson	1861	Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1870, resigned)	1855
E. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson)	1863	Thomas L. Anderson	1856-60
J. B. Henderson	1863-69	James Craig	1856-60
Charles D. Drake	1867-70	Samuel H. Woodson	1856-60
Carl Schurz	1869-75	John B. Clark, Sr.	1857-61
D. P. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned)	1870	J. Richard Barrett	1860
F. P. Blair	1871-77	John W. Noel	1858-63
L. V. Bogy	1873	James S. Rollins	1860-64
James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy)	1879	Elijah H. Norton	1860-63
		John W. Reid	1860-61
		William A. Hall	1862-64
		Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled)	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

Henry T. Blow	1862-63	Aylett H. Buckner	1872
Sempronius T. Boyd, (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years.)		Edward C. Kerr	1874-78
Jesse W. McClurg	1862-66	Charles H. Morgan	1874
Austin A. King	1862-64	John F. Phillips	1874
Benjamin F. Loan	1862-69	B. J. Franklin	1874
John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased)	1863	David Rea	1874
John Hogan	1864-66	Rezin A. De Bolt	1874
Thomas F. Noel	1864-67	Anthony Itner	1876
John R. Kelsoe	1864-66	Nathaniel Cole	1876
Robert T. Van Horn	1864-71	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
John F. Benjamin	1864-71	R. P. Bland	1876-78
George W. Anderson	1864-69	A. H. Buckner	1876-78
William A. Pile	1866-68	J. B. Clark, Jr.	1876-78
C. A. Newcomb	1866-68	T. T. Crittenden	1876-78
Joseph J. Gravelly	1866-68	B. J. Franklin	1876-78
James R. McCormack	1866-72	John M. Glover	1876-78
John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned)	1867	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
Erastus Wells	1868-82	Chas. H. Morgan	1876-78
G. A. Finkleburg	1868-71	L. S. Metcalf	1876-78
Samuel S. Burdett	1868-71	H. M. Pollard	1876-78
Joel F. Asper	1868-70	David Rea	1876-78
David P. Dyer	1868-70	S. L. Sawyer	1878-80
Harrison E. Havens	1870-75	N. Ford	1878-82
Isaac G. Parker	1870-75	G. F. Rothwell	1878-82
James G. Blair	1870-72	John B. Clark, Jr.	1878-82
Andrew King	1870-72	W. H. Hatcher	1878-82
Edwin O. Stanard	1872-74	A. H. Buckner	1878-82
William H. Stone	1872-78	M. L. Clardy	1878-82
Robert A. Hatcher (elect.)	1872	R. G. Frost	1878-82
Richard B. Bland	1872	L. H. Davis	1878-82
Thomas T. Crittenden	1872-74	R. P. Bland	1878-82
Ira B. Hyde	1872-74	J. R. Waddell	1878-80
John B. Clark, Jr.	1872-78	T. Allen	1880-82
John M. Glover	1872	R. Hazeltine	1880-82
		T. M. Rice	1880-82
		R. T. Van Horn	1880-82
		Nicholas Ford	1880-82
		J. G. Burrows	1880-82

COUNTIES — WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair.....	January 29, 1841	Caldwell.....	December 26, 1836
Andrew.....	January 29, 1841	Callaway.....	November 25, 1840
Atchison.....	January 14, 1845	Camden.....	January 29, 1841
Audrain.....	December 17, 1836	Cape Girardeau.....	October 1, 1812
Barry.....	January 5, 1835	Carroll.....	January 3, 1833
Barton.....	December 12, 1835	Carter.....	March 10, 1870
Bates.....	January 29, 1841	Cass.....	September 14, 1845
Benton.....	January 3, 1835	Cedar.....	February 14, 1845
Bollinger.....	March 1, 1851	Chariton.....	November 16, 1820
Boone.....	November 16, 1820	Christian.....	March 8, 1840
Buchanan.....	February 10, 1839	Clark.....	December 15, 1818

COUNTIES, WHEN ORGANIZED — *Continued.*

Butler.....	February 27, 1840	Monroe.....	January 6, 1831
Clay.....	January 2, 1822	Montgomery.....	December 14, 1818
Clinton.....	January 16, 1833	Morgan.....	January 5, 1843
Cole.....	November 16, 1820	New Madrid.....	October 1, 1812
Cooper.....	December 17, 1818	Newton.....	December 31, 1838
Crawford.....	January 23, 1829	No. Laway.....	February 14, 1845
Dade.....	January 23, 1841	Oregon.....	February 14, 1845
Dallas.....	December 19, 1844	Osage.....	January 29, 1841
Davies.....	December 29, 1826	Ozark.....	January 23, 1841
DeKalb.....	February 25, 1845	Pemiscot.....	February 19, 1861
Dent.....	February 19, 1851	Perry.....	November 16, 1820
Douglas.....	October 13, 1857	Pettis.....	January 26, 1838
Dunklin.....	February 14, 1845	Phelps.....	November 16, 1857
Franklin.....	December 11, 1818	Pike.....	December 14, 1818
Gasconade.....	November 25, 1820	Platte.....	December 31, 1838
Gentry.....	February 12, 1841	Polk.....	March 13, 1835
Greene.....	January 2, 1833	Pulaski.....	December 15, 1815
Grundy.....	January 2, 1843	Putnam.....	February 28, 1845
Harrison.....	February 14, 1845	Ralls.....	November 16, 1820
Henry.....	December 13, 1814	Randolph.....	January 22, 1829
Hickory.....	February 14, 1845	Ray.....	November 16, 1820
Holt.....	February 15, 1841	Reynolds.....	February 25, 1845
Howard.....	January 22, 1846	Ripley.....	January 5, 1843
Howell.....	March 2, 1857	St. Charles.....	October 1, 1812
Iron.....	February 17, 1857	St. Clair.....	January 24, 1841
Jackson.....	December 15, 1826	St. Francois.....	December 19, 1821
Jasper.....	January 22, 1841	Ste. Genevieve.....	October 1, 1812
Jefferson.....	December 8, 1818	St. Louis.....	October 1, 1812
Johnson.....	December 13, 1834	Saline.....	November 25, 1820
Knox.....	February 11, 1845	Schuyler.....	February 14, 1845
Laclede.....	February 24, 1849	Scotland.....	January 29, 1841
Lafayette.....	November 16, 1820	Scott.....	December 28, 1821
Lawrence.....	February 25, 1845	Shannon.....	January 29, 1841
Lewis.....	January 2, 1833	Shelby.....	January 2, 1835
Lincoln.....	December 14, 1818	Stoddard.....	January 2, 1835
Linn.....	January 7, 1837	Stone.....	February 10, 1851
Livingston.....	January 6, 1837	Sullivan.....	February 14, 1845
McDonald.....	March 3, 1849	Taney.....	January 16, 1837
Macon.....	January 6, 1837	Texas.....	February 14, 1845
Madison.....	December 14, 1818	Vernon.....	February 17, 1851
Maries.....	March 2, 1855	Warren.....	January 5, 1833
Marion.....	December 23, 1826	Washington.....	August 21, 1813
Mercer.....	February 14, 1845	Wayne.....	December 11, 1818
Miller.....	February 6, 1837	Webster.....	March 3, 1855
Mississippi.....	February 14, 1845	Worth.....	February 8, 1861
Moniteau.....	February 14, 1845	Wright.....	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial law declared—Second proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosecrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosecrans—List of Battles.

"Lastly stood war—

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

To the HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for

four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the exe-

cution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the District will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR: I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am

greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed), of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Major Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have

openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe to the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property," etc.

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Lexington on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

October 28, 1861. Passage by Governor Jackson's Legislature, at Neosho, of an ordinance of secession.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. }
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862. }

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon, by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra, by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence. Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. — Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10. is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 13. Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864. Captain Bill Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the Civil War. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State: —

Fotosi, May 14, 1861.

Boonville, June 17, 1861.

Carthage, July 5, 1861.

Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.

Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.

Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.

Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.

Athens, August 5, 1861.

Moreton, August 20, 1861.

Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.

Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.

Norfolk, September 10, 1861.

Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.

Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.

Osceola, September 25, 1861.

Shanghai, October 13, 1861.

Lebanon, October 13, 1861.

Linn Creek, October 16, 1861.

Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.

Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.

Springfield, October 25, 1861.

Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Piketon, November 8, 1861.

Little Blue, November 10, 1861.

Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.

Mt. Zion Church, December 28, 1861.	Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.	Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
New Madrid, February 25, 1862.	Springfield, January 8, 1863.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.	Cape Girardeau, April 20, 1863.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.	Marshall, October 13, 1863.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.	Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.	Harrison, September —, 1864.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.	Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.	Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
Florida, July 22, 1862.	Glasgow, October 8, 1864.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.	Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
Kirkville, August 6, 1862.	Albany, October 27, 1864.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.	Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.	Centralia, September 27, 1864.
Independence, August 11, 1862.	

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Saes, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two

other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West — upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time — was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the *Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clamishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of October following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and landed in Clay, Carroll, Chillicothe and other counties, and selected in Carroll county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were teaching themselves in the East and in foreign portions of Europe, converts had constantly flowed to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 one of their leaders settled in the town of De Witt, in the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. De Witt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town — Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify C. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at De Witt), what they intended to do.

Cd. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to drive them from De Witt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, feeling justified, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men gathered near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to seek reinforcements. Troops from Saline, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Eleazer Price,

Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarsbel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Erickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Erickson should propose to the Mormons, that if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Carroll county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in De Witt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways — the result of their own acts — but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the first brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to Gen. Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their

families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hiram.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mastered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States, however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri,

called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment, A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Leland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Bracito, Sacramento, Cañola, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day.
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wind their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878:—

Indian Corn.....	93,002,000 bushels
Wheat.....	20,193,000 "
Rye.....	732,000 "
Oats.....	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat.....	46,400 "
Potatoes.....	5,415,000 "
Tobacco.....	23,023,000 pounds.
Hay.....	1,620,000 tons.

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and milch cows in the different States for 1879:—

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.
Maine.....	81,700		190,100
New Hampshire.....	57,100		98,100
Vermont.....	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts.....	131,000		190,700
Rhode Island.....	16,200		22,000
Connecticut.....	53,500		118,500
New York.....	808,000	11,800	1,448,200
New Jersey.....	111,500	11,400	152,200
Pennsylvania.....	614,500	21,500	828,100
Delaware.....	19,900	4,000	21,200
Maryland.....	16,800	11,300	100,500
Virginia.....	208,700	20,000	226,000
North Carolina.....	141,200	74,000	292,000
South Carolina.....	59,800	51,500	131,300
Georgia.....	110,200	97,200	273,100
Florida.....	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama.....	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi.....	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana.....	79,300	80,700	119,000
Texas.....	618,000	180,200	341,500
Arkansas.....	180,700	89,300	187,700
Tennessee.....	323,700	99,700	243,700
West Virginia.....	122,100	2,400	190,300
Kentucky.....	289,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio.....	712,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan.....	333,800	4,600	446,000
Indiana.....	688,800	61,200	424,200
Illinois.....	1,100,000	138,000	504,400
Wisconsin.....	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota.....	247,500	7,000	278,000
Iowa.....	770,700	42,400	676,200
Missouri.....	627,300	191,900	518,200
Kansas.....	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska.....	177,200	13,600	127,600
California.....	273,000	25,700	466,000
Oregon.....	100,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories.....	250,000	25,700	426,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,00. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows:—

States.	No.	States.	No.
Ohio.....	932,878	Missouri.....	965,829
Indiana.....	622,821	Wisconsin.....	472,103
Illinois.....	3,214,806	Kentucky.....	212,412
Iowa.....	569,703		

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER HEAD FOR EACH STATE.

States	Pounds.	States.	Pounds.
Ohio.....	210.47	Missouri.....	211.32
Indiana.....	19.80	Wisconsin.....	220.81
Illinois.....	225.71	Kentucky.....	210.11
Iowa.....	211.98		

From the above it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges of stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the

State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are operated in the State are the following:—

Missouri Pacific — chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and

zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied track-ways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000, and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city in the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and lugs \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Caesar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowd-

ing legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but with the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — "The Press."

The first constitution of Missouri provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820) the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public-school system, in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were, to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices, they naturally thought that the training received at public schools could not be otherwise than defective; hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared

to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander or more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

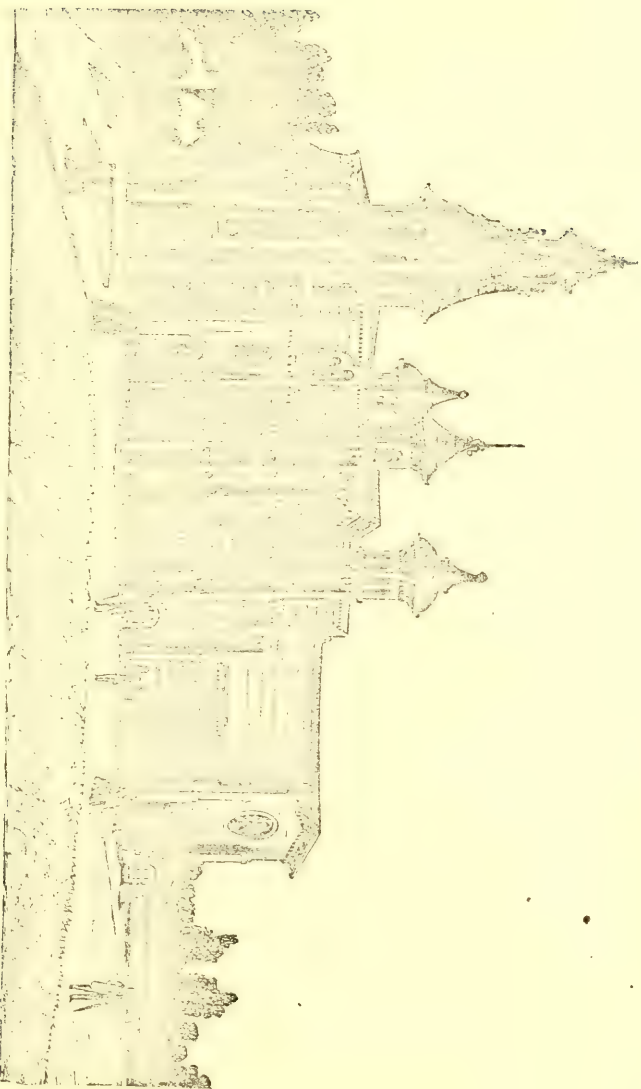
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will;
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws."

All the States of the Union have in practical operation the public-school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught; but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws, since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State "Board of Education," the State Superintendent, County Commission-



NORMAL SCHOOL AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ers, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board, and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, the executive officer of this Board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Commissioners are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the hundred dollars' valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the

qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Commissioners.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examination in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone County. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (36,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put into the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-

sioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is open to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the State, as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:—

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University.....	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College.....	Fayette.
Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kilder.
La Grange College.....	La Grange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.

Stephens' College.....	Columbia.
Howard College.....	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Lindenwood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy.....	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department).....	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School).....	Fulton.
Vandermon School of Theology (William Jewell College).....	Liberty.
Concordia College.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Name.	Location.	Volumes.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau..	5,500
Southwest Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau..	1,235
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.....	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia.....	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	2,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,210
Library Association.....	Independence.....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.....	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City.....	13,000
Petterson's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library.....	Kansas City.....	3,000
Whitten's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirkville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	1,178
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,715
Carl Frieling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500
Walworth & Co's Circulating Library.....	St. Joseph.....	1,500
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visual Art.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	21,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evangelical Lutheran, Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Outibbe's Seminary (Young Ladies).....	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellow's Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,000
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Society Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Young Men's Society.....	St. Louis.....	1,027
Library Association.....	Sedalia.....	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia.....	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield.....	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals..... 481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....Fulton.
 St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....St. Louis.
 Institution for the Education of the Blind.....St. Louis.
 State Asylum for Insane.....Fulton.
 State Asylum for the Insane.....St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bellevue.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fairland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of school children.....

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$8,621,860
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,267,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,159

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers.....	6,230; average monthly pay.....	\$30.26
Female teachers.....	5,000; average monthly pay.....	25.09

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:—

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—
Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its
History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary

labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

"A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads,"

constituted for a time their only house of worship, and yet to them

"No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty."

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1810, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard county, for the purpose of electing a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the "General Association of Missouri Baptists."

To this body is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay county. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during

that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Samuel Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Calaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at

that time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference," which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen travelling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of its missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The

first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis, and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1828, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synod together showed 109 ministers and 116 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal, and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution, and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks. Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of

pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans' Home, a charitable institution, was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by the Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Menrin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry County about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and through his instrumentality the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there were five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph,

and Right-Reverent John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools:

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,576

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian University (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. B. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.

Nomination and election of Thomas T. Crittenden—Personal Mention—Marion Luke's candidacy—Stirring events—Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Death of Jesse James—The Fords—Pardon of the Gamblers.

It is the purpose in this chapter to outline the more important events of Governor Crittenden's unfinished administration, stating briefly the facts in the case, leaving comment and criticism entirely to the reader, the historian having no judgment to express or prejudice to vent.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri at the convention at Jelfer-

son City, July 22d, 1880. Democratic nomination for a State office in Missouri is always equivalent to election, and the entire State ticket was duly elected in November. Crittenden's competitors before the convention were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway county. Before the assembling of the convention many persons who favored Marmaduke, both personally and politically, thought the nomination of an ex-Confederate might prejudice the prospects of the National Democracy, and therefore, as a matter of policy, supported Crittenden.

His name, and the fame of his family in Kentucky—Thomas T. being a scion of the Crittendens of that State, caused the Democracy of Missouri to expect great things from their new Governor. This, together with the important events which followed his inauguration, caused some people to overrate him, while it prejudiced others against him. The measures advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address were such as, perhaps, the entire Democracy could endorse, especially that of refunding, at a low interest, all that part of the State debt that can be so refunded; the adoption of measures to relieve the Supreme Court docket; a compromise of the indebtedness of some of the counties, and his views concerning repudiation, which he condemned.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By a series of legislative acts, beginning with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri aided with great liberality in the construction of a system of railroads in this State.

Among the enterprises thus largely assisted was the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the construction of which the bonds of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One half of this amount was issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The bonds issued under the former act were to run twenty years, and those under the latter act were to run thirty years. Some of the bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. These acts contain numerous provisions intended to secure the State against loss and to require the railroad company to pay the interest and principal at maturity. It was made the duty of the railroad company to save and keep the State from all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The Treasurer of the State was

to be exonerated from any advance of money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. She was required to assign her statutory mortgage lien only upon payment into the treasury of a sum of money equal to all indebtedness due or owing by said company to the State by reason of having issued her bonds and loaned them to the company.

In June, 1881, the railroad, through its attorney, Geo. W. Easley, Esq., paid to Phil. E. Chappell, State Treasurer, the sum of \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues of the road to the State. The Treasurer refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." The debt was not yet due, but the authorities of the road sought to discharge their obligation prematurely, in order to save interest and other expenses. The railroad company then demanded its bonds of the State, which demand the State refused. The company then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused.

The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited by the State in one of the banks, and was drawing interest only at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. It was demanded that this sum should be so invested that a larger rate of interest might be obtained, which sum of interest should be allowed to the company as a credit in case any sum should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State and a debt owing, though not due, and until these were provided for the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was mooted, but not decided, was this: That, if any, what account is the State to render for the use of the \$3,000,000 paid into the treasury by the complainants on the 20th of June? Can she hold that large sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and still insist upon full payment by the railroad company of all outstanding coupons?

Upon this subject Mr. Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion, said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate,

and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligations."

March 26, 1881, the Legislature, in response to a special message of Gov. Crittenden, dated February 25, 1881, in which he informed the Legislature of the purpose of the Hannibal and St. Joseph company to discharge the full amount of what it claims is its present indebtedness as to the State, and advised that provision be made for the "profitable disposal" of the sum when paid, passed an act, the second section of which provided.

"SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment, they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bonds excepted."

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the road refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and of course was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1855, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before U. S. Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 8, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment, as follows:

"*First.* That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"*Second.* That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save to the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the fund in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainant in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the Treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, which instalment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will, therefore, be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned.”

KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The occurrence during the present Governor's administration which did most to place his name in everybody's mouth, and even to herald

it abroad, causing the European press to teem with leaders announcing the fact to the continental world, was the "removal" of the famous Missouri brigand, Jesse W. James. The career of the James boys, and the banditti of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, is too well known and too fully set forth in works of a more sensational character, to deserve further detail in these pages; and the "removal" of Jesse will be dealt with only in its relation to the Governor.

It had been long conceded that neither of the Jameses would ever be taken alive. That experiment had been frequently and vainly tried, to the sorrow of good citizens of this and other States. It seems to have been one of the purposes of Gov. Crittenden to break up this band at any cost, by cutting off its leaders. Soon after the Winston train robbery, on July 15, 1881, the railroads combined in empowering the Governor, by placing the money at his disposal, to offer heavy rewards for the capture of the two James brothers. This was accordingly done by proclamation, and, naturally, many persons were on the lookout to secure the large rewards. Gov. Crittenden worked quietly, but determinedly, after offering the rewards, and by some means learned of the availability of the two Ford boys, young men from Ray county, who had been tutored as juvenile robbers by the skillful Jesse. An understanding was had, when the Fords declared they could find Jesse—that they were to "turn him in." Robert Ford and brother seem to have been thoroughly in the confidence of James, who then (startling as it was to the entire State) resided in the city of St. Joseph, with his wife and two children! The Fords went there, and when the robber's back was turned, Robert *shot him dead in the back of the head!* The Fords told their story to the authorities of the city, who at once arrested them on a charge of murder, and they, when arraigned, *plead guilty to the charge.* Promptly, however, came a full, free and unconditional pardon from Gov. Crittenden, and the Fords were released. In regard to the Governor's course in ridding the State of this notorious outlaw, people were divided in sentiment, some placing him in the category with the Ford boys and bitterly condemning his action, while others—the majority of law-abiding people, indeed,—though deprecating the harsh measures which James' course had rendered necessary, still upheld the Governor for the part he played. As it was, the "Terror of Missouri" was effectually and finally "removed," and people were glad that he was dead. Robert Ford, the pupil of the dead Jesse, had

been selected, and of all was the most fit tool to use in the extermination of his preceptor in crime.

The killing of James would never have made Crittenden many enemies among the better class of citizens of this State; but, when it came to his

PARDON OF THE GAMBLERS.

The case was different. Under the new law making gaminghouse-keeping a felony, several St. Louis gamblers, with Robert C. Pate at their head, were convicted and sentenced to prison. The Governor, much to the surprise of the more rigid moral element of the State, soon granted the gamblers a pardon. This was followed by other pardons to similar offenders, which began to render the Governor quite unpopular with one element of citizens, and to call forth from some of them the most bitter denunciations. The worst feature of the case, perhaps, is the lack of explanation, or the setting forth of sufficient reasons, as is customary in issuing pardons. This, at least, is the burden of complaint with the faction that opposes him. However, it must be borne in mind that his term of office, at this writing, is but half expired, and that a full record can not, therefore, be given. Like all mere men, Gov. Crittenden has his good and his bad, is liked by some and disliked by others. The purpose of history is to set forth the facts and leave others to sit in judgment; this the historian has tried faithfully to do, leaving all comments to those who may see fit to make them.

HISTORY

OF

HOWARD AND CHARITON COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

The Pioneer -- Introduction -- Early Adventurers -- First Settlements -- When and where made -- Daniel Boone and others -- Lewis and Clark -- Col. Benjamin Cooper -- Names of Pioneers who came in 1810 -- Preparation for Living -- Wild Game -- Immigration of 1811 and 1812 -- Old Settlers Erect Forts -- Organizing Military Companies -- Number of Men Bearing Arms -- Number of Men and Boys in Each Fort -- Population of Boone's Lick Country in 1812 -- Settlers came to Stay.

"THE PIONEER."

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the west,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill-side,
They halted at last for rest:
And the silence of ages listened,
To the ax stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

"He formed of the prostrate branches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown his board: --

"When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain,
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside,
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children round him.
Having reaped a thousand fold."

United States, as well as the country about the mouths of the Mississippi river. They came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys in 1764, under the lead of Pierre Laclède Liguist, who held a charter from the French government, giving him the exclusive right of trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peter's river. Laclède established his colony in St. Louis in 1764, and from this point they immediately began their trading and trapping excursions into the unbroken wilderness. Their method of proceeding was to penetrate into the interior and establish small local posts for trading with the Indians, whence the trappers and hunters were outfitted and sent out into the adjacent woods. In this way, the country west and northwest of St. Louis was traversed and explored at a very early day, as far west as the Rocky mountains. But of the extent of their operations, but little has been recorded; hence, but little is known of the posts established by them.

That these daring Frenchmen had explored that portion of Howard county lying contiguous to the Missouri river, even prior to the year 1800, there can be no doubt; that there existed within the present limits of the county a trading post, for several years before its settlement proper, there can be no doubt. The names of the streams, such as Bonne Femme, Moniteau, etc., attest the fact that they were of French origin, and had been seen and named by the French pioneers.

Levens and Drake, in their condensed but carefully prepared history of Cooper county, say: "While Nash and his companions were in Howard county (1804), they visited Barclay's and Boone's Licks, also a trading post situated about two miles northwest of Old Franklin, kept by a white man by the name of Prewitt. The existence of this trading post, and the fact that 'Barclay's and Boone's Licks' had already received their names from the white persons who visited them, show conclusively that this portion of the country had been explored, even before this, by Americans. But no history mentions this trading post, nor does any give the name of Prewitt; hence, we are unable to determine when he came to the Boone's Lick country, how long he remained, and where he went; he evidently left before the year 1808, as Benjamin Cooper, who moved to Howard county in that year, said there was then no settlement in this part of the state." Boone's Lick, from which this region of country took its name, is situated about eight miles northwest of New Franklin, in Boone's Lick township, on section 4, T. 49, R. 17, on land owned by William N. Marshall. This place was visited by Daniel Boone at an early date,—

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next day at Barclay's Lick, which he did, bringing the compass with him, thus proving, beyond a doubt, that he had visited the country before.

Lewis and Clarke, on their exploring expedition across the Rocky mountains, and down the Columbia river to the Pacific ocean, arrived at the mouth of the Bonne Femme, in Howard county, on the 7th day of June, 1804, and camped for the night. When they arrived at the mouth of the "Big Moniteau creek," they found a point of rocks covered with hieroglyphic paintings, but the large number of rattlesnakes, which they found there, prevented a close examination of the place. Continuing their way up the river, they arrived at the mouth of the Lamine on the 8th of the same month, and on the 9th at Arrow Rock.

When they returned from their journey in 1806, after having successfully accomplished all the objects for which they were sent out, they passed down the Missouri river, and camped, on the 18th of September, in Howard county, opposite to the mouth of the La Mine river. And, as they journeyed down the river on that day, they must have passed the present site of Booneville and Franklin early on the morning of the 19th of September, 1806.

The next evidence we have of any white persons being in the Boone's Lick country, is the following:—

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of old Daniel Boone, who lived with their father in what is now St. Charles county, about twenty-five miles west of the city of St. Charles, on the Femme Osage creek, came up the Missouri river and manufactured salt at Boone's Lick, in Howard county. After they had manufactured a considerable amount, they shipped it down the river to St. Louis, where they sold it. It is thought by many that this was the first instance of salt being manufactured in what was at that time a part of the territory of Louisiana, now the state of Missouri. Though soon after, salt was manufactured in large quantities—"salt licks" being discovered in many parts of the state. Although these were the first white persons who remained for any length of time in the Boone's Lick country, they were not permanent settlers, as they only came to make salt, and left as soon as they had finished.

Previous to the year 1808, every white American who came to the Boone's Lick country, came with the intention of only remaining there a short time. Three parties had entered it while on exploring and surveying expeditions; two parties had been to its fine salt licks

to make salt; and, no doubt, many of the adventurous settlers living in the eastern part of this state, had often, on their hunting expeditions, pierced the trackless forest to the Boone's Lick country; but, of course, there is no record of these, hence, those expeditions of which there is a record, are placed as being the first to this part of the country, when, in reality, they may not be.

But in 1808, in the spring, one adventurous spirit determined to forsake what appeared to him to be the too thickly settled portion of the state, and move farther west to the more pleasant solitudes of the uninhabited forest. In the spring of that year, Colonel Benjamin Cooper and his family, consisting of his wife and five sons, moved to the Boone's Lick country, and located in what is now Howard county, about two miles south west of Boone's Lick, in the Missouri river bottom. Here he built him a cabin, cleared a piece of ground, and commenced arrangements to make a permanent settlement at that place. But he was not permitted to remain long at his new home. Governor Merriwether Lewis, at that time governor of the territory, issued an order directing him to return below the mouth of the Gasconade river, as he was so far advanced into the Indian country, and so far away from protection, that in case of an Indian war he would be unable to protect him. So he returned to Loutre island, about four miles south of the Gasconade river, where he remained until the year 1810.

The rich territory, however, was not destined to be left forever to the reign of wild beasts and savage Indians. Aside from the fact that the character of the men of the early days caused them continually to revolt against living in thickly settled communities, the Boone's Lick country presented advantages, which those seeking a home where they could find the richest of lands and the most healthful of climate, could not, and did not, fail to perceive. Its fertile soil promised, with little labor, the most abundant harvests. Its forests were filled with every variety of game, and its streams with all kinds of fish. Is it a wonder, then, that those seeking homes where these things could be found, should select and settle first the rich lands of Cooper and Howard counties, risking all the dangers from the Indians, who lived in great numbers close around them? Two years after the settlement of Benjamin Cooper, and his removal to Loutre island, the first lasting settlement was made in the Boone's Lick country, and this party was but the forerunner of many others, who soon followed, and in little more than one-half of a century, have

thickly settled one of the richest and most attractive parts of the state of Missouri.

The names of the parties who settled north of the river, in Howard county, were :

From Madison County, Ky. :—

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Cooper.	John Berry.
Francis Cooper.	Robert Erwin.
William Cooper.	Robert Brown.
Daniel Cooper.	Joseph Wolfskill.
John Cooper.	William Thorp.
Capt. Sarshall Cooper.	John Thorp.
Braxton Cooper, Sr.	Josiah Thorp.
Joseph Cooper.	James Thorp.
Stephen Cooper.	Gilead Rupe.
Braxton Cooper, Jr.	James Jones.
Robert Cooper.	John Peak.
James Hancock.	William Wolfskill.
Albert Hancock.	Adam Woods.
William Berry.	

From Estill County, Ky. :—

Amos Ashcraft.	Jesse Ashcraft.
Otho Ashcraft.	James Alexander.

From Tennessee :—

John Ferrell.	Robert Hancock.
Henry Ferrell.	

From Virginia :— James Kile.

From South Carolina :— Gray Bynum.

From Georgia :— Stephen Jackson.

From Ste. Genevieve :— Peter Popincaw.

Previous Residence Unknown :—

John Busby.	Middletown Anderson.
James Anderson.	William Anderson.

The women belonging to these families did not arrive until the following July or August. We do not pretend to say these men were all of the early settlers who came in 1810. There were, perhaps, a few others, but the names we have given embrace nearly the

entire number who emigrated in the colony with Colonel Benjamin Cooper, in the spring of that year. After their arrival in this "land of promise," they immediately began the erection of their houses, all of which were single or double log cabins, and to prepare for farming by clearing and fencing small "patches" of ground. As a general thing, they settled in and near the Missouri river bottom. They knew that the country was full of Indians, and that these were liable at any time to begin their murderous assaults upon the whites, hence, they located in neighborhoods, where, in case of danger, they could render each other timely aid. That portion of Howard county, which is now embraced in Franklin and Boone's Lick townships, was the first settled.

When the settlers first came to this county, wild game of all kinds was very abundant, and so tame as not to be easily frightened at the approach of white men. This game furnished the settlers with all their meat, and, in fact, with all the provisions they used, for most of the time, they had but little else than meat. There were large numbers of deer, turkeys, elk, and other large animals, and, to use the expression of an old settler, "they could be killed as easily as sheep are now killed in our pastures." The settlers spent most of their time in hunting and fishing, as it was no use to plant crops to be destroyed by wild game. Small game, such as squirrels, rabbits, partridges, etc., swarmed around the homes of the frontiersmen in such numbers that when they did attempt to raise a crop of any kind, in order to save a part of it, they were forced to kill them in large numbers.

Not only were the settlers and their families thus well provided with food by nature, but also their animals were furnished with everything necessary to their well being. The range was so good during the whole year, that their stock lived without being fed by their owners. Even when the ground was covered with snow, the animals, taught by instinct, would in a few minutes paw from under the snow enough grass to last them all day. Their only use of corn, of which they planted very little, was to make bread, and bread made of corn was the only kind they ever had.

During the two succeeding years (1811 and 1812), quite a number of emigrants had taken up their line of march for the Boone's Lick country. Many of these included families of wealth, culture, and refinement, who left their well furnished homes and life-long friends in the east, to take up their abode among the savages and wild beasts of the western wilderness. Scarcely, however, had they reached their

destination, when they heard the dim mutterings which foreshadowed a long and bloody conflict with the Indians, who had been induced by the emissaries of the British government to unite with Great Britain in her attempt to defeat the United States of America.

OLD SETTLERS ERECT FORTS.

Being fully convinced that the Indians were making preparations to attack the settlements along the Missouri river, they determined to be ready to receive them properly when they did appear, and to this end, began the erection of three forts in Howard county, bearing the names respectively, of Fort Cooper, Fort Hempstead, and Fort Kincaid. Fort Cooper was located about two miles southwest of Boone's Lick. Fort Kincaid was east southeast, about nine miles distant, and about one mile north of the present Boonville railroad bridge. Fort Hempstead was about one and a half miles north of Fort Kincaid. Each fort was a series of log houses, built together around an enclosure. In each house lived a family, and the stock was corraled, and the property of the settlers secured at night in the enclosure. There were other smaller forts, but the above were the most important. Immediately after the erection of these forts, the pioneers organized themselves into a military company, with Sarshall Cooper as captain; first lieutenant, William McMahon; second lieutenant, John Monroe; ensign, Benjamin Cooper, Jr.

SERGEANTS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1st. John McMurray. | 4th. Davis Todd. |
| 2d. Samuel McMahan. | 5th. John Mathis. |
| 3d. Adam Woods. | |

CORPORALS.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1st. Andrew Smith. | 4th. John Busby. |
| 2d. Thomas Vaughan. | 5th. James Barnes. |
| 3d. James McMahan. | 6th. Jesse Ashcraft. |

The above were the officers chosen by their comrades and neighbors, to command the company, which consisted of 112 men, who were able to bear arms. The following list comprises all the men and boys who were in the different forts:—

FORT COOPER.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| James Alexander. | Frederick Hyatt. |
| James Anderson. | Robert Irvine. |
| Middleton Anderson. | David Jones. |

William Anderson.
 Gray Bynum.
 John Busby.
 Robert Brown.
 Samuel Brown.
 Benjamin Cooper.
 Marshall Cooper.
 Frank Cooper.
 William Cooper.
 David Cooper.
 John Cooper.
 Braxton Cooper.
 Joseph Cooper.
 Stephen Cooper.
 Robert Cooper.
 Henry Cooper.
 Patrick Cooper.
 Jesse Cox.
 Solomon Cox.
 John Ferrill.
 Henry Ferrill.
 Edward Good.
 Harmon Gregg.
 William Gregg.
 David Gregg.
 Robert Heath.
 Robert Hancock.
 Abbott Hancock.
 Josiah Higgins.

John Jones.
 Jesse Jones.
 George Jackson.
 Stephen Jackson.
 James Jackson.
 Samuel McMahan.
 Thomas McMahan.
 James McMahan.
 William McMahan.
 John O'Bannon.
 Thomas O'Bannon.
 Judiah Osmond.
 Samuel Perry.
 William Read.
 Benoni Sappington.
 John Sappington.
 James Sappington.
 Daniel Tillman.
 John Thorp.
 William Thorp.
 Samuel Turley.
 Stephen Turley.
 Ezekiel Williams.
 Thomas Wasson.
 Joseph Wasson.
 Adam Woods.
 William Wolfskill.
 Joseph Wolfskill.
 William Wolfskill, Jr.

FORT HEMPSTEAD.

George Alcorn.
 James Alcorn.
 William Allen.
 John Arnold.
 Price Arnold.
 Joseph Austin.
 John Austin.
 Robert Austin.
 William Baxter.
 Big Berry.

William Grooms.
 Alfred Head.
 Moses Head.
 Robert Hinkson.
 John James.
 James Jones.
 Abner Johnson.
 Noah Katew.
 Joseph McLane.
 William McLane.

John Berry.	Ewing McLane.
William Berry.	David McQuitly.
David Boggs.	William Monroe (called Long
Joseph Boggs.	Gun).
Make Box.	Joseph Moody.
Joseph Boyers.	Susan Mullens.
Robert Brown.	Thompson Mullens.
Samuel Brown.	John Peak.
William Brown.	William Pipes.
Townsend Brown.	Michael Poage.
Christopher Brown.	Robert Ponge.
Christopher Burckhardt.	Joseph Poage.
Nicholas S. Burckhardt.	Christopher Richardson.
Andrew Carson.	Jesse Richardson.
Lindsay Carson (father of Kit	James Richardson.
Carson).	Silas Richardson.
Moses Carson.	John Rupe.
Charles Canole.	Henry Simmons.
William Canole.	Reuben Smith.
Isaac Clark.	Andrew Smith.
Joseph Cooley.	Thomas Smith.
James Cooley.	John Snethan.
Ferrin Cooley.	James Snethan.
Braxton Cooper, Jr.	Joseph Still.
James Cockrell.	John Stinson.
Thomas Chandler.	Nathan Teague.
James Creason.	Solomon Teters.
John Creason.	David Teters.
Peter Creason.	John Teters.
William Creason.	Isaac Thornton.
Daniel Crump.	John Thornton.
Harper Davis.	Davis Todd.
James Douglas.	Elisha Todd.
Daniel Durbin.	Jonathan Todd.
John Elliott.	Levi Todd.
Braxton Fugate.	James Turner.
Hiram Fugate.	Philip Turner.
Reuben Fugate.	Jesse Turner.
Sarshall Fugate.	Thomas Vaughan.
Simeon Fugate.	Robert Wilds.
Reuben Gentry.	William Wadkins.

Samuel Gibbs.	James Whitley.
Abner Grooms.	Benjamin Young.
John Grooms.	John Yarnell.

FORT KINCAID.

Amos Ashcraft.	Eusebius Hubbard.
Jesse Ashcraft.	Joseph Jolly.
Otho Ashcraft.	David Kincaid.
Amos Barnes.	Matthew Kincaid.
Aquilla Barnes.	John Kincaid.
Abraham Barnes.	John McMurray.
James Barnes.	Adam McCord.
John Barnes.	Daniel Monroe.
Shadrach Barnes.	John Monroe.
Robert Barclay.	John Mathis.
Francis Berry.	William Nash.
Campbell Bolen.	John Pursley.
Delany Bolen.	William Ridgeway.
William Brazil.	William Robertson.
David Burris.	Edward Robertson.
Henry Burris.	Gilead Rupe.
Reuben Cornelius.	Enoch Taylor.
Pryor Duncan.	Isaac Taylor.
Stephen Fields.	William Taylor.
John Fields.	Enoch Turner.
Cornelius Gooch.	Giles Williams.
Thomas Gray.	Britton Williams.
John Hines.	Francis Wood.
Daniel Hubbard.	Henry Weeden.
Asaph Hubbard.	

Life in the forts was not one of idleness and ease. It was one of vigilance and activity for two or three years. The settlers were deprived of many of the comforts and pleasures which are enjoyed by the people of to-day. They had but little labor-saving machinery, and what they had was imperfect and inefficient. School was taught, and religious services were held in the forts. The forts were also supplied with mills and looms. The first cog-wheel horse-mill erected in the county was at Fort Kincaid in 1815; the next one was put up at Fort Hempstead. After the Indian troubles were over, people came twenty miles to these mills. The first cloth made in

the county (in the forts) was manufactured from a poisonous plant, which was indigenous to the country, and known as the nettle, which was covered with sharp, brittle hairs. This cloth was used for pants and shirts for summer wear. In the winter, buckskin hunting-shirts and pants were worn.

The low flats along the river, creeks and branches were covered with a thick growth of nettles about three feet high, sometimes standing in patches of twenty acres or more. These were permitted to remain standing until they became decayed in the winter, when they were gathered. They were then broken up, spun into long strings, and woven into cloth, from which the garments were made. This would be a very tedious job at the present day, when a lady's dress requires from twenty to thirty yards of cloth; but in those old times five or six yards was as much as was ever put into a dress. Little children usually wore a long leathern shirt over their tow shirt. For several years during the early settlement of this country, the men and women wore garments made out of the same kind of material. The first dry goods were sold by Robert Morris, at the forts, in 1815. The number of men, as we have already stated, able to bear arms, was 112, which represented a population of between 500 and 600, who were then living within the present limits of Howard county. A few, perhaps, had returned to their former homes, or had moved further down the river in the direction of Loutre island and St. Louis, upon the eve of the anticipated Indian hostilities, but the great majority of the pioneers, had come to stay, and not a few of these attested their devotion to their new found homes by the sacrifice of their property and their lives to the cupidity and ferocity of savage foes.



CHAPTER II.

What Treated of in Preceding Chapter — This Chapter — The War Clouds — Indians — First Victims — James Cole and James Davis Sent on Scouting Expedition — Summer of 1812 — Campbell Killed by Indians — Colonel Benjamin Cooper and General Dodge — Spring of 1813 — Killing of Braxton Cooper — Joseph Still — William McLane — Captain Marshall Cooper — Joe — Peace.

In the preceding chapter, we attempted to trace the early history of that portion of the Boone's Lick country, now known as Howard county. We began with the date of the coming of the earliest adventurer of whom any history makes mention; we spoke of the first settlements, giving the names of the earliest pioneers, and their former residences; of their attempt to prepare for living in the western wilds, during the two years that followed their arrival; of their building forts, and of their taking possession of these with their families, their goods, and their chattels.

It is now our province, as a historian, to relate in chronological order as nearly as we can, the events that followed, which, if I mistake not, will constitute one of the saddest, yet brightest chapters in the history of Howard county. It will be the saddest, because it will tell of arson, of plunder, of butchery, and of that merciless mode of warfare to which the cunning savage was so well adapted, and in which he was so well skilled. It will be the brightest, because it will tell of deeds of noble daring, of fidelity to duty, and the final triumph of those who were immured for three long years within the narrow limits of their beleaguered forts.

In the spring of 1812, the war clouds which had hitherto given every indication of the coming storm, had at length unfurled their black banners in every part of the political sky. Great Britain had again "loosed her dogs of war," and with gigantic strides, was attempting to trample upon the most sacred rights of a free people. Calling to her aid, in the war against the American colonies, the hireling Hessian, she now inspired the blood-thirsty savage to espouse her cause against the unprotected whites, who were then dwelling upon the extreme frontier of the great west. These hostile Indians began their work of death in the spring of 1812, and were mostly Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatomies.

Their first victims in the Boone's Lick country, were Jonathan Todd and Thomas Smith, who were living at the time in Fort Hempstead, but had gone down the river to hunt a stray horse, which had escaped from the fort. While upon their errand the Indians attacked them, not far from the present line between Howard and Boone counties, near Thrall's prairie, and after a long struggle, in which several Indians were killed, Todd and Smith were slain. The savages, after killing them, cut off their heads and cut out their hearts, and placed them by the side of the road on poles.

As soon as the news of the killing of Todd and Smith was brought to the fort, a party of men started out to get their bodies. After they had gone several miles, they captured an Indian warrior, who seemed to be watching their movements, and started to take him to the fort alive, in order to get information from him. As they returned after finding the bodies of the settlers, and when they arrived within two miles of the fort, the Indian prisoner suddenly broke away from them and attempted to escape. The settlers pursued him about one-half of a mile, when, finding they could not overtake him and capture him alive, they shot him, killing him instantly.

Immediately after the killing of Todd and Smith, the settlers living on both sides of the Missouri river, being desirous of finding out the true state of affairs, sent out James Cole and James Davis on a scouting expedition, to see whether or not the Indians were really upon the war path. After looking around for some time, and not being able to hear anything of the plans of the savages, they were preparing to return to the fort, when they discovered a large band of Indians in pursuit of them, and directly between them and the fort, in which were their families and their friends, unconscious of their danger.

As retreat to the fort was cut off, and they could not withstand the attack of the large body of Indians in the open woods, they started for what was then called Johnson's factory, a trading post kept by a man named Johnson; it was situated on the Moniteau creek, in what is now Moniteau county, about two hundred yards from the Missouri river. They reached the factory that afternoon, and the Indians immediately surrounded the place. As Cole and Davis knew their friends at the different forts would fall an easy prey to the savages, if not warned of their danger in time to prepare for the attack, which they seemed certain to make upon the fort, the hardy rangers determined, at all hazards, to escape and bear the tidings to them. But here the main difficulty presented itself. As

long as they remained at the trading post, they were safe from the shots of the enemy; but as soon as they left that protection, they believed they would be slain.

But knowing the imminent danger of their families and friends, they resolved to make a desperate effort to reach them. So at 12 o'clock that night, they took up a plank from the floor of the "factory," reached the creek, and finding a canoe, floated down to the river. Just as they reached the river, an unlucky stroke of the paddle against the side of the canoe, discovered them to the Indians, who started in pursuit of them in canoes. They pursued the settlers to Big Lick, now in Cooper county, where, being closely pressed, Cole and Davis turned, and each killed an Indian. The Indians then left off pursuit, and the two men reached Cole's fort in safety, to announce to the settlers that they were indeed on the verge of a long and bloody war. From there the melancholy tidings were conveyed to the other forts, and filled the hearts of the settlers with dismay, as they considered how few of them there were, to withstand the attacks of the whole of the Indian nations living around them.

In July, 1812, some Quapa Indians, disguised as Sauks and Foxes, killed a man named Campbell—commonly called "Potter," from his trade—about five miles northwest of Boonville, in Howard county, under the following circumstances: He and a man named Adam McCord, went from Kincaid's fort to Campbell's home, at the above mentioned place, to tie some flax, which they had been forced to leave longer than they wished, through fear of an attack by the Indians. While they were at work they discovered moccasin tracks around the farm, as though a party of Indians were watching them and seeking a favorable opportunity to slay them. So they started around to see if they had injured anything. While they were searching for them, the savages, who were concealed in some underbrush, fired upon the party, and shot Campbell through the body, killing him almost instantly, but he ran about one hundred yards, climbed a fence, and fell into the top of a tree which had blown down, and the Indians, though they hunted for his body, never succeeded in finding it. Adam McCord escaped without injury, and going to the fort, reported the death of Campbell, and the circumstances under which he was killed.

Immediately upon his arrival, Colonel Benjamin Cooper and General Dodge, with a company of about five hundred men, composed of frontiersmen and regular soldiers, started in pursuit of the Indians, who numbered one hundred and eighty. The Indians, not being able

to re-cross the river, threw up breastworks in order to repel the attack of the soldiers. When Cooper and Dodge appeared before the intrenchments, the Indians, after some parley, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

After the Indians had surrendered, Colonel Cooper and General Dodge had their memorable quarrel in regard to the disposal of the prisoners. Colonel Cooper insisted, that although they had surrendered as prisoners of war, they, as the murderers of Campbell, were not entitled to protection, and, in accordance with a long established custom of the western country, they should all be hung. But General Dodge insisted that as they had surrendered to him, he, being the superior officer, they were entitled to his protection. So fiercely did they quarrel, that at one time the two forces (Cooper commanded the frontiersmen and Dodge the regulars) came very near having a fight in order to settle the controversy. Finally a peaceful disposition of the matter was made, by General Dodge being permitted to take the prisoners to St. Louis.

In the spring of 1813, not having seen any signs of Indians for about three months, and being desirous of raising crops during that year, as they had failed the year before, many of the settlers returned to their farms, but in order to be advised of the approach of an enemy, they stationed a guard at each corner of the field in which they were at work.

During the following two or three years they were kept continually on the watch against the savages, for every month or two, some small band of Indians would suddenly attack and slay some unsuspecting settler, who had for the moment forgotten his usual caution, or who, feeling secure from attack because the Indians had not appeared for some time, suffered this severe penalty for his negligence. The Indians, never after this, marched a large band against these settlements, but came in small scouting parties, the members of which had only sufficient courage to shoot down some unsuspecting man, or murder unprotected women and children. They never, except in overwhelming numbers, and then very seldom, made an open attack upon even a lone farm-house, but stealing up in the darkness of the night, they would set fire to the house, and slay the inmates as they rushed from their burning dwelling; or as in the case of the killing of Sarshall Cooper, shoot the dreaded enemy of their race as he sat in the midst of his family.

Is it any wonder, in view of these facts, that when an Indian was captured, it was not many minutes before his lifeless body would be

hanging from the nearest bough? After all their treachery, woe to the savage who fell into the vengeful hands of the settlers, for they would make short work of him; and they knew they were justified in doing this, for they acted only in self-defence.

Braxton Cooper, Jr., was killed two miles northeast of the present site of New Franklin, in September, 1813. The Indians attacked him as he was cutting logs to build a house. As he was well armed and a very courageous man, they had a long struggle before the Indians succeeded in killing him. The broken bushes and marks upon the ground showed that the struggle had been very fierce. The settlers who first arrived to take away the body of Cooper, found an Indian's shirt which had two bullet holes in the breast of it, but whether the Indian died they never knew. They followed the trail of the Indians for a short distance, but soon lost it, and were forced to abandon the pursuit.

Joseph Still was killed on the Chariton river, in October, 1813, but the circumstances attending his killing are unknown.

William McLane was killed by the Indians near the present site of Fayette, in October, 1813, under the following circumstances: He, Ewing McLane, and four other men, went from McLane's fort to select a piece of land on which some one of them expected to settle. When they arrived at a short distance southwest of the present site of Fayette they were attacked by a band of about one hundred and fifty Indians. As soon as McLane and his companions saw them, they retreated towards the fort, and just as they were ascending a slant from a long, deep ravine leading to Moniteau creek, the Indians fired a volley at them. One shot struck William McLane in the back of the head, and he dropped dead from his horse. After satisfying themselves that he was dead, his remaining companions left his body and continued their retreat to the fort, which they reached in safety. The Indians scalped McLane, cut out his heart, and literally hacked him to pieces. As soon as possible a large party of settlers started out to recover his body, and, if possible, to avenge his death; but they found that the Indians had retreated, and left no trace of the direction which they had taken. From the cleared place around the body, and the beaten appearance of the earth near, it was supposed that the Indians had, in accordance with their custom, danced their "war dance" there to celebrate their victory. After getting the body they returned sorrowfully to the fort.

Of the many murders committed during the war, none excited so much feeling or caused such a cry of vengeance in the hearts of the

frontiersmen as the tragic death of Captain Sarshall Cooper, who was the acknowledged leader of the settlers north of the Missouri river. On a dark and stormy night on the 11th day of April, 1814, as Captain Cooper was sitting by his fireside with his family, his youngest child upon his lap, the others playing at different games around the room, and his wife sitting by his side sewing, an Indian warrior crept up to the side of his cabin and picked a hole between the logs just sufficient to admit the muzzle of his gun, the noise of his work being drowned by the storm without. He shot Captain Cooper, who fell from his chair to the floor, among his horror stricken family, a lifeless corpse. His powers and skill were well known to the Indians whom he had often foiled. He was kind and generous to his neighbors, whom he was always ready to assist in any of their undertakings. Therefore, his loss was deeply felt by the settlers, whose homes he had defended and whose prosperity was due largely to his advice and counsel. Joseph Cooper, in his letter to Colonel Newton G. Elliott, in January, 1874, in speaking of the death of Captain Cooper, his father, said: "We had taken a keel boat from some Frenchmen, who were attempting to take it up the river loaded with whiskey, powder and lead for the Indians. We first stopped them and ordered them back; keeping watch the next night and the night following, we caught them in a second attempt to pass up the river, and took the boat from them. I think one of this party killed my father. We kept the keel boat and its cargo untouched for two or three years, until peace had been made, and no one applied for it."

A negro man named Joe, belonging to Samuel Brown, of Howard county, was killed by the Indians near Mr. Burekhartt's farm, about three-fourths of a mile east of Estill station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

The above embraces all the names of the men, of whom we have any record, who were killed in the Boone's Lick country during the Indian war from 1812 to 1815. The peculiar atrocities attending the killing of some of them, make the stoutest shudder. But these atrocities were so common in those days that the settlers did not fear to remain here, although they knew these things might happen to them at any time.

PEACE.

For three long years, had the settler's lives been a constant vigil. Their savage foes were crafty and heartless, and they knew that any remissness of duty upon their part would result in the in-

stantaneous slaughter of themselves, their wives, and their little ones. This beautiful country to which they had come, was soon, however, to be put under tribute to the plow and the harrow, and the soft wings of peace were to again overshadow it. Indeed, peace had already been declared, and they had entered upon the enjoyment of that delightful era of which the poet speaks —

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are blown,
And arms employed on birds and beasts alone.



CHAPTER III.

Territorial Laws — Districts and Counties — Organization of Howard County — Boundary — Counties which have been taken from Howard — Its Original Area — Gen. Benj. Howard — Settlers Executed their own Laws — First Circuit Court — Grand Jury — Attorneys — First Licensed Ferry — First Licensed Tavern — First Road — Indictments — Elections — Incidents — Rate of Taxation — Early Suit — First Recorded Deed — First Marriages — Old Franklin — Location of County Seat — Land Office — Memoirs of Dr. Peck — The First Newspaper — Arrival of the First Steamboat — Newspaper Comments — Dinner and Toasts — First County Court.

TERRITORIAL LAWS.

The territorial laws were not extended over this part of the country until the year 1816. Until this time, they had no government or laws except such as they themselves made for their own protection, and which, of course, had no effect outside of the boundaries of their narrow territory. With them, the single distinction was between right and wrong, and they had no medium ground. As the result shows, they really needed no laws or executive officers, for it is a well known fact, that during the early period of this settlement there were no serious crimes committed within its limits. As the men each depended upon the other, and knew that in time of attack by the Indians their only safety lay in *union*, each endeavored to preserve the good will of his neighbor, and, as the best way to obtain the good wishes and assistance of a man, is to act honestly and friendly with him, each did this, and in this way they needed no law, except their own judgments. During the early period of the colony they never had any occasion to punish any one under their law, which was an unwritten one. Although 'tis true, some few crimes were committed, (the nature of man has not entirely changed since then), yet they were uniformly of such a trivial character, as hardly to be worthy to be classed as crimes.

Another reason of the almost entire freedom from crime, was the certainty of punishment. Then there were no "legal technicalities" by which a prisoner could escape. No sooner was the criminal caught and his guilt established — no matter what his crime — than the law-makers took the matter into their own hands, and hung him to the nearest tree.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES — ORGANIZATION OF HOWARD COUNTY.

From 1804, until October 1, 1812, the territory of Missouri was divided into four districts. At that date (October 1, 1812) Governor Clark issued a proclamation, in accordance with an act of Congress requiring him to do so, reorganizing the four districts into the five following counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. In 1813, the county of Washington was created, from a part of St. Genevieve. In 1814, the county of Arkansas was formed, and during the winter of 1814 and 1815, the county of Lawrence was organized from the western portion of New Madrid. Under an act of the general assembly, approved January 13, 1816, the county of Howard was created, being the ninth organized county in the territory, and was taken out of the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles.

Its boundaries when created, were established as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Osage river, which is about ten miles below the city of Jefferson and opposite to the village of Barkserville in Callaway county; the boundary pursued the circuitous course of said stream to the Osage boundary line, meaning thereby the eastern boundary of the Osage Indian territory, or to the northeast corner of Vernon county, where the Osage river, two miles east of the present town of Schell City, runs near said corner; thence north (along the western line of St. Clair, Henry, Johnson and Lafayette counties), to the Missouri river, striking that stream west of and very near Napoleon; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kansas river (where Kansas City is now located), thence with the Indian boundary line (as described in the proclamation of Gov. William Clark issued the 9th day of March, 1815,) northwardly along the eastern boundary of the "Platte purchase" 140 miles, or to a point about thirty-six miles north and within the present county of Adams, in the state of Iowa, near the town of Corning in said county, on the Burlington and Missouri river railroad; thence eastward with the said line to the main dividing ridge of high ground, to the main fork of the river Cedar (which is the line between Boone and Callaway counties in Missouri); thence down said river to the Missouri; thence down the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Great Osage river, the place of beginning."

In order that the reader may have a more definite idea of the area of Howard county when originally organized, we will name the counties which have since been taken from its territory, and which were at first a part of Howard: -- Boone, Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north parts of Benton and St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Saline, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Carroll, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Adair, and possibly parts of Shelby, Monroe and Audrain; also the following counties in Iowa: parts of Taylor and Adams, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur and Wayne, and probably parts of Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose.

Although we have named the counties and parts of counties, which originally constituted Howard county, yet a still more perfect idea of its extent, may be formed, when we say that it was an empire, presenting an area of nearly 22,000 square miles. It was one third as large as the present State of Missouri and larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island. Missouri, at that time, had not been admitted into the sisterhood of states. The most prominent denizens who inhabited this vast empire, out of which Howard county was erected, were the buffalo, the antelope, the elk, the deer, and the scarcely less wild Indian, who continued to occupy some portions of it for many years thereafter.

By an act of the legislature, approved February 16, 1825, Howard county was reduced to its present limits, its boundary being defined as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of *Monitou* creek; thence up said creek to the line between townships 48 and 49; thence in a direct line to the northeast corner of township 51, of range 14, west; thence in a direct line to a point one and a half miles west of the northeast corner of township 52, of range 17, west; thence in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, where the line between sections 17, and 20, township 51, range 17, west, intersects the same, and thence down the same, in the middle of the main channel thereof (varying, however, if necessary, so as to include the first island below the city of Boonville) to place of beginning."

The area of the county having been reduced from 22,000 to 463 square miles, it would seem to the casual reader that it had been shorn of much of its power and influence, and that its present limits were too insignificant to furnish materials for the compilation of an

important history. It must be remembered, however, that the most noted events in ancient or modern times transpired within the smallest territorial compass. It must also be borne in mind, that sixty-seven years have passed since Howard county began its political existence, affording, therefore, ample time in which to make a history and leave to busy chroniclers an abundant harvest of facts and incidents.

SETTLERS EXECUTED THEIR OWN LAWS.

Previous to January 23, 1816, the settlers of this part of the country had made their own laws and executed them rigorously when occasion demanded, which was very seldom. Although the eastern portion of the State had been organized into counties, and the territorial laws, by means of the territorial courts, had been extended over them, still the "Boone's Lick country" had not been sufficiently settled to justify its organization and the expense of holding terms of court within its limits.

But even during the war with the Indians the country adjacent to the forts was settled very rapidly, although few ventured to locate, except near enough to reach the fort at the first approach of danger. So that, at the time of the organization of Howard county, it contained a considerable number of settlers, although they lived in what was then called "neighborhoods," so as to be of protection to one another in times of danger from their savage foes.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first circuit court of Howard county was held at the house of Joseph Jolly, in Hannah Cole's fort, in what is now known as Cooper county, on the 8th day of July, 1816. Hon. David Barton was the presiding judge, Nicholas T. Burckhardt the sheriff, and Gray Bynum clerk. The following named persons composed the first

GRAND JURY.

Stephen Jackson, foreman,
Adam Woods, Sr.,
Asaph Hubbard,
John Pusley,
Robert Wilds,
Davis Todd,
Wm. Brown,
Robert Brown,
John Snethan,

George Tompkins,
Isaac Drake,
Wm. Anderson,
Samuel Brown,
Ezekiel Williams,
Wm. Monroe, Jr.,
John O'Banon,
James Alexander,
Muke Box.

The attorneys in attendance were Edward Bates, Chas. Lucas, Joshua Barton and Lucius Easton.

FIRST LICENSED FERRY.

The first regularly established ferry by law in the county was kept by Hannah Cole, who obtained a license at this term of the court. The charges fixed by the court as ferriage were as follows:—

For man and horse	\$.50
Foot passengers, each . . . . .	.25
Single horse and cattle, per head . . . . .	.25
Each hog, sheep, goat or other four-footed animal . . . . .	.12 ¹ / ₄
All other articles, per 100 pounds . . . . .	.06 ¹ / ₄
Each loaded wagon and team of four horses or more, deducting 25c for each horse under four	4.00
For each empty wagon and team of four horses, deducting 25c for each horse under four	3.00
Each loaded cart and team	2.00
Empty cart and team	1.00
Sleds, sleighs and two-wheeled pleasure carriages, exclusive of horse . . . . .	.75
Four-wheel pleasure carriage, exclusive of horse	1.00

The first licensed tavern was kept by Harper C. Davis, in Kincaid fort.

FIRST ROAD.

The first road laid out by authority of the court in the county was a route from Cole's fort, on the Missouri river, to intersect the road from Potosi, in Washington county, at the Osage river. Stephen Cole, James Cole and Humphrey Gibson were appointed viewers to make this road.

INDICTMENTS.

The two first bills (criminal actions) returned by the grand jury were "United States vs. Samuel Herrall," "United States vs. James Cockrell," indorsed "A true bill."

ELECTIONS.

The first elections held in the county were held at Head's fort, McLain's fort, Fort Cooper and Cole's fort. The first civil action was styled "Davis Todd vs. Joseph Boggs."

INCIDENT.

During this term of court Maj. Stephen Cole was fined by Judge

Barton for profane swearing in the presence of the court. Cole objected to paying the fine, but, supposing that he would be able to retaliate sometime in the future, at last paid it. And his time for retaliation came sooner than he expected. That afternoon Cole, who was a justice of the peace, organized his court on a log in front of the fort. As Judge Barton was returning from dinner, he stopped in front of Cole and leaned against a tree, watching the proceedings of the justice, and smoking his pipe. Cole looked up and, assuming the stern look of insulted dignity, said: "Judge Barton, I fine you one dollar for contempt of my court, for smoking in its presence." Judge Barton smilingly paid his fine and went to open his own court, acknowledging that he had been beaten at his own game.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The following order made by the circuit court in 1816, shows the rate of taxation at that time:—

"Ordered by the court that the following rates of taxation for county purposes for the year 1816 be established in the county of Howard, to wit:

On each horse, mare, mule or ass above 3 years old . . . . .	.25
On all neat cattle above 3 years old . . . . .	.06 1/4
On each and every stud-horse, the sum for which he stands the season . . . . .	.06 1/4
On every negro or mulatto slave between the ages of 16 and 45 years . . . . .	.50
For each billiard-table	\$25.00
On every able-bodied single man of 21 years old or upwards not being possessed of property of the value of \$200 . . . . .	.50
On water, grist-mills, and saw-mills, horse-mills, tan-yards and distilleries in actual operation 40 cents on every \$100 valuation."	

EARLY SUIT.

Among the early suits we find the following, which we copy, because of the peculiar and ancient contract upon which the suit was instituted:—

Wesley G. Martin	} In debt.
vs.	
Ezekiel Williams, Braxton Cooper and Morris May.	

The defendant, by M. McGirk, their attorney, comes into court and defends the wrong and injury, and craves oyer of the said writing obligatory mentioned in the said plaintiff's declaration, which was read to them in the following words, to-wit:

"JULY 24TH, 1814.

"On our arrival at the post of Arkansas, we, or either of us, promise to pay, or cause to be paid unto Fraceway Licklier or his

“ assigns, the just and full sum of three hundred dollars, it being for
 “ his services to the above place, as witness our hands and seals.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, [SEAL.]

BRANTON COOPER, [SEAL.]

MORRIS MAY.” [SEAL.]

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

The following was the first deed placed on record in Howard county:—

Know all men by these presents that I, Joseph Marie, of the county and town of St. Charles, and territory of Missouri, have this day given, granted, bargained, sold and possession delivered unto Asa Morgan, of the county of Howard, and territory aforesaid, all the right, title, claim, interest, and property that I the said Joseph Marie have or may possess or am in anywise legally or equitably entitled to in a certain settlement right on the north side of the Missouri river, in the aforesaid county of Howard, near a certain place known and called by the name of Eagle’s Nest, and lying about one mile, a little west of south from Kincaid’s Fort, in the said county of Howard, which said settlement was made by me sometime in the year 1800, for and consideration of value by me received, the receipt whereof, is hereby acknowledged, and him the said Asa Morgan forever discharged and acquitted. And I do by these presents, sell, transfer, convey and quit-claim to the aforesaid Asa Morgan all the claims and interest which I might be entitled to either in law or equity from the aforesaid improvement or settlement right, together with all and singular, all the appurtenances unto the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining to have and to hold free from me, or any person claiming by or through me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 13th day of April, 1816.

JH. MARIE. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Urh. I. Devore, A. Wilson.

SECOND DEED.

“ To all to whom these presence shall come greeting:— Know ye that we, Risdon H. Price, and Mary, his wife, both of the town and county of St. Louis, and territory of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States to us in hand before the delivery of these presents well and fully paid by Elias Rector, of the same place, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and thereof, we do hereby acquit and discharge the said Elias Rector, his heirs and assigns forever. Have given, granted, bargained, and sold, and do hereby give, grant, bargain, and sell unto the said Elias Rector, his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed, one certain tract and parcel of land, containing one thousand six hundred arpens, situate in the county of Howard, in the territory of Missouri, granted origin-

ally by the late Lieutenant-Governor Charles Delahaut Delassus, to one Ira Nash, on the 18th day of January, 1890, surveyed the 26th day of January, 1894, and certified on the 15th day of February, of the same year, reference being had to the record of said claim in the office of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, for the concession and for the boundaries thereof as set forth in and upon the said certificate or plat of survey thereof will more fully, certainly and at large appear, and which said survey is hereto annexed and makes part and parcel of this deed, and being the same tract of land which the said Risdon H. Price claims as assigned of the sheriff of the county of St. Charles, who sold the same as the property of said Ira Nash, as by deed thereof dated the 5th day of October, 1815, reference thereto being had will more fully and at large appear.

To have the said granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances and privileges thereon, and thereunto belonging unto him, the said Elias Rector, his heirs and assigns forever. And it is hereby declared to be the agreement, understanding and intention of the parties aforesaid, that should the said tract of land be finally rejected by the United States within three years from this date, or should the same not be sanctioned and confirmed by the government of the United States, at or before the period last mentioned, or in case the said Elias Rector, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall by due process and judgment at law, be evicted, dispossessed and definitely deprived of said tract of land, then and in that case, the said Risdon H. Price, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall only pay or cause to be paid to the said Elias Rector, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, with the lawful interest thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date of this deed, until the time of such rejection, not being sanctioned as aforesaid, or until such eviction as aforesaid, with the legal costs upon such suit or suits at law, and which shall be in full of all damages under any covenants in this deed, and if such claim shall be rejected as aforesaid or not confirmed as aforesaid, or in case the said Elias Rector, his heirs, executors, or assigns, shall be evicted therefrom as aforesaid, that then, and in either of these cases, the said Elias Rector, his heirs, executors or assigns, shall by proper deed of release and quit-claim, transfer to said Risdon H. Price, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the claim of said Elias Rector, his heirs, executors and assigns to the said premises at the time of receiving the said consideration money, interest, and costs aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 22d day of June, 1816.

RISDON H. PRICE.	[SEAL.]
MARY G. PRICE,	[SEAL.]
ELIAS RECTOR.	[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Jerh. Connor, M. P. Leduc."

The above deed was acknowledged before Mary Philip Leduc,

clerk of the circuit court within and for the county of St. Louis. It is quite an ancient deed and quite a lengthy one, and the old Spanish phraseology is used — the word *arpents* in the description of the land.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

Below will be found *verbatim* copies of some of the earliest certificates of marriages that occurred in Howard county. In the names of the parties assuming the marital relations, some one or more of our readers, may recognize their maternal or paternal ancestors:—

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF HOWARD. } *to-wit.*

Be it remembered to all whom it may concern, that on the 10th day of May, 1816, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, a preacher of the gospel, etc., I joined in the holy state of matrimony Judith Osmon and Rosella Busby, of the said territory and county, as man and wife. Witness my hand, this 3d day of July 1816.

WILLIAM THORP.

I hereby certify, that on the second day of June last passed, I celebrated the rights of matrimony between John Cooley and Elizabeth White, both of the county of Howard and territory of Missouri.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, 1816.

JAMES ALCORN, J. P.

I do hereby certify, than on the 27th day of March last, I celebrated the rights of matrimony between Elijah Creason and Elizabeth Lowell, both of the county of Howard and territory of Missouri.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of April, 1816.

JAMES ALCORN, J. P.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, }
HOWARD COUNTY. } *to-wit.*

Be it known, to whom it may concern, that on the 26th of April, 1816, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, a preacher of the Gospel, I joined in the holy state of matrimony Abraham Barnes, and Gracy Jones of the said territory and county, as man and wife, satisfactory proof having been given of the legal notice as requested by law and parents' consent obtained.

Witness my hand, the 22d of April 1816.

DAVID McCLAIN.

The marriages above mentioned occurred sixty-seven years ago. In those primitive days, among the early settlers, marriages were the result of love. There was not only a union of hands, but a union

of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman the fond and trusted husband.

From that day forth, in peace and joyous bliss,
They lived together long without debate;
Nor private jars, nor spite of enemies,
Could shake the safe assurance of their state.

Eleven marriage certificates were recorded in the year 1816.
One hundred and sixty-two marriages were recorded in 1882.

OLD FRANKLIN — LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The town of Old Franklin was laid off opposite the present site of Boonville, in "Cooper's bottom," in the fall of 1816. It was located on a tract containing 100 acres. Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid, William Head, and Stephen Cole were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, which was first located at Hannah Cole's fort, as stated above. On June 16, 1817, the commissioners settled upon Old Franklin as the most suitable place for the location of the county seat, and to that place the records, documents, etc., were removed on the second Monday in November, 1817, the court being opened by the sheriff on that day at 2 o'clock p. m.

The land office for the district of Missouri was located at Old Franklin in 1818. Gen. Thomas A. Smith was appointed receiver and Charles Carroll register. The land sales occurred in the same year, November 18, 1818. The crowd in attendance upon these sales was said to have numbered thousands of well-dressed and intelligent men from all parts of the east and south.

MEMOIRS OF DR. PECK.

Wishing to give our readers the benefit of all the facts we have collated, in reference to that early period (1818 and 1819) in the history of Howard county, we here insert some extracts from the memoirs of James M. Peck, D. D., a pioneer Baptist minister who visited this portion of the Missouri territory at the period mentioned. What he says was written from his personal observation, and is therefore not only reliable but deeply interesting: —

* * * On Monday, December 22, 1818, I rode through the country to Franklin, found a Baptist family by the name of Wiseman, where I had been directed to call. A hasty appointment was circulated, and I preached to a roomful of people.

Franklin is a village of seventy families. It is situated on the

left bank of the Missouri, and on the border of an extensive tract of rich, alluvial bottom land, covered with a heavy forest, except where the axe and fires had destroyed the undergrowth, "deadened" the timber, and prepared the fields for the largest crops of corn.

If any one wishes to find the site of this flourishing town, as it then appeared to promise, he must examine the bed of the river directly opposite Boonville. Repeated floods, many years since, drove the inhabitants to the bluff, with such of their houses as could be removed, where New Franklin now stands. At the period of our visit no town west of St. Louis gave better promise for rapid growth than Franklin. There was no church formed in the village, but I found fourteen Baptists there.

The country on the north side of the Missouri, above the Cedar, a small stream on the western border of the present county of Callaway, was known as Boone's Lick from an early period. Also under the same cognomen was the county designated on the south side and west of the Osage river. The particular salt-lick to which this appellation was first given was ten or twelve miles above Old Franklin, and about two miles back from the river. Tradition told that this spot, in a secluded place among the bluffs, was occupied by the old pioneer, the veritable Daniel Boone, for his hunting camp. But the name came from the late Maj. Nathan Boone, who in company with the Messrs. Morrisons, of St. Charles, manufactured salt at the spring in 1806-7. About the same time a settlement was made on the Loutre and on Loutre Island. This settlement, except *Cute Sans Dessin*, was the veritable "far west" until 1810.

During the spring of 1810 several families from Loutre settlement, and a large number then recently from Kentucky, moved westward and planted themselves in the Boone's Lick country, then reported as the El Dorado of all new counties. Off from the river bottoms the land was undulating, the prairies small, the soil rich, and the timber in variety and of a fine quality. Deer, bears, elk, and other game were in abundance, and furnished provisions, and, in many instances, clothing, until the people could raise crops.

There were in all about one hundred and fifty families that came into the Boone's Lick country in 1810-11, when the Indian war stopped further immigration until 1815 or 1816. Twelve families settled on the south side of the river, not far from the present site of Boonville, and several more formed a settlement south of the Missouri, some ten or fifteen miles above Old Franklin.

Amongst the emigrants, both from Loutre and Kentucky, were not a few Baptist families and two or three preachers. A church had been organized in the Loutre settlement, a majority of which, with their church records, were amongst the emigrants, and became re-organized, and I think took the name of Mount Zion.

Soon the hostile Indians broke into these remote frontier settlements. It was in July, 1810, that a hostile band of Pottawatomies

came stealthily into the settlement on the Loutre, nearly opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river, and stole a number of horses. A volunteer company was raised, consisting of Stephen Cole, Wm. T. Cole, Messrs. Brown, Gooch, Patton and one other person, to follow them. They followed the trail across Grand prairie to Boone Lick, a branch of Salt river, where they discovered eight Indians who threw off their packs of plunder and scattered in the woods. Night coming on, the party disregarded the advice of their leader, Stephen Cole, an experienced man with Indians. He advised setting a guard, but the majority exclaimed against it, and cried "cowardice." About midnight the Indian yell and the death-dealing bullet aroused them from sleep. Stephen Cole had taken his station at the foot of a tree, and if he slept it was with one eye open. He killed four Indians and wounded the fifth, though severely wounded himself. Wm. T. Cole, his brother, was killed at the commencement of the fight, with two other persons. Next morning the survivors reached the settlement and told the dreadful tidings, and a party returned to the spot, buried the dead, but found the Indians gone.

This was the first of a series of depredations, murders and robberies in these remote settlements that continued five years. The district of St. Charles had the Cedar for its western boundary. The Boone's Lick country was not recognized as within the organized territory of Missouri. The people were "a law unto themselves," and had to do their own fighting. Every male inhabitant of the settlement, who was capable of bearing arms, enrolled and equipped himself for defence. Each one pledged himself to fight, to labor on the forts, to go on scouting expeditions, or to raise corn for the community, as danger or necessity required. By the common consent of all these volunteer parties, Col. Benjamin Cooper, a Baptist from Madison county, Ky., was chosen commander-in-chief.

Col. Cooper was one of Kentucky's noblest pioneers. He had also been a prominent man in the war with Indians in that district, possessed real courage, cool and deliberate, with great skill and sagacity in judgment. He had also been an efficient man in the affairs of civil and political life, and a man of firmness and correctness as a member of the church.

Among the principal officers who occupied subaltern positions as the commanders of forts and partisan leaders for detached field service, were Capt. Sarshall Cooper (a brother of the colonel), William Head and Stephen Cole.

To guard against surprise, the people, under the direction of their leader, erected five stockade forts:

1. Cooper's fort was at the residence of the colonel, on a bottom prairie.

2. McLain's fort (called Ft. Hempstead afterward) was on the bluff, about one mile from New Franklin.

3. Kincaid's fort was near the river, and about one and a half miles above the site of Old Franklin.

4. Head's fort was on the Moniteau, near the old Boone's Lick trace from St. Charles.

5. Cole's fort was on the south side of the Missouri, about a mile below Boonville. Here the widow of W. T. Cole, who was slain by the Indians on Boone's Lick, with her children, settled soon after the murder of her husband.

These forts were a refuge to the families when danger threatened, but the defenders of the country did not reside in them only as threatened danger required. Scouting parties were almost constantly engaged in scouting the woods, in the rear of the settlements, watching for Indian signs, and protecting their stock from depredations.

With all their vigilance during the war, about three hundred horses were stolen, many cattle and nearly all their hogs were killed. Bear meat and raccoon bacon became a substitute, and even were engaged in contracts for trade. They cultivated the fields nearest to the stockade forts, which could be cultivated in corn with comparative security, but not enough to supply the amount necessary for consumption.

Parties were detailed to cultivate fields more distant. These were divided into plowmen and sentinels. The one party followed the plows, and the other, with rifles loaded and ready, scouted around the field on every side, stealthily watching lest the wily foe should form an ambuscade. Often the plowman walked over the field, guiding his horses and pulverizing the earth, with his loaded rifle slung at his back.

With all these precautions, few men but would tread stealthily along the furrows. As he approached the end of the corn-rows, where the adjacent woodland might conceal an enemy, his anxiety was at its height. When these detachments were in the cornfield, if the enemy threatened the fort, the sound of the horn gave the alarm, and all rushed to the rescue.

It was in the autumnal season of corn-gathering that a party of these farming soldiers were hard pressed by a party of savages. A negro servant drove the team with a load of corn. He knew nothing of chariot races among the ancients, but he put the lash on the horses, and drove through the large double gateway without touching either post as had been too often his unlucky habit. The Indians were on the opposite side of the clearing, saw their prey had escaped, raised their accustomed yell, and disappeared in the woods. "Oh, Sam!" said the captain, whose servant he was, "you've saved your scalp this time by accurate and energetic driving."

"Yes, massa, I tink so," at the same time scratching his wool as if he would make sure that the useful appendage was not missing. "De way I done miss dose gate-posts was no red man's business. I never drove trew afore without I hit one side, and sometimes bosc of dem."

These pioneer Boone's Lick settlers deserve to be known and held in remembrance by the present generation in that populous and

rich district of the State. I regret exceedingly, now it is too late, that I did not gather many more facts, and record the names of the principal families. They suffered as many privations as any frontier settlement in western history. The men were all heroes and the women heroines, and successfully and skillfully defended their families and the country about three years without the least aid from the national or territorial government. Throughout the war but ten persons were killed by Indians in all the settlements about Boone's Lick. Several other persons, besides those already mentioned, were killed in the Loutre settlements and below.

Those killed in the Boone's Lick country were Sarshall Cooper, Jonathan Todd, Wm. Campbell, Thomas Smith, Samuel McMahan, Wm. Gregg, John Smith, James Busby, Joseph W. Still, and a negro man. Capt. Sarshall Cooper came to his tragic end at Cooper's fort, where his family resided. It was a dark night; the wind howled through the forest, and the rain fell in fitful gusts, and the watchful sentinel could not discern an object six feet from the stockade. Capt. Cooper's residence formed one of the angles of the fort. He had previously run up a long account with the red-skins. They dreaded both his strategy and his prowess in Indian warfare. A single brave crept stealthily in the darkness and storm to the logs of the cabin, and made an opening in the clay between the logs barely sufficient to admit the muzzle of his gun, which he discharged with fatal effect. The assassin escaped and left the family and every settler in mourning. Among a large circle of relatives and friends, the impressions of their loss were vivid at the period of our first visit.

After nearly three years of hard fighting and severe suffering, congress made provision for raising several companies of "rangers"—men who furnished their own horses, equipments, forage and provisions, and received one dollar per day for guarding the frontier settlements—when a detachment was sent to the relief of the people of Boone's Lick, under command of Gen. Henry S. Dodge, then major of the battalion. The mounted rangers included the companies of Capt. John Thompson, of St. Louis, Capt. Daugherty, of Cape Girardeau, and Capt. Cooper, of the Boone's Lick. An expedition under command of Capt. Edward Hempstead, was sent in boats up the Missouri. In the companies were fifty Delawares and Shawnees, and two hundred and fifty Americans. On the south bank of the Missouri, at a place now known as Miami, was an Indian town of four hundred, including women and children, who had migrated from the Wabash country a few years previous. They were friendly and peaceable; but bad Indians would report bad tales of them, and Maj. Dodge under instructions, guarded them back to the Wabash country.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Scarcely had the pioneers emerged from their forts, wherein they had been immured for three years, before they began in earnest to establish schools and to set up in their midst the printing press.

On the 23d of April, 1819, Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday, two enterprising citizens, issued the first number of the *Missouri Intelligencer* in Franklin. This was the first newspaper published west of St. Louis. A full account of this paper is given in the chapter entitled "The Press."

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Perhaps one of the greatest events that occurred in the year 1819, in the then brief history of Howard county, was the arrival of the steamer Independence, Capt. John Nelson — the first steamboat that had ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri river. The Independence had been chartered by Col. Elias Rector and others of St. Louis, to ascend the Missouri as high as Chariton, two miles above Glasgow. She left St. Louis, May 15, 1819, and reached Franklin, in Howard county, on May 28. Among the passengers were Col. Elias Rector, Stephen Rector, Capt. Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Dr. Stewart, J. Wanton and Major J. D. Wilcox.

Upon the arrival of the Independence, a public dinner was given the passengers and officers. A public meeting was held, of which Asa Morgan, was chosen president and Dr. N. Hutchinson, vice-president.

The Franklin *Intelligencer*, May 28, 1819, in speaking of that event said: —

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT.

With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure, we announce the arrival this morning, at this place, of the elegant steamboat Independence, Captain Nelson, in seven sailing days, (but thirteen from the time of her departure) from St. Louis, with passengers and a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, iron, castings, etc., being the first steamboat that ever attempted ascending the Missouri. She was joyfully met by the inhabitants of Franklin, and saluted by the firing of cannon, which was returned by the Independence.

The grand *desideratum*, the important fact, is now ascertained that steamboats can safely navigate the Missouri river.

A respectable gentleman, a passenger in the Independence, who has for a number of years traveled the great western waters, informs us that it is his opinion, that with a little precaution in keeping clear of sandbars, the Missouri may be navigated with as much facility as the Mississippi or Ohio.

Missourians may hail this era, from which to date the growing importance of this section of country; when they view with what facility (by the aid of steam) boats may ascend the turbulent waters of the Missouri, to bring to this part of the country the articles requi-

site to its supply, and return laden with the various products of this fertile region. At no distant period may we see the industrious cultivator making his way as high as the Yellowstone, and offering to the enterprising merchant and trader a surplus worthy of the fertile banks of the Missouri, yielding wealth to industry and enterprise.

[*From the Franklin Intelligencer, June 4, 1819.*]

ARRIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE.—PUBLIC DINNER, SPEECHES AND TOASTS.

On Friday last, the 28th ult., the citizens of Franklin, with the most lively emotions of pleasure, witnessed the arrival of this beautiful boat, owned and commanded by Capt. Nelson, of Louisville. Her approach to the landing was greeted by a Federal salute, accompanied with the acclamations of an admiring crowd, who had assembled on the bank of the river for the purpose of viewing this novel and interesting sight. We may truly regard this event as highly important, not only to the commercial but agricultural interests of the country. The practicability of steamboat navigation, being now clearly demonstrated by experiment, we shall be brought nearer to the Atlantic, West India and European markets, and the abundant resources of our fertile and extensive region will be quickly developed. This interesting section of country, so highly favored by nature, will at no distant period, with the aid of science and enterprise assume a dignified station amongst the great agricultural states of the west.

The enterprise of Capt. Nelson cannot be too highly appreciated by the citizens of Missouri. He is the first individual who has attempted the navigation of the Missouri by steam power, a river that has hitherto borne the character of being very difficult and eminently dangerous in its navigation, but we are happy to state that his progress thus far has not been impeded by any accident. Among the passengers were Col. Elias Rector, Mr. Stephen Rector, Capt. Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Esq., Dr. Stewart, Mr. J. Wanton, Maj. J. D. Wilcox.

THE DINNER AND TOASTS.

The day after the arrival of the Independence, Capt. Nelson and the passengers partook of a dinner, given by the citizens of Franklin, in honor of the occasion. After the cloth was removed, Capt. Asa Morgan was called to the chair, and Dr. N. Hutchinson acted as vice-president, when the following toasts were drank:—

1st. *The Missouri River.*—Its last wave will roll the abundant tribute of our region to the Mexican gulf in reference to the auspices of this day.

2d. *The Memory of Robert Fulton.*—One of the most distin-

guished artists of his age. The Missouri river now bears upon her bosom the first effect of his genius for steam navigation.

3d. *The Memory of Franklin, the Philosopher and Statesman.* — In anticipation of his country's greatness, he never imagined that a boat at this time would be propelled by steam so far westward, to a town bearing his name, on the Missouri.

4th. *Capt. Nelson.* — The proprietor of the steamboat Independence. The imaginary dangers of the Missouri vanished before his enterprising genius.

5th. *Louisville, Franklin and Chariton.* — They became neighbors by steam navigation.

6th. *The Republican Government of the United States.* — By facilitating the intercourse between distant points, its benign influence may be diffused over the continent of North America.

7th. *The Policy.* — Resulting in the expedition to the Yellowstone.

8th. *South America.* — May an early day witness the navigation of the Amazon and LaPlata by steam power, under the auspices of an independent government.

9th. *International Improvement.* — The New York canal, an imperishable monument of the patriotism and genius of its projector.

10th. *The Missouri Territory.* — Desirous to be numbered with states on constitutional principles, but determined never to submit to Congressional usurpation.

11th. *James Monroe.* — President of the United States.

12th. *The Purchase of the Floridas.* — A hard bargain.

13th. *The American Fair.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Elias Rector. — The memory of my departed friend, Gen. Benjamin Howard; he was a man of worth.

By Gen. Duff Green. — The Union — It is dear to us, but liberty is dearer.

By Capt. Nelson — I will ever bear in grateful remembrance the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of Franklin.

By Dr. James H. Benson — The territory of Missouri — May she emerge from her present degraded condition.

By J. C. Mitchell, Esq. — Gen. T. A. Smith, the Cincinnatus of Missouri.

By Major Thompson Douglas. — The citizens of Franklin. Characterized by hospitality and generosity.

By Stephen Rector, Esq. — May the Missourians defend their rights, if necessary, even at the expense of blood, against the unprecedented restriction which was attempted to be imposed on them by the congress of the United States.

By L. W. Boggs, Esq. — Major-Gen. Andrew Jackson.

By John W. Scudder, Esq. — Our Guests — The passengers who ascended the Missouri in the Independence; they have the honor to

be the first to witness the successful experiment of steam navigation on our noble river.

By Benjamin Holliday — The 28th of May, 1819. Franklin will long remember it, and the Independence and her commander will be immortalized in history.

By Dr. Dawson — The next Congress — May they be men consistent in their construction of the Constitution; and when they admit new states into the union, be actuated less by a spirit of compromise, than the just rights of the people.

By Augustus Storrs, Esq. — The memory of Captain Lawrence, late of the navy — by the conduct of such men, may our national character be formed.

By N. Patton, Jr. — The Missouri territory — Its future prosperity and greatness cannot be checked by the caprice of a few men in congress, while it possesses a soil of inexhaustible fertility, abundant resources, and a body of intelligent, enterprising, independent freemen.

By Maj. J. D. Wilcox — The citizens of Missouri — May they never become a member of the union, under the restriction relative to slavery.

By Mr. L. W. Jordan — The towns on the Missouri river — May they flourish in commerce, and, like those on the Ohio and Mississippi, witness the daily arrival or departure of some steamboat, ascending or descending this majestic stream.

By Mr. J. B. Howard — Robert Fulton — May his name and the effects of his genius, be transmitted to the latest posterity.

By Dr. J. J. Lowry — (After the president had retired) — The president of the day.

By Maj. R. Gentry — (After the vice-president had retired) The vice-president of the day.

The Independence continued her voyage to Chariton.

THE SECOND STEAMBOAT.

The government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition in 1818, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri river was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition started from Plattsburg, New York, in 1818, under command of Colonel Henry Atkinson. General Nathan Ranney, a well known citizen of St. Louis, was an attache of this expedition, also Captain Wm. D. Hubbell now a citizen of Columbia. It arrived at Pittsburg in the spring of 1819, where Colonel Stephen H. Long, of the topographical engineers of the United States army, had constructed the Western Engineer, a small steamboat to be used by him and his scientific corps in pioneering the expedition to the mouth

of the Yellowstone. The vessel reached St. Louis, June 9, 1819, and proceeding on the voyage, arrived at Franklin, July 13, same year. The following gentlemen were on board: Major S. H. Long, commander; Major Thomas Biddle (who was killed August 27, 1831, in a duel with Spencer Pettis, on Bloody Island, and after whom, Biddle street, St. Louis, was named); Lieutenants Graham and Swift, Major Benj. O'Fallon, Indian agent; Mr. Daugherty, assistant agent and interpreter; Dr. Wm. Baldwin, botanist; * Thomas Say, zoologist; Mr. Jessup, geologist; Mr. Seymore, landscape painter; and Mr. Peale, assistant naturalist.

On Monday, July 19, the vessel proceeded on its voyage up the Missouri and reached Council Bluffs on the 17th of September, where it remained for the winter.

Owing to the peculiar construction of the Western Engineer, as well as to the fact that a water craft of any kind, and especially one propelled by steam, was a novel spectacle, its progress up the river excited the greatest wonder among the Indians, many of whom flocked to the river banks to see it, while others fled in fear to the forests or prairies, thinking it an evil spirit, a very devil with serpent's head, and breath of fire and steam. The *St. Louis Enquirer*, of June 16, 1819, contains this description of it: —

THE STEAMER WESTERN ENGINEER.

The bow of the vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat, his head as high as the deck, darted forward, his mouth open, vomiting smoke, and apparently carrying the boat on his back. From under the boat, at its stern issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces, mounted on wheel carriages, stand on the deck; the boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind, nor human hands are seen to help her; and to the eye of ignorance the illusion is complete, that a monster of the deep carries her on his back smoking with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion.

ADDITIONAL MAIL FACILITIES.

During the first ten years of the settlement of the Boone's Lick country, there were scarcely any mail facilities and in fact, there was not a post-office within the present limits of Howard county, until in 1821. The news was carried by the traveller or

* Owing to illness Dr. Baldwin abandoned the expedition at Franklin, and died there, September 1, 1819.

special courier, from one settlement to another, but sometimes weeks and months would intervene before the pioneers could hear from their former homes or from their more immediate neighbors. It was with great pleasure, that the *Intelligencer*, of April 23, 1819, announced the following bit of news:—

It is contemplated, we understand, shortly to commence running a stage from St. Louis to Franklin. Such an undertaking, would, no doubt, liberally remunerate the enterprising and meritorious individuals engaged, and be of immense benefit to the public, who would, doubtless, prefer this to any other mode of travelling. A stage has been running from St. Louis to St. Charles three times a week for several months past. Another from the town of Illinois (now East St. Louis), to Edwardsville; a line from Edwardsville to Vincennes, we understand is in contemplation. It will then only remain to have it continued from Vincennes to Louisville. When these lines shall have gone into operation, a direct communication by stage will then be opened from the Atlantic States to Boone's Lick, on the Missouri.

IMMIGRATION.

In 1819, immigrants began to come in large numbers. They came in wagons, in carriages, in pirogues, and finally on every puffing steamer that ascended the turbid waters of the Missouri. Embryo settlements had been made along the banks of the mighty river from St. Charles to Glasgow. This portion of Missouri, had already been seen by the immigrant. Favorable reports had been made of its great beauty, its fertile hills and valleys, its bountiful supply of timber, its perennial springs and numerous water courses. It was not only a new country, but its forests abounded with game, and its streams teemed with choicest fishes. Here were found:

The bright eyed perch, with fins of various dye;
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales bedropt with gold;
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.

The Franklin *Intelligencer* of November 19, 1819, in speaking of the subject of immigration said:—

The immigration to this territory, and particularly to this county, during the present season, almost exceeds belief. Those who have arrived in this quarter are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, etc. Immense numbers of wagons, carriages, carts, etc., with families, have for some time past, been daily arriving. During the month of October, it is stated, that no less than 271 wagons and four-wheeled

carriages, and fifty-five two-wheeled carriages and carts passed near St. Charles, bound principally for Boone's Lick. It is calculated that the number of persons accompanying these wagons, etc., could not be less than 3,000. It is stated in the St. Louis *Enquirer*, of the 10th inst., that about twenty wagons, etc., per week, had passed through St. Charles for the last nine or ten weeks, with wealthy and respectable immigrants from various states, whose united numbers are supposed to amount to 12,000. The county of Howard, already respectable in number, will soon possess a vast population, and no section of our country presents a fairer prospect to the immigrant.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

Although the county was organized in 1816, there was no independent tribunal known as the county court held in the county till February 26, 1821. This court met and organized at Old Franklin. The judges were Henry V. Bingham, David R. Drake and Thomas Conway. Hampton L. Boone was appointed county clerk *pro tem*.

Among the proceedings of the court the first day was the appointment of Robert Cooper guardian of the minor son of Sidney Carson, deceased. The minor son's name was Robert Sidney Carson, who was the father of Kit Carson, the brave scout. Elias Baneroff was appointed county surveyor, Nicholas S. Burckhardt, county assessor and Joseph Patterson, collector.

The circuit court, sitting as a county court in 1816, had divided the county into four townships, to-wit: Moniteau, Bonne Femme, Chariton and La Mine. The county court at its first term, five years later (the term of which I am now speaking) again divided the county into seven townships, named as follows: Franklin, Boone's Lick, Chariton, Richmond, Prairie, Bonne Femme, and Moniteau. Since then a new township called Burton, was created out of territory taken from Bonne Femme, Prairie and Richmond townships. With this exception the townships remain about as they were when first erected.



CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneers' Peculiarities — Conveniences and Inconveniences — The Historical Log Cabin — Agricultural Implements — Household Furniture — Pioneer Corn-bread — Hand Mills and Hominy Blocks — Going to Mill — Trading Points — Bee Trees — Shooting Matches and Quiltings.

The people in the early history of Howard county took no care to preserve history — they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet, this history was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. Nearly all of the settlers were poor: they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free also from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the east.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a

strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest. Now, this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to these counties, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the west during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Howard county.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a great deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were

the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveller, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of those old landmarks, but few of which now remain :—

“ These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then ‘chinked’ and ‘daubed’ with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

“ The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

“ Upon these poles the clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of, but instead, the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles, and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of a cob-pipe and discussing the probable results of a contemplated deer hunt on the Missouri river or some one of its small tributaries.”

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with “ Charter Oak ” cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or, at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes ; also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad, either. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such

as would tempt an epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove-pipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. They exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago" a description of them will not be uninteresting:—

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "buted," that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added meat, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing

them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became a very profitable business after the state began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as election, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things, falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatomic Indians. A few of them yet remain, and although some of their descendants are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said: —

“Then, if a house was to be raised, every man ‘turned out,’ and

often the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building: in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

"We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree, he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, "having reaped an hundred fold." Nearly all, however, have passed away. A few of them have gone to the far west, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the state. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. The great majority of them were poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit, at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Howard county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that sixty-five years hence, the citizens at the present age of the county's pro-

gress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meagre means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is, there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagon outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best, the most fastidious they could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief

description of the accommodations possessed by the tillers of the soil will now be given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Howard county, as well as that of all the oldest counties of this state.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The "bull plow" was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated; it was well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic millwrights, who employed all their energy, and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorite mill-sites which abound in the county; yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry boats, and scarcely any conveniences for travelling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveller when these streams

were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances, some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen streams, and succeed in making the trip. At other times again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travels to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneers in procuring bread for their loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the state, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild west; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph line through the county would cause in its progress. Then there was no railroad in the United States; not a mile of track on the continent, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days were obtained at St. Charles and St. Louis. Mail was carried by horses and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

The first mills were built in the forts. These were small affairs. The first grist and saw mill combined was erected at Old Franklin, in 1819, by Shadrack Barnes, and the buhrs were set on the saw-frame. At first the mill only ground corn which had to be sifted after it was ground, as there were no bolts in the mill. There was only one run of buhrs which, as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. They were shipped up the Missouri river. The mill cost about \$50. The mill had no gearing, the buhrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of fifty bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the

mill, with their grists, so that, for days before it was ready for work, the river bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water courses and wild prairies, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the west were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere — “wild man and wild beast thrive together.”

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony, which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us, that in 1809, while he was travelling a distance of six miles, he saw as many as seventy-three deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers on

the Missouri river, and in fact, on all the important streams in the county. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich, and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69.

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute; unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks, a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, vol. I., says: "The honey bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which obtained in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these parties was to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done the night would be passed in dancing.

All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort.

When daylight came the music and dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the fair ladies to their respective homes.

WOLVES.

One of the oldest pioneers tells us that for several years after he

came to what is now known as Howard county the wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes for many years in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber, that skirted Sulphur creek, and at night the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant that to sleep, at times, was almost impossible.

Often, at midnight, all

At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner-cry of hell.

At such times the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the daytime, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or salying cautiously along the open path, with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.



CHAPTER V.

County and Township Systems — Government Surveys — Organization of Townships.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper, since we are about to enter upon the history of the townships, to give some explanations of the county and township systems, and government surveys, as much depends in business and civil transactions, upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the state and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says:—

The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand; the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

The county organization, where a few influential men managed the wholesale business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom, the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state, spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states; unless we except the nearly similar division into "districts," in South Carolina, and that into "parishes" in Louisiana, from the French laws.

Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use, until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, much local business was transacted by the commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavy populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections -- in short, that under that system "equal and exact justice" to all parts of the county could not be secured.

The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

The first legal enactment concerning the system, provided that, whereas, "particular townships have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore, the "freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court."

They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway and the like."

Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy,

efficiency and adaption to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other western states.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country began to be opened, and as eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western bank, the territory and state, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the territory of Missouri, the legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi river. As each new county was formed, it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government, with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the state were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Howard county may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's property map of Jackson county, Missouri:—

Previous to the formation of our present government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the revolutionary war, when these colonies were acknowledged independent states, all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

Virginia claimed all the northwestern territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various states to form a union, Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the United States government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest territory became government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi river and north and west of the states having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the register of lands, when, by paying into the state or colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give, as follows:

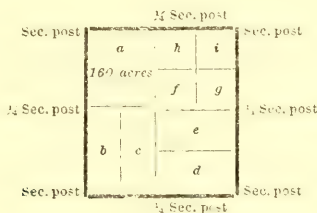
In an unsurveyed region, a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *principal meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said to *establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *base line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are "townships north;" those on the south are "townships south." The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to

that township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

The township and range lines thus divide the country into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other at 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the state, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The east and west township line on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the state of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs through the state, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in congressional township.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80, and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section the position designated by *a* is known as the northwest quarter; *i* is the northeast quarter; of the northeast quarter; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



Congressional townships, as we have seen are six mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

By the measurement thus made by the government the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—thirty miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance."

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The "township," as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances, is widely distinguished from that of "town," though many persons persist in confounding the two. "In the United States, many of the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county." A "town" is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to "country."

The most important features connected with this system of town-

ship surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line of each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base; on the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases, where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess or deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-three feet long, of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side; these are called

sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not wholly recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their own age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of the survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made when there are no stones nor timber. The corners of the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners.



CHAPTER VI.

BOONE'S LICK TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Physical Features—Lakes—Salt Springs—Indian Mounds—Early Settlers—The Name—Daniel Boone—The Date of His Visiting the Township—He Never Manufactured Salt—Historic Ground—Character of the Early Settlers—Their Troubles—Supplied Themselves with Many Things—After the War of 1812—Biographical Sketch of Major Stephen Cooper—Boonsboro—Its Early History—Incident.

We shall begin the township history of Howard county, not alphabetically but chronologically, giving each as nearly as we can in the order of their settlement, commencing with Boone's Lick township.

BOUNDARY.

This township, which was re-organized in 1821, has suffered no diminution of its territory since that period, nor has its area been increased. It occupies the southwestern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Chariton township, on the east by Richmond and Franklin townships, on the south by Cooper county and the Missouri river, and on the west by Saline county and the Missouri river.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.

The township was originally heavily timbered and a great abundance of the best of timber is now standing, but much of it has been cleared off preparatory to the opening of the farms, which are now located on almost every quarter section of the township. The surface of the township is undulating and in many places hills and ridges abound. Limestone is found in different portions of the township. It is well watered by Salt, Bowen's Simpson's, Brown's and Clark's branches, and by Sulphur and Bartlett's creeks, all of which flow into the Missouri river, which forms the southern and western border of the township. Besides these streams of water the township, many years ago, was noted for its lakes, known as Cooper's and Nash's lakes. The latter was quite an extensive body of water, and at one time covered portions of sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34. It has

been ditched and drained, and its entire area is now under fence and paying a rich tribute to the farmer. Cooper's lakes were located on sections 2 and 11, but, like the one mentioned, they have been drained and are now properly classed among the tillable lands of the township.

In this township there are a number of salt springs, the most celebrated of these being Boone's Lick. From the date of their original discovery, a great quantity of salt has been manufactured from the brine and shipped to St. Louis and elsewhere throughout the country. A few years since a well was bored to the depth of 1,001 feet at this "lick" from which flowed a stream of brine sufficiently strong and rapid to produce one hundred barrels of superior salt in twenty-four hours.

A number of Indian mounds are found in the township.

The soil is generally fair on the highlands and exceedingly fertile in the river bottom. The bulk of the tobacco raised in the county is produced in this township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

There is probably more historical interest connected with the early history of Boone's Lick township than with any other municipal division of the county. The great dramatist intimates there is nothing in a name. A name, however, sometimes means a great deal, as it does in this instance. Had the township received its name by accident, or had it been given as the mere result of some man's capricious or idle whim, then it could have had no significance. But when we know that it was bestowed upon the township after mature deliberation, then it is that we begin to realize something of its import, and naturally ask ourselves the question, "Why the name of Boone's Lick?"

Would that we knew more of the brave hunter whose daring exploits illumine the pages of the pioneer history of two States! Especially of his connection with Boone's Lick township, and the Boone's Lick country, in honor of whom the entire region took its name. Without stopping to discuss the seemingly apparent conflict between tradition and the meagre historical facts relating to the probability of his once residing within the present limits of Howard county, we shall simply state, as we did in a preceding chapter of this book, that Daniel Boone erected a cabin and camped one winter in the immediate vicinity of Boone's Lick. The date of his doing this is not known. He had doubtless visited the "licks" quite often in search of game before he had concluded to camp there. We are, however, confident, from the

most authentic records we have examined, that the date of his coming to Boone's Lick township was not far from the beginning of the present century. That Daniel Boone ever made salt here or elsewhere we are disposed to doubt. He was a hunter, both by habit and inclination, and followed exclusively the life of a hunter as a livelihood, and it is very improbable that he would turn aside from his legitimate avocation, and one that he esteemed above all others, to pursue, even for a short season, any other employment, which at that early day, promised no such remuneration as inured to the benefit of the active and vigilant hunter and skilful trapper. His sons Nathan and Daniel, however, manufactured salt in the township some years later—in 1807—and conveyed the same to the river in hollow logs, so imperfect were the facilities then for transportation.

Every acre of Boone's Lick township is historic ground, hallowed to the memory of the most distinguished pioneer that ever pitched his tents in the forests of the great west. Its hills and its valleys first echoed and re-echoed to the crack of his unerring rifle. And it may be that its soil had never been touched by the feet of the white man until pressed by his. As Daniel Boone was bold in adventure and fearless in his character, and possessed many of the sterling characteristics of a noble manhood, so were the early settlers of this township, fearless in their attempts to conquer the wilderness, and so did they possess in a large measure, the distinguishing traits of a superior manhood. As heretofore stated (and the fact is obtained from the first recorded deed in the county), Joseph Marie, a Frenchman, had made a settlement and improvements in Boone's Lick township in 1800, in the neighborhood of Eagle's Nest, and about one mile southwest of Fort Kincaid. Col. Benjamin Cooper came in 1808, and located at Boone's Lick, but his settlement there being regarded as an infringement upon the Indian lands, he was ordered by the government to return to a point below the mouth of the Gasconade, and in doing so he established himself on Loutre island. After remaining on the island for two years, and being joined there by about twenty-five families, he returned with a large portion of these in the spring of 1810, to Boone's Lick, where they erected cabins and put in crops in the succeeding fall. This was the first permanent settlement of the township, and the embryotic settlement of Howard county, which has widened and widened, until like the waves of the sea, it has long since reached the remotest limits of the county, having increased more than a thousandfold.

Among the names of the early settlers we find the following:

Col. Benjamin Cooper, and sons, Frank, Benjamin, David, and Sarshall; Sarshall Cooper and sons, Joseph and Braxton; Braxton Cooper and his son Robert; John and Abbott Hancock, John and William Berry, John and Henry Ferrill, Peter Popineau, William Woliskill and sons, Joseph and William; James Anderson and sons, Middleton and William; John O'Bannon, Stephen Jackson, Josiah Thorp and sons, William and John; Grey Bynum, Robert Brown, Robert Irwin, James Coil, James Jones, Adam Woods, Gilead Rupe, Amos Ashcraft and sons, Otho, Jesse, James and Alexander.

The settlers had to contend with many difficulties, even before the war of 1812, chief among which was the opposition of congress to their occupying lands within the limits set apart as belonging to the aborigines, who, however, acquiesced in their remaining. The settlers determined they would not surrender their claims, if they could help it, and continued to occupy the lands they had purchased, derived from a Spanish grant, which had been obtained by Ira P. Nash in the year 1800. They manufactured their own powder and salt, and supplied themselves with a fabric, which was made from wild nettles, and which served to them the purposes of cotton goods. They obtained their meats from the woods and the streams, the former abounding in choicest game, and the latter swarming with varied tribes of multitudinous fishes.

By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purified the blood;
But we, their sons, a pampered race of men,
Are dwindled down to three-score years and ten.

They not only had to contend with the hardships and privations which fall to the lot of the pioneer in their heroic struggles to dissipate the gloom of the forest: but scarcely had they completed their cabins, beneath whose humble roofs they were about to enjoy the first fruits of their labors, when a more terrible ordeal, through which they were destined to pass, suddenly confronted them. War had been declared against Great Britain, and that nation had incited the Indians upon our frontiers to deeds of violence. It was so here, and to protect themselves against these savages they were compelled, single-handed and unaided, to build a fort (Fort Cooper), where they remained the greater part of three years. [For further history in reference to Fort Cooper see preceding chapters.]

When peace was concluded (1815), the settlers commenced the

work of improvement in earnest. They were principally from Kentucky, and were noted for their liberality and kindness, and for the high standard of morality which they brought with them, and which they maintained even when they were no longer a law unto themselves, and after they had become subject to the jurisdiction of territorial laws. John and Henry Ferrill and Robert Hancock were from Tennessee; James Kyle from Virginia; Grey Bynum from South Carolina; Stephen Jackson from Georgia.

MAJ. STEPHEN COOPER.

Maj. Stephen Cooper, who now resides in Colusa, California, was one of the pioneers of Boone's Lick township, and being one of the very few men living who shared with the early settlers the dangers and difficulties of that eventful period (the first settlement of Howard county), we publish in this connection a sketch of his life, feeling confident that it will be perused with great interest:—

My parents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early day. My father's name was Sarshall Cooper. My mother was in the fort at Boonsboro at the time it was besieged by the Indians. My father was at some other station, the name of which I do not now remember. I was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 10, 1797. In 1810 my father emigrated to Missouri and settled at Cooper's fort in Howard county. St. Louis was then but a small French village, with a few miserable houses, mostly thatched with straw. At that time, and for several years afterwards, the settlers generally lived in fortified houses, or forts, as they were called, on account of the Indians. My father had command of three forts, viz: Cooper's fort. Hempstead and Kincaid. The two latter were ten miles from the former. For several years we had no organized government; each did what he thought right in his own eyes, and we had very little trouble in our own fort—in fact we never had any. Sometimes my father and uncle would be sent for to go to the other forts to settle some slight difficulty, but never anything serious occurred. On one occasion a Frenchman had stolen twenty dollars—a large amount at that time. He was ordered to leave the settlement. He begged hard to be permitted to come back at the end of a year, and he promised so faithfully to behave himself well, if he were allowed to, that the desired permission was given, and after serving out his term of banishment he returned, and was ever after a good citizen.

STYLE OF LIVING.

We lived very simply in those days. Coffee was worth 50 cents per pound in St. Louis, and it was seldom we saw either tea or coffee. We had no markets for our produce, so we merely raised enough for our own consumption, our principal products being corn, hogs, cattle,

and some little wheat, the old-fashioned ox-mills (so-called), being about the only mills in the country. We raised cotton enough for our own use, and with that and the wool which came from our sheep, our women folks made nearly all the clothing worn by either men or women. During

THE WAR OF 1812

I served as a volunteer in my father's company, who was under the command of Gen. Henry Dodge, a great Indian fighter and afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin. I was detailed as a spy, and was often sent out to look for Indian trails, camps, or fortifications. On one occasion, accompanied by Joseph Stills (whose two brothers and son-in-law are now residing near Stockton, in this State), we were surrounded by about three hundred Indians. In attempting to charge through them, Stills was shot from his horse and instantly killed. Myself and horse escaped unhurt. At that time I killed the principal "brave" of the Sac nation. It has always been my motto never to run with a loaded gun in my hand.

My father was shot and instantly killed, sitting by his own fire-side, by an Indian, who picked a hole in the wall one dark, stormy night. This was after we had heard that peace had been declared in 1815.

Many incidents occurred in my younger days which it would take a volume to relate. Once, while attending school, an alarm of "Indians!" was given. I threw my book across the room, never stopping to see where it fell, and seized my gun. This was about the close of the war, and the alarm proceeded from a large party of Indians who were on their way to St. Louis to make a treaty with the United States government.

THE INDIANS

continued to commit depredations occasionally, even after peace had been made. On one occasion they took two negroes who were chopping wood and carried them off. The alarm was given and seventy or eighty men collected together and pursued them. About dark we struck the trail. We were all mounted, and my brother and myself put our horses on a lope. Directly my horse jumped over an Indian fire, from which they had just fled, leaving their meat still roasting over the coals. We heard one of the negroes cry out, but it was so dark we were unable to find him or his captors. A few days after we found his body. The other negro was never heard of.

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

I was one of a party of fifteen who first opened the Santa Fe trade in 1822. In 1823 I went on a second trip to Santa Fe as leader or captain of thirty men. Our stock in trade was principally dry goods, for which we expected to get money in return. All went

prosperously with us till daybreak on the morning of the first of June, when a party of Indians fired on us, stampeded our horses, and ran off every head, except six, which we saved. Fortunately none of us were killed or wounded, although I managed to kill one Indian. This occurred on the banks of the Little Arkansas. In company with five others I went back to Missouri, bought horses and returned to our company. When we got in sight of the camp, we saw fully fifteen hundred Indians in and around the same. This looked rather squally, and some proposed to back out; I told them they could do as they pleased, but I should go on to our comrades, if no other man went with me. Finally we all went up, and found it to be a party of friendly Kaw Indians on a buffalo hunt—a different tribe from those who had stampeded our horses.

We pursued our journey without any further molestation from Indians, but sometimes suffered severely from want of water. On one occasion eight of our men gave out entirely on that account, and were unable to travel. The rest of the company, with the exception of myself, cut the lash ropes from their packs, scattered the goods upon the ground, took the best horses and scattered off like crazy men for water, leaving me and the eight men behind. Some of those who were leaving us fell on their knees and plead with me to go with them and save my own life; urging as a reason that the men were bound to die, and that I could do them no good by staying. I said I would not leave them as long as a breath of life was left in one of them; that if they found water they should return to us. This was one or two o'clock in the afternoon. When it became dark I built a fire of buffalo chips, and fired guns in the air as a signal to guide them to us. About midnight four of the men returned with water and we were all saved. The others had drank so much water that they were unable to return, and remained by the water hole. We were lost in attempting to reach them, and it was four days before we found them. From this time on to the end of our journey we had no further difficulty.

In 1825 the United States government laid out a road from the borders of Missouri to Santa Fe. I was appointed pilot and captain by the company.

In the Blackhawk war in 1833, I volunteered and acted as a spy and guide under Captain Matsen. After he was called in, I joined the company of Captain Hickman of Boone county, Missouri, in the same capacity, and served till the close of the war.

In 1837 Governor Boggs, of Missouri, appointed Col. Boone, Major Berrecroft and myself commissioners to locate and mark out the northern boundary of Missouri, which we did. President Van Buren appointed me Indian agent for the Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians—headquarters Council Bluffs. The appointment was unasked for, and I retained it until removed by President Tyler for political reasons. In 1844 I was elected to the legislature of Missouri from Holt county. I remember at one time

during the session making the remark that I expected to live to see the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean connected by a railroad, which caused a great deal of laughter.

CALIFORNIA.

In the summer of 1845, I was induced by several letters received from Colonel Benton, stating that my services would be needed, to accompany Colonel Fremont on his expedition to California. I went with him as far as Bent's fort, on the Arkansas, where I informed him I could go no farther with him. There the company divided, Colonel Fremont with his party pursuing his original plan, whilst I went south through a part of Texas, returning home that winter. I have omitted to mention that I was married in 1824. We have had six children—four daughters and two sons—all of whom, with their mother, are still living. I have also sixteen grandchildren.

In the spring of 1846, I set out with my entire family for California, and was captain of the train, composed of several families, and numbering twenty-eight wagons. Nothing unusual occurred to us till we struck the Humboldt. One day after we reached the river I was riding ahead of the train, when I met a man who halloed "Hurrah for California!" He was so excited that it was with difficulty I could stop him. At last I succeeded and asked him what the news was. He said the American flag was flying over California. This was the first we knew of the Mexican war. When we reached the train one wild hurrah was heard from one end to the other, in which men, women and children all joined.

We struck the Sacramento valley on the 5th of October, 1846. That winter I stopped at Yount's ranche in Napa valley—a man who, in my opinion, did more for the early emigrants of California than all the Sutters ever did.

On the night of the 22d of February, 1847, I presided over the first political meeting ever held by Americans in California, in a little village then called Yerba Buena, now known as San Francisco. The object was to co-operate with Fremont in forming a council to frame laws for our future government. He selected seven men—two Englishmen, two Mexicans, or Californians, and three Americans—old residents of the country; but General Kearney superseding Fremont about this time, the council soon ceased to exist.

On the 4th of July, 1847, George Yount and myself gave the first public 4th of July dinner ever given in California. We had a large turn out, and everything passed off pleasantly; I still have the flag improvised for the occasion. It has the stripes of our national flag, with a lone star, and the inscription, "California is ours as long as the stars remain."

In the fall of 1847 I removed to Benicia, where I was appointed alcalde by Governor Mason, and was afterwards elected alcalde and judge of the first instance, for the country north of the bay of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento river. In the fall of 1854 I

removed to Colusa, where I have since resided. I was soon afterward elected justice of the peace, and re-elected several terms, holding that office for twelve successive years.

I voted three times for Jackson, and also cast my vote for Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Breckinridge, McClellan, Seymour, Tilden and Hancock.



CHAPTER VII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Mary Jones' Recollection of Early Days—Kit Carson—Hardeman's Garden—Franklin—Its early History and Business Men—Its Talented and Distinguished Citizens—Santa Fe Trade—Lawyers, Newspapers and Churches—Travel—County Seat changed to Fayette—A Letter—Postmasters of Old Franklin—New Franklin—Early Business Men—Lottery—Town Incorporated—Population and Present Business—Secret Orders—Estill—Incidents of the Highwater of 1844.

BOUNDARY.

Franklin township stands as it did when erected by the county court, in 1821. In area, it is about 50 miles square. It is bounded on the north by Richmond and Boone's Lick townships; on the east by Moniteau township; on the south by Cooper county, from which it is separated by the Missouri river; and on the west by Boone's Lick township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Portions of this township are quite hilly; much of the high land, however, is undulating. The soil is generally good, and is highly productive. The bottom land on the Missouri river, is of a superior quality and produces bountiful crops, especially of corn. The hill-lands grow excellent wheat, which is quite extensively raised in the township. This township is fairly drained, the chief water courses being Bonne Femme and Sulphur creeks. The Bonne Femme and its affluents flow nearly south through the township and empty into the Missouri river. Sulphur Creek passes also south, a little west of the centre of the township, thence east through sections 32, 33, and unites with the Bonne Femme.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We have already (elsewhere in this book), given the name of one of the earliest settlers in Franklin township. This was an Indian trader, by the name of Prewitt, who was here prior to 1804. The next pioneers, who were possibly the first permanent settlers, of

whom we have any knowledge, who came to the township, were Wm. Monroe and wife, who settled in the township in the spring or summer of 1808; it is, however, not known precisely, where he first pitched his tent. They went to Kentucky the same year in company with others, and returned and settled in the same township in 1811. Andrew Smith and Amos Barnes were early settlers, coming in 1809, the former arriving on the 3d of July. James Alcorn, Price and John Arnold, Joseph and David Boggs, Robert and William Samuel, Townsend Brown, Christopher and Nicholas T. Burekhart, Lindsay Carson and sons, "Kit," Andrew and Moses; Charles and William Canole, Isaac Clark, Joseph, James and Perrin Cooley, James Cockrell, James, John, Peter and William Gleason, James Douglas, Daniel Darben, John Elliott, father of Col. N. G. Elliott; Hiram, Reuben, Sarshall and Simeon Fugate, Reuben Gentry, Abner, John and Wm. Grooms, Alfred and Moses Head, Robert Hinkson, who moved to Boone county, Noah Katon, Joseph, William and Ewing McLain, Joseph Moody, Mrs. Susan Mullins, Thompson Mullins, Wm. Pipes, Christopher, James, Jesse and Silas Richardson, John Repe, Thomas Smith, John and James Sneathan, Joseph Still, John Stinson, Solomon, David and John Tetlers, Isaac and John Thornton, Jonathan Davis, Elisha and Levi Todd, James Phillips, Jesse Turner, Thomas Vaughan, Robert Wilds, Wm. Watkins, James Whitley. Rev. David, Joseph, William and Ewing McLain were also some of the first settlers in the township, and were connected with Fort Kincaid during the war of 1812.

Connected with Fort Hempstead, which was also located in Franklin township, were Amos, Jesse and Otto Albright, Aquilla, Abraham, James, John and Shadrach Barnes, Robert Barclay, Campbell and Delaney Bolan, David and Henry Barris, Prior Duncan, Stephen and John Field, John Hines, Usebines Hubbard, Asaph and Daniel Hubbard, Joseph Jolly, since of Jolly's bottom, Cooper county; John, David and Matthew Kincaid, Adam McCord, Daniel and John Monroe, John Mathews, Wm. Nash, Gilead Rupe, Enoch, Isaac and Wm. Taylor, Enoch Turner, Giles and Britton Williams, Frank Wood, and Henry Weeden. The above settlers all came prior to 1812.

MRS. MARY JONES' RECOLLECTION OF EARLY DAYS.

The only person now living in Franklin Township, who was old enough while living in Fort Hempstead to take cognizance of what was then passing, is Mary Jones, or, as she is familiarly called, "Aunt

Polly Jones," formerly "Polly Snoddy." She is the daughter of Andrew Smith and Sarah Scribner, and was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in 1801. Her father emigrated to Missouri, St. Charles county, in 1807, and stopped for several weeks with his family at the hospitable cabin of Daniel Boone, the distinguished hunter and pioneer, who had come from Kentucky to St. Charles county, in 1795. After remaining in that county until 1809, Smith came up the Missouri river, accompanied by his family and bringing all his worldly goods. These he transported on one of Daniel Boone's boats — a kind of keel boat which had been used by the latter when sending salt, peltries, etc., to St. Louis. The propelling power of this water-craft consisted of a very simple piece of machinery, to-wit: — a long pole, made generally of some light wood, with an iron hook fixed in one end of it. One end of the pole was thrust down into the water, until it rested on the ground, and the other was adjusted to the arm. Against this the party or parties in the boat would push — walking the entire length of the boat and then repeat.

The family reached Howard county, Franklin township, on the morning of July 3d, 1809, and landed near a cabin which had been erected by Amos Barnes. After their arrival and settlement, they found that they were truly in a wild country, and that their neighbors were very few. Among these Mrs. Jones remembers John Berry, David McLain, and William Brown.

The family built a cabin and cleared a piece of ground, where they raised three small crops. In February, 1813, they went into Fort Hempstead, rather than return to St. Charles county, or Loutre island. The Indian war had commenced the spring before, and all the settlers were compelled to enter one of the forts, or seek another location, which would be out of danger. Sixteen persons left the fort for St. Charles county, but Andrew Smith determined to remain, and was made first corporal in Captain Sarshall Cooper's company. The two first settlers killed by the Indians (Todd and Smith), were kinsmen of Mrs. Jones, the former a cousin and the latter her uncle.

One among the first rumors of Indian outrages that occurred, Mrs. Jones says, happened in Cooper county (then a part of Howard). A pioneer by the name of Wm. Ramsey, after having erected a cabin, had occasion to leave home, going only two or three miles, leaving his wife and three children. While he was gone, a few of the Miami Indians went to the cabin where they found Mrs. Ramsey in bed, sick. Having had the erysipelas in her head, her hair was cut short like a man's, and the Indians, believing her to be a man, killed her in bed. After-

wards, discovering that she was a woman (hearing her children crying and calling her mother), they took her body and roasted it on a fire which they made near the cabin, and burned her children after killing them with their tomahawks. Among the early preachers in the fort, was Wm. Therp, who was a Baptist. She spoke of another Baptist minister, Elder David McLain, who was the first man to proclaim the "Gospel of Peace" to the settlers of the Boone's Lick country.

Dr. James M. Peck, in his memoirs, speaks of Elder David McLain as follows:—

The only one that remains to be noticed is Elder David McLain. He was the first Baptist minister that came from Central Kentucky to the Boone's Lick country with the first colony in 1810. Early in March, 1813, he started on horseback to Kentucky in company with a man named Young. They travelled without molestation till they reached Hill's ferry, on the Kaskaskia river, the old trace from St. Louis to Vincennes, via Carlyle, the seat of justice of Clinton county, Illinois. Three families that resided here, being alarmed by Indian signs, had left the ferry for one of the settlements in St. Clair county. The ferry-boat being fastened to the west bank, the two travellers crossed with their horses, and had not proceeded more than half a mile before they were fired on by Indians. Mr. Young was shot, and fell from his horse. Mr. McLain's horse was shot through the body, and fell, but the rider extricated himself, threw his saddle-bags into the bush, and ran for his life, with several Indians in chase. Soon after, all the Indians fell back but one stout, athletic fellow, that seemed determined not to lose his prey. Elder McLain was encumbered with a thick overcoat, with wrappers on his legs, and boots and spurs on his feet. The Indian fired and missed him, which gave him the chance to throw off his overcoat, in hopes the prize would attract the attention of his pursuer. The other Indians having fallen back, Mr. McLain made signs of surrender as this one approached him, having loaded his gun. In this way he deceived his foe till he got within a few feet, when he assumed an attitude of defiance, watched his motions, and, at the instant he fired, dodged the ball, and then, with all the energy he could command, ran for his life. The contest continued more than one hour, during which his foe fired at him seven times. In one instance, as he threw his breast forward, unfortunately, he threw his elbow back and received the ball in his arm. During the chase he contrived to throw off his boots and spurs. They had run three or four miles in the timber bottom down the river, and at a bend came near the bank. Elder McLain found himself nearly exhausted, and it seemed to him his last chance of escape was to swim the river. He plunged in, making the utmost effort of his remaining strength, and yet he had to keep an eye constantly fixed on his wily foe, who had loaded his gun for the eighth time, and from the bank brought

it to a poise, and fired a second time after McLain dove in deep water. By swimming diagonally down the stream he had gained on his pursuer, who, with the savage yell peculiar on such occasions, gave up the chase and returned to his band. Doubtless his report to the braves was that he had followed a "Great Medicine," who was so charmed that his musket balls could not hurt him.

On reaching the shore, Mr. McLain was so exhausted that it was with the utmost difficulty he could crawl up the bank, for he was in a profuse perspiration when he plunged into the cold water. He was wet, chilled through, badly wounded, and could not stand until he had rolled himself on the ground, and rubbed his limbs to bring the blood into circulation. It was thirty-five miles to the Badgley settlement, where Elder Daniel Badgley and several Baptist families lived, which Mr. McLain, after incredible effort and suffering, reached the next morning. There, with his wounded arm and a burning fever, he lay several weeks, till some of his friends came from the Boone's Lick settlements and took him to his family. A party of volunteers went over the Kaskaskia river, buried Mr. Young, found McLain's saddle-bags, with the contents safe, but saw no Indians.

Mrs. Jones says, while in the fort, if any man went to sleep on his watch, while acting as sentinel, the penalty imposed for his *contre-temps*, was the grinding of as many pecks of corn with a hand-mill, as there were widows in the fort (Hempstead). There were seven widows in the fort and each became the recipient of a peck of meal, whenever the sentinel slept on duty. James Barnes taught school in Fort Kincaid. Among the first blacksmiths in and out of the forts, were Wm. Canole, Charles Canole and a man named Whitley.

The first school teacher outside of the forts, in the township, was Grey Bynum, who was also the first circuit court clerk. Mr. Bynum was a South Carolinian by birth, and came to Howard county among the first emigrants. His school was taught in a cabin which stood near the present Hickman grave yard, and about one mile south of the present residence of Christopher Burekhart.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

As the building in which this original school of the country was taught would be regarded in this day and age as something of an architectural wonder, we will describe it:—

It was erected by the people of the neighborhood; was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall, on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed, running clear across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which

the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through in the middle, the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as it was made of dirt. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, and hewing off the splinters from the flat side and then putting four pegs into it from the round side, for legs. The door was made of clapboards; no windows. Wooden pins were driven into a log running lengthwise, upon which was laid a board, and this constituted the writing desk.

Although not a professional teacher, Mr. Bynum esteemed it a —

Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,

and achieved for himself such a reputation in the community that his patrons said —

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.

Attending this pioneer school, were the children of the neighborhood, within a radius of five miles. Among these, was Mrs. Jones, Matthew Kincaid, Doreas Kincaid, the Alcorn children, the Hubbards and others. Mrs. Jones has in her possession two of the school books that she then studied. These are very old and faded in appearance. They are "Kentucky Preceptor" and "Lessons in Elocution," and were published about the year 1800. The date of publication of each was torn out, but we ascertained about the time they were issued by reading some of their contents, treating of events which took place about the period mentioned. These books, were purchased by Daniel Boone, in St. Louis, between 1810 and 1812, whither he had gone with a load of skins and furs. A few of the neighbors in Franklin township, from whom he purchased peltries, requested him to bring them some text-books, and these were two of the selections made by him.

Judge Abiel Leonard, also taught a school soon after his arrival in 1819, in the same township, near Old Franklin. Being an obscure and humble pedagogue, he afterwards reached the most honorable and exalted judicial position in his adopted State, — being appointed judge of the Supreme court, — which position he filled with marked ability, until he was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

The first marriage that occurred in Franklin township, and prob-

ably the first in Howard county, was that of Robert Cooper and Elizabeth Carson, in the spring of 1810. The ceremony took place at the residence (log cabin) of the bride's father, Lindsay Carson, who was the father of "Kit" Carson, the great scout. The invited guests were numerous, embracing the entire neighborhood. Mr. Carson sought to make the occasion one of business as well as pleasure, for after the marriage had been solemnized, the male portion of the guests, assisted him in raising a house, the groom being one of the most active workmen present.

Mrs. Jones says the first birth in the county (and in Franklin township, occurred in the family of Elder David McLain.

The first persons to die from disease were Daniel Monroe's wife and infant child.

Thomas Smith was the first shoemaker in all the Boone's Lick country, and his wife, Sarah, was an adept in the art of making moccasins. Dr. Tighe was the pioneer physician of the township, and made his home for a short time at Andrew Smith's.

While Mrs. Jones was stopping at the house of Daniel Boone, in St. Charles county, she saw the old hunter eating raw-meat quite often. He seemed to be especially fond of raw venison and preferred it to the most delicately cooked and highly seasoned viands. His early life was such—living almost constantly in the woods—that he was at times compelled to eat raw meat, and becoming habituated to the use of it, he learned to like it.

Mrs. Jones, is now in the eighty-second year of her age, and is in the enjoyment of good health and an excellent, vivid memory. She resides with her son, James Snoddy, who was a child by a former marriage. She is active and industrious, and voluntarily does her part of the household work—preferring a life of industry, even at her advanced age, to a life of indolence and ease.

When asked whether she would like to live over again the years of her pioneer life, she answered with much earnestness: "If I knew where there was such a country as this was seventy years ago, I would go to it, as old as I am." We hope that the brittle thread of life may be lengthened out to this octogenarian many spans, and that by and by it may be said of her:—

Of no distemper, of no blast she died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long;
Even wondered at, because she dropt no sooner.
Fate seemed to wind her up for four-score years;
Yet freshly ran she on ten winters more;
Till like a clock worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Matthew Mullins and sister, who now reside in Franklin township, were also in one of the forts (Hempstead), in 1815, but being small children, respectively two and four years of age, they now have no recollection of any of the early events that transpired during that memorable era in the history of the county.

Mrs. Polly Jones, Matthew Mullins and sister are the only persons now living in Howard county, who lived in the forts. Ephraim McLain, of Saline county, and Samuel Cole and Thos. McMahon, and his brother Jackson, of Cooper county, also resided in the forts during the war of 1812, where they remained for several years. These are all the survivors of that early day that the author could hear of, now living in Howard and adjacent counties. There are doubtless a few others in California and elsewhere throughout the country, but they are few in number, and are "Waiting by the river."

KIT CARSON.

Among the men who once lived in Franklin township, who afterwards achieved a notoriety in western annals, was the great scout, Kit Carson. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of December, 1809, and his father, Lindsay Carson, emigrated to Howard county in 1810, bringing his family with him. After their arrival, they built a cabin and raised two small crops and then with other old settlers in that portion of the county, went into Fort Kincaid. After the war, his father apprenticed him to David Workman, who then resided at Franklin, to learn the saddler's trade. He remained with Workman two years; his labors becoming irksome, he left, and in 1826, he joined a party destined for the Rocky mountains. Crossing the plains at that day was a dangerous undertaking. There were then no guides and charts, and nothing indicating springs and camp-grounds. These oases of the American Sahara, had not at that time been pressed by the feet of the white man. They had been trodden only by the buffalo, the wild horse and the savage Indian. The man, therefore, who crossed the plains to Santa Fe, was in every sense of the word, a hero. Kit went into Santa Fe, New Mexico, which country thereafter became the field of his remarkable and daring exploits. He remained in that country, until his death, which occurred in 1869. Quite a number of his relations now reside in Howard county. Among these, are Hamilton Carson, his brother, and George H., James T., Frank, George W., and Dudley Carson, his nephews.

HARDEMAN'S GARDEN.

In the history of Franklin township, we should not forget to mention "Hardeman's garden," which was located about five miles above Old Franklin, nearly opposite to the mouth of the La Mine creek. It was a vine-clad, rose-covered bower, the prototype of the renowned "Tulip grove" of that public benefactor, Henry Shaw, of St. Louis. The founder of this celebrated garden, Mr. John Hardeman, was of German extraction, a gentleman of fortune, and possessed remarkably fine taste in horticulture. He was ambitious to excel in this inviting field, and to gratify his inclinations, laid off ten acres in an exact square for a botanic garden, sparing neither expense nor labor in adorning it with fruits, flowers and shrubs, indigenous and exotic. Serpentine walks, paved with shells, conducted the admiring visitor through this charming court of Flora, where, amid zephyrs of the richest perfume, flowers of the most beautiful hue greeted the eye, and fruits of the most delicious flavor tempted the palate. It was a place—

Where opening roses breathing sweets diffuse,
And soft carnations shower their balmy dews;
Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin undress of superficial light;
And varied tulips show so dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day.

This beautiful garden was finally engulfed in the Missouri river, the first encroachment of that treacherous stream occurring in 1826, when a large portion of it was swallowed up. Mr. Hardeman, however, continued the cultivation of such portions of the garden as were left, until about the time of his death, which took place in 1829. A sweet honeysuckle still grows in the yard where Mary S. Hanna now lives, in Fayette, that was taken from the Hardeman garden in 1829. At the date mentioned, Mrs. Louise Boone, wife of Hampton L. Boone, and Miss Malinda Owen, daughter of General Ignatius P. Owen, of Fayette, made a visit to the garden and, when leaving, Mr. Hardeman gave them the honeysuckle, then a small vine. This is the only relic of that once far-famed and lovely garden that exists in this part of the country.

FRANKLIN.

This town (named after Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher), afterwards called "Old Franklin," in contradistinction to New Frank-

lin, in the same township, was located on section 5, township 48, range 16, in 1816, on the river bank and opposite to Boonville, in Cooper county. It was selected in 1817 as the county seat of Howard county, by Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid, William Head and Stephen Cole, who were appointed commissioners for that purpose by the general assembly of Missouri. Hannah Cole's fort remained the county seat, however, until the second Monday in November, 1817, when the circuit court met at Franklin the first time. (See Chapter III, this book.) The original town site occupied 100 acres of land and was purchased for Howard county by the commissioners who selected the county seat from James H. Benson, William V. Rector, John W. Scudder, James C. Ludlow, and Joseph Wiggins, for \$200. About two years after the town was laid out, an addition was added, called "East Franklin." The town contained a public square which embraces two acres of ground. The square was levelled and grounds put in order by Andrew Smith and James Snoddy. The streets were generally eighty-seven feet wide. The first house built in Franklin (upon the authority of Mrs. Mary Jones, of whom we have spoken in the preceding pages), was erected by Amos Barnes. It was constructed of rough logs and stood near the river bank. The land office was located there, soon after it was founded, and it being the most western settlement, of any importance, in the state, and the starting point for the Santa Fe country, it increased rapidly in population and influence. Some of the best blood of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other states, flowed in the veins of many of the citizens of Franklin. The town was noted for the intelligence, hospitality and enterprise of its people, a number of whom filled honorable positions in the legislature, executive and judicial departments of the state, and not a few attained a national reputation as gallant soldiers and trusted statesmen. Among her illustrious citizens, whose names sparkle upon the historic page with a fadeless lustre, were:—Lilburn W. Boggs, John Miller, Hamilton R. Gamble (each of whom were afterwards governor of the state), John F. Ryland, Abiel Leonard (afterwards judges of the supreme court of the state), General Robert P. Clark and Cyrus Edwards (the two latter distinguished lawyers), Dr. H. Lane, Dr. J. H. Benson, Peter Ferguson, Dr. Charles Kavanaugh, Col. William Boone, Dr. J. J. Lowery, Grey Bynum, Dr. David Woods, Bennett Clark, General John B. Clark, Sr., S. C. McNees, John Ray, J. S. Finley, John Walker, Charles Woods, Thomas Hardeman, G. C. Sibley, John S. Brickey, Andrew S. McGirk (afterwards judge), Price M. Prewitt, J. C. Ludlow, W. Moss,

James Hickman, Judge David Todd, Stephen Donohoe, John Lamb, James D. Campbell, F. S. Grundy (nephew of Felix Grundy, of Tennessee), L. Switzler, H. V. Bingham (the great artist, whose accomplished pencil has perpetuated many of the scenes and incidents resulting from the enforcement of Order No. 11), Alphonso Wetmore (author of first Gazetteer of Missouri), Henry and Charles Carroll, Judge David Drake, Giles Samuel, Joshua and David Barton, J. B. Howard, William V. Rector, Natt Ford, James Callaway and Zachariah Benson. Although this list does not include the names of all who are entitled to a niche in the temple of fame, yet these are sufficiently numerous and distinguished to challenge the admiration of the reader, and to light a glow of pride upon the cheek and in the eye of every Howard county man and woman, as they scan them over.

We doubt whether any town containing no greater population than Franklin had, and reaching no greater age, can be found anywhere in the United States, that can boast of so many eminent men. Its early achievements in commerce during the palmy days of the Santa Fe trade, were simply immense for that day and time. The following, copied from the *Fayette Intelligencer* of May 2, 1828, will give the reader some idea of the importance of this trade:—

The town of Franklin, as also our own village, presents to the eye of the beholder, a busy, bustling and commercial scene, in buying, selling and packing goods, practising mules, etc., etc., all preparatory to the starting of the great spring caravan to Santa Fe. A great number of our fellow citizens are getting ready to start, and will be off in the course of a week on a trading expedition. We have not the means of knowing how many persons will start in the first company, but think it probable the number will exceed 150, principally from this and the adjoining counties. They generally purchase their outfits from the merchants here at from 20 to 30 per cent advance on the Philadelphia prices, and calculate to make from 40 to 100 per cent upon their purchases. They will generally return in the fall. We suppose the amount which will be taken from this part of the country this spring will not perhaps fall much short of \$100,000 at the invoice prices.

We wish them a safe and profitable trip, a speedy return to their families and homes in health, and they may long live to enjoy the profits of their long and fatiguing journey of nearly one thousand miles, through prairies inhabited only by savages and wild beasts.

Among the pioneer merchants and business men of Franklin, were Hickman and Lamb from Kentucky. These gentlemen, owned and operated a large store, purchasing their goods (as the merchants of the town generally did) in Philadelphia. Claiborne F. Jackson, after-

wards governor of the state, was a clerk in this store in 1826. Joseph Simpson was also a merchant; he was an Englishman, and came to Franklin about the year 1822; he died in Franklin in 1828. Smith & Knox were merchants; Smith was receiver in the land office. Giles Samuels was a business man. Alexander McCausland was also a merchant. Blois, a Canadian Frenchman, was a merchant. Moss Prewitt was a hatter, and afterwards became a banker in Columbia. There were as many as four manufacturers of hats in 1826, in the town.

Barnes was probably the first blacksmith in the place.

Mordecai owned the first livery stable. Jas. R. Abernathy assisted him in attending to it. Dr. H. T. Glenn, who moved to California and became the largest farmer in that state, married a daughter of Abernathy.

Henry V. Bingham, father of George Bingham, the well known artist and portrait painter, kept a hotel; so did Mrs. Peebles. The town had two or three grist mills from 1820 to 1828. John Hardeman operated a grist mill with carding machine attached. Shadrach Barnes ran a grist mill. The ferry was originally owned by Hannah Cole, who operated it as early as 1816 from the fort to Franklin. It was afterwards run by Rogers, of Boonville, Isaac Gearhardt and others.

The bar of Franklin was ably represented in the persons of Judge George Tompkins, Charles French, Amos Reece (who afterwards resided in Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., and then moved to Leavenworth, Kansas), F. S. Grundy, Andrew McGirk, John F. Ryland, Robert McGavick, Cyrus Edwards, and a number of others who were noted for their skill and ability as lawyers. (See chapter on bench and bar.)

The Missouri *Intelligencer*, the first newspaper established west of St. Louis, was started here in 1819. (See Chap. entitled "The Press.")

The Baptists organized a church in the town in 1819, the Methodists one year later. No house of worship, however, was ever erected in the town by any denomination. The Old School Presbyterians organized a church in April, 1821. (See chapter on ecclesiastical history.)

Travel between Franklin and St. Louis was done on horseback until 1820, when four-horse stages were put on the line. Soon after that, travel upon steamboats came gradually into use; the fare being about the same by either mode — \$10.50 for each passenger.

Franklin continued to be the county seat of Howard county, until

1823, when it (the county seat) was located at Fayette, the latter town, being about the geographical centre of the county, after Cooper and Boone counties had been taken from its territory. Many of the citizens of Franklin, including the attorneys, soon came to Fayette to live. The great majority, however, continued to stand by the fortunes of the old town, where they remained until the spring of 1828, when they were compelled to abandon their homes, because of the sudden caving in of a large portion of the town site. It is estimated that Franklin, during her palmiest days — from 1823 to 1826 — contained between 1,500 and 1,700 people. In 1828, on account of the overflow and the washing away of the town site, Franklin was almost entirely abandoned, her citizens going elsewhere to live; a number of these founded the town of New Franklin, within two miles of Old Franklin and in the same township.

A Masonic lodge was organized at Old Franklin, in 1820. It was afterwards moved to New Franklin, where it was reorganized in 1852, and is now known as Howard Lodge No. 4. It was the fourth lodge of Freemasons, instituted in Missouri. Nothing now remains to mark the spot where once stood the proud, pretentious little city of Franklin, but a two-story brick,* now known as the "Franklin House," located immediately west of the depot. Two or three business houses, of modern architecture, occupy a portion of the old town-site — the extreme lower portion — but the town, itself, excepting the house above mentioned, is a thing of the past.

A LETTER.

The following letter, written more than three-score years ago, by Mr. A. Fuller, who had been living in the Boone's Lick country about six months at the time he wrote, will be read, doubtless, with much interest by the citizens of the county to-day:

FRANKLIN, Mo., Dec., 1819.

Dear Tom: —

You need not scold; I have had too much to do to write to you fellows that live in civilized society. Here I am, on the extreme frontier of the settlements of our country, but would not exchange places with you for all your boasted luxuries. I can, within a mile or so, kill

* This was, at the time it was erected, the only brick building in the Boone's Lick country. It was built for a school and was incorporated by the legislature in the winter of 1820, with Gen. Thos. A. Smith, Nathaniel Hutchinson, Jno. J. Lowery, George Tompkins, James C. Ludlow, Taylor Berry and Jonathan S. Finlay, as trustees. It is now the property of Broadus Smith, who operates it as a hotel.

as many prairie chickens as I choose, and all other game of the season.

The settlers of the country moved out of the forts last spring, and are about as happy a set as you can find on the earth to think that the Indians are to let them alone hereafter. I have become acquainted with most of the citizens of the town. The Hon. Judge Todd and family arrived here last summer, one of the most agreeable men and families that I have ever met. He is too liberal and kind for his own good; also Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Lowery, and General Smith. I do not think you can understand the nobleness of such minds, as it is only here in the extreme west, where all have been accustomed to facing dangers every day, that they can be appreciated. We have three stores in this thriving place: an old gentleman, Mr. Gaw; Stanley & Indlow, and Sanganette & Bright, all doing a fair business. We had two arrivals of steamboats during the summer, one a government boat, Western Engineer, on an exploring expedition. In place of a bowsprit, she has carved a great serpent, and as the steam escapes out of its mouth, it runs out a long tongue, to the perfect horror of all Indians that see her. They say, "White man bad man, keep a great spirit chained and build fire under it to make it work a boat!" The other was a boat loaded with government supplies, for the troops in the forts above here, also two hundred thousand dollars in specie. A large portion of her cargo was Monongahela whiskey. It looks like a dispensation of Providence that she should be sunk soon after leaving. The officers and visitors were desecrating the Sabbath day by card playing and drinking. She left here and ran up to the head of the first island above when she struck a snag and sank immediately, without the crew being able to save anything out of her. There she lies with all her silver and freight on her. There are in the neighborhood several forts, that were used by the people during the Indian difficulties. Fort Hempstead, about three miles back from the river; Cooper's Fort, ten miles above here where were many of the hair-breadth escapes of the wild west. At one time, when it was besieged by a large body of Indians, and they needed to communicate with the fort here, not having any men to spare, a daughter* of Colonel Cooper volunteered to run the gauntlet, and mounting a fleet horse dashed through the Indians, reached the fort here, got the assistance needed, and was back in time to relieve her friends. Is there one of your city belles could do a similar feat? I guess not. I tell you, Tom, there is an independence and nobleness in the bearing of the young folks here, dressed in their home-made clothing,—the ease of gait and carriage,—that puts affectation and fine dresses in the shade. I am not carried

* The Miss Cooper here spoken of, was the mother of the wife of the present Solon Shepherd, who resides near Fayette. This romantic and attractive little story was given much credence, even at that early day, among certain persons; the author heard of Miss Cooper's act of heroism soon after his arrival in Howard county, but after carefully investigating the matter, he finds that the story had no foundation in fact, and exists in imagination only as a beautiful fiction.

away entirely by the nobleness of the wild frontier people, but there is a frank generosity with them that you in the east know nothing of, therefore you cannot appreciate it. There is also a fort across the river from here called Cole's fort, that had its share of trouble; also one above the La Mine river. One of the men, Mr. McMahan, from there, was coming down to Cole's fort on business; when about two miles above here he was fired upon and killed by the Indians. One of the young Coles and one of the Rouns were cutting a bee-tree in the woods near the path, and it is thought the Indians were crawling on them, when Mr. McMahan, passing, was fired on and killed. The men, Cole and Roun, hurried back to their fort for aid, and went to see what mischief the red-skins had been doing. Mr. McMahan was shot through the body. He ran his horse toward the river for about a quarter of a mile when he fell dead. The Indians, it is thought, saw the two men running for the fort and thought it safest to leave, which they did without following the flying men. I believe I could have set till this time, hearing of the hair-breadth escapes of the early settlers. They have laid out a town opposite here on the river, called Boonville, which they expect to eclipse this place, but the traders think Franklin will eclipse any town out west. I think likely it will if the river will let it alone. I went over the river last summer to attend the first sale of lots, intending to purchase some to build on, but they were run up to a fabulous price, away beyond my reach. There were some of the voters who appeared to be affected by patriotism acquired at the only (what was termed) tavern in the place, kept by a hard looking old fellow named Reunes, who bowed politely to all who came in and asked for something to drink, and I was told the whiskey had actually not had time to cool before it was dealt out to customers, having been brought all the way from a Mr. Houxe's where is a horse mill and distillery; so the people of Boonville, cannot only have liquor, but can have their corn ground ready for sifting. The mill and distillery are about a mile from the town. Adieu.

POSTMASTERS.

A statement showing the date of the establishment of the post-office at Old Franklin, together with the names of all the postmasters at the said office in the order of their appointment, and the date of appointment of each.

Established April 20, 1821.

April 20, 1821, Augustus Stores.

October 20, 1823, Taylor Berry.

December 13, 1824, Giles M. Samuel.

August, 5, 1831, J. W. Redman.

September 16, 1839, Wm. Harley.

October 23, 1839, J. S. Lawson.

May 18, 1841, Geo. Chapman.
October 6, 1843, Isaac N. Bernard.
January 9, 1845, C. W. Bartholemew.
July 24, 1846, J. G. McCauley.
December 14, 1848, Wm. Neilson.
September 17, 1850, Robert Colman.
May 17, 1855, J. W. Chilton.
June 22, 1865, J. G. McCauley.
October 5, 1865, Return L. Bradley.
April 2, 1866, G. R. Turner.
December 1, 1868, James W. Chilton.
September 7, 1874, Chs. E. Rainey.
May 22, 1877, James M. Settle.
January 26, 1882, J. J. McCauley.
April 26, 1882, J. H. Sturdevant.

NEW FRANKLIN.

As already intimated, New Franklin owes its existence to the fall and final obliteration of Old Franklin, and was laid out in 1828, on the west half of section 28, township 49, range 16, which was then owned by James Alcorn.

Many of the buildings of the old town were moved to the new. Among the earliest business men of that place, were James Alcorn, who built the first business house; Willis Roberson, the first blacksmith; M. Switzler, the first hotel-keeper. Among the early enterprises, was a tanyard by Lewis Scott, a carding machine by Wm. Bowen and a rope factory by Bernard. The first and only lottery ever chartered by the state of Missouri, was started at this point, the purpose of which was to raise \$15,000 in order to enable the town to build a railroad to the river. The charter was afterwards modified, so as to permit the construction of a plank road, and still later to embrace a macadamized public highway instead. This lottery franchise was finally disposed of by the town to a company in St. Louis, for five hundred dollars per year, and New Franklin has since employed its receipts from this source, in completing a safe and enduring highway to the river. The town was incorporated February 7th, 1833. The original trustees were: Abiel Leonard, David Workman, Nathaniel Hutchison, Joshua Hobbs, Alphonzo Wetmore, Lewis Switzler, and Lindsay P. Marshall.

The population at present numbers about two hundred and fifty

persons. The town contains one dry good store, two drug stores, one grocery, one harness shop, one mill, one blacksmith, one carpenter, one barber, three physicians, one hotel, two churches, one large, elegant brick school house, and three secret orders, the oldest of which is the

A. O. U. W.

New Franklin lodge No. 194, was organized July 17, 1889. The charter members were, George C. Edwards, Theo. H. Todd, A. S. Blankenbaker, Lemuel Frizell, Strother H. Todd, J. B. Ainsworth, Augustus Turner, E. T. Smith, W. T. Wayland, G. S. Herndon, J. G. Whitton, Wm. M. Strong, Joshua F. Crews, Levi Fuller, F. G. Canale, V. Q. Bonham, James Randall, Wallace Estill, John M. Bogg, Jas. L. Gordon, Thomas J. Jordan, E. E. Dunaway, James D. Chorn and W. W. Smith.

Present officers—G. S. Herndon, M. W.; W. W. Gray, Foreman; J. F. Crews, Overseer; E. E. Dunaway, Recorder; B. M. Chancellor, Receiver; Augustus Turner, Financier; J. J. Whitton, Guide; S. H. Took, I. W.; Wm. B. Webb, O. W.; F. G. Canale, P. M. W.

HOWARD LODGE NO. 4, A. F. AND A. M.

Organized May 6, 1852, with the following members, Adam Lowry, James M. Chorn, S. T. Hamm, H. Kingsbury, C. E. Wilcox, J. D. Thompson, A. H. Lee, W. M. Biles.

First officers—Adam Lowry, W. M.; James M. Chorn, S. W.; S. T. Hamm, J. W.; H. Kingsbury, Treasurer; C. E. Wilcox, Secretary.

Present officers—R. T. Kingsbury, W. M.; W. E. McKinney, S. W.; W. O. Cox, J. W.; W. W. Smith, Treasurer; Geo. C. Edwards, Secretary; number of members fifty-one.

BOONE'S LICK LODGE NO. 57, I. O. O. F.

was organized May 5th, 1852, with J. W. Chilton, N. G. Elliott, S. T. Hamm, E. H. Devins, and James S. White, as charter members.

The names of the first officers and present officers failed to reach the writer.

ESTILL STATION

is located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, near the centre of the township, on the northeast of southwest quarter, section

17, T. 48, R. 16, and was named in honor of Col. James R. Estill, a large landed proprietor and stock raiser, through whose land the railroad passes. The town contains one store and blacksmith shop.

The country surrounding Estill, is well improved, and is one of the most beautiful portions of Howard county. The farm houses are generally large and handsomely constructed; many of them being brick, and of modern style, while the yards and lawns in front of them are not only set in blue grass, but planted with shrubs, flowers, fruit and shade trees.

INCIDENTS OF THE HIGH WATER OF 1844.

The overflow of the Missouri river in 1844 is remembered by the old settler of to-day, as the highest water known within his recollection. By actual measurement, the water was then six feet higher than it has been at any time since. The entire Missouri river bottom or low lands were submerged, many farms being covered to the depth of fifteen feet. The suffering among the people who occupied the overflowed districts was very great, many of them not only losing their houses, their stock and their crops, but losing their lives in their efforts to escape the mighty flood, which remained upon the land for nearly three weeks.

A farmer who lived in the bottom, south of New Franklin about a mile, by the name of Lloyd, waited, during the rise, thinking every day the river would reach its highest point, and did not leave his cabin until he was compelled one morning to hastily make his exit through the roof. While getting out some of his household plunder, he spilt some corn meal on the roof of his cabin. The third day after leaving, Lloyd returned in his boat and found to his surprise that the roof of his cabin had been transformed into a menagerie of birds and animals. Among these was a cat, a dog, a coon, a fox, a rat, two chickens and a turkey. He observed that the meal was all gone, and was greatly surprised to find these animals living together in perfect harmony. A common misfortune had created among them a sympathetic feeling. The presence of the great flood had seemingly over-awed and overpowered their antagonistic natures, and like the "lion and the lamb" of prophetic history, they were dwelling together in peace.

Another farmer, who resided in the bottom, lost a very valuable horse. The day he left his cabin this horse was driven with other horses and stock to the hills for safe keeping. Some days afterwards

the horse was missing, and was not found until the waters had receded when he was discovered (at least such portions of him as were left), hanging by one of his hind feet in some grapevines fully fifteen feet above the ground, having on the same halter that he wore when he left.



CHAPTER VIII.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Boundary -- Physical Features -- Early Settlements -- Churches -- Richmond -- Fayette -- Its Early History -- Business Men -- Business -- Incorporated -- First and Present Officials -- Banks and Bankers -- Court House and Public Square -- Facts and Incidents -- Cholera in 1832 or 1833 -- Cholera in 1849 -- Cholera in 1855 and in 1873 -- Meteoric Phenomenon -- Secret Societies -- Central and Howard Colleges -- Their History -- Fire -- Postmasters -- Business Houses of Fayette -- Public School.

BOUNDARY.

This is the central portion of the county, and contains seventy-two square miles. It remains as first formed in 1821, excepting sections 19, 20, 21, which were attached to Burton township in 1880. It is bounded on the north by Prairie and Burton townships, on the east by Bonne Femme and Moniteau, on the south by Moniteau and Franklin, and on the west by Boone's Lick and Chariton townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is admirably drained, the principal streams being Bonne Femme, Adam's fork, Leonard's branch, Salt creek, Doe creek and Dry creek. These are well distributed in the various sections of the township. The timber is in great abundance, and of an excellent quality -- no prairie. The land is rolling and underlaid with a fine stratum of coal, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneer settler of Richmond township seems to have been, from the most authentic sources, one Hiram Fugate, who was one of the original settlers of Franklin township -- a private in Capt. Sarsshall Cooper's company and connected with Fort Kineaid, where he remained during the Indian hostilities of 1812. His cabin stood near the present site of Central college; the northern part of Fayette was located on the south part of his land, and the southern part of the town on a portion of the claim owned by Hickerson Burnham, who settled in the township in 1819.

George Craig and Colonel Philip Trammell established salt works near the present railroad depot near Fayette, in 1819, and conducted the business for several years. The next settler was the father of Colonel McKinney, of Texas fame, in the same year. In the spring of 1819, John Jackson took a claim near McKinney, also James Reed, William Harris, and Joseph Gill. In the spring of 1818, Henry Burnham opened a farm north of Fayette and was joined the same year by James Howell, Thomas Low, Joseph Sears, Townsend Brown, Wm. Reynolds, and Enoch Kemper. Mr. Kemper was county assessor a number of years; he had a family of nine children and each alternate child was born blind.

Thomas Collins and Robert Reynolds each made a settlement north of Fayette, in the spring of 1819. In 1820, Colonel Benj. Reeves, father-in-law of Judge Abiel Leonard, purchased the farm of Townsend Brown, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of the state; he was afterwards elected lieutenant-governor, and was one of the commissioners appointed to view the first road to New Mexico.

Bennett Clark, father of General John B. Clark, Sr., who came in 1818, and located three miles east of Fayette, was one of the first state senators from Howard county, and was often in the legislature. The same year Andrew Fielding located one and a half miles east, and Wm. Snell, in 1819, about two miles northeast of Fayette. David Todd, of Cooper's fort, whose brother Jonathan was killed by the Indians, settled in the neighborhood of Bennett Clark in 1818. Garrison Patrick and Watt Ewing settled in the township in 1819. Joel Prewitt, the father of Robert Prewitt, settled here in 1821, three miles west of Fayette. Also Philip Turner, father-in-law of General John B. Clark, Sr.; Alfred Basey, father-in-law of Judge George Miller, of Jefferson City, settled on the Turner farm in 1820, selling to Philip Turner in 1821; Wm. Hughes, one of the first tanners of the county, settled in the vicinity of Mount Moriah Baptist church, about 1820, and donated the land on which the church was erected, and was joined the same year by his brother Roland Hughes. In the neighborhood of Judge Ben. Tolson, there was also made a settlement very early; among these settlers were Amos Deatherage, 1817; John Tolson, the judge's father, 1819; Mathew Howard, 1819; Pendleton Bridges, 1814, and about the same dates, John Clecton, James Weathers, Andrew Evans, James Burge, General Ignatius P. Owens, Jonathan Bozarth, James Shephard, Enoch Fly, Nehemiah Todd, Truman Nailor, Thomas Tolson, David R. Downing, George Staple-

ton, Harrison Stapleton, Moses Hyatt, George Burris, Thomas Howard, Henry Saling, Richmond Gage, Hickman Baman, W. B. Hanna, Willis Grimes, Hugh Shields, James Masters, and Robert Brown.

RICHMOND.

This was the name of an old business point which was situated south of the present town of Fayette, in what was known as the Spanish needle district. The township took its name after it. It contained one small store of general merchandise and a blacksmith shop. It now lives only in the memory of the old settler.

FAYETTE.

The county seat of Howard county, is located on parts of sections 11 and 12, in township 50, range 16. It was named in honor of General Lafayette, whom all Americans loved because of his patriotic and distinguished services rendered their country, in the war of the revolution. In 1823, when the town was laid out, the news had just been received that Lafayette would soon visit the United States. This visit, however, did not take place until the following year, 1824. His landing at New York, and reception by the people, who had gathered upon the wharfs by the tens of thousands, is most beautifully and graphically described by that matchless orator and statesman, S. S. Prentiss, in his incomparably grand and eloquent eulogy upon the life and services of that great man.

Fayette was located by Jonathan Crawley, Wm. Head, Samuel Wallace, Glenn Owens and Samuel Hardin, Sr. Hiram Fugate and Hickerson Burnham, each donated twenty-five acres of land for the county seat. Judge Alfred Morrison, who was afterwards sheriff and county judge of the county, surveyed the town site, assisted by John Jackson, Samuel Hardin and others, who were the chain bearers.

After the town was laid out, Elisha Witt erected the first house which was constructed of logs, and located on the ground where Howard college now stands. Although this was the first house built in the town, the logs for another house had already been prepared by Gen. Ignatius P. Owen, and was erected the day following by the general, who had assisted Witt in raising his house. These buildings were intended for hotels and were conducted by their proprietors as such for many years. General Owen's hotel was located on the southeast corner of the public square. These houses were erected in the fall of 1824. The pioneer business man of the town was named O'Neal.

His stock was very small and was sold in a log house on the lot where Captain Brooks' livery stable now stands. After remaining a short time O'Neal sold to John Nanson, an Englishman. Nanson died in Fayette from a cancer. The next merchant was Waddy T. Curran, who sold goods in a log house on the corner of the street south of Boughner, Tolson & Smith's grocery. A few years thereafter, Curran moved to Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, where he died. Dr. William T. McLain was the first physician; Samuel T. Crews was the second, and John A. Halderman was the third. Halderman is now minister to one of the South American states. Matthew Simonds was the original village blacksmith.

Here smokes his forge; he bares his sinewy arm
And early strokes his sounding anvil warm,
Around his shop the steely-sparkles flew
As out of steel he shapes the bending shoe.

Lawrence J. Daly taught the first school in the town, in a log cabin which now stands in the yard where Mrs. Mary S. Hanna now lives. Mr. Daly was a native of Ireland. He was the father of Mrs. Samuel C. Major, and Mrs. Dr. John Talbot, the latter now deceased. He died in Fayette. Among his pupils were William C. Boone's wife, John P. Sebree's wife, Elizabeth Garner, Susan Garner, Stephen Garner, Jesse W. Garner, Artimesia McLain, Sallie McKinney, Euphemia McKinney, Nancy Reynolds, Susan Reynolds, Eleanora Spencer, Miss A. Spencer, Joseph Hardin, William Wilson, Thomas Taylor, Townsend Taylor, Humphrey Taylor, and Mrs. Mary S. Hanna.

There were other schools kept in the town between 1825 and 1834, by both male and female teachers, but at the latter date a most excellent educational institution called the Fayette academy was established by Archibald Patterson. The building was constructed of brick, one story high, and contained two rooms. It was located a little to the left and south of Central college. Mr. Patterson came from Ohio; he was a man of classical attainments and quite successful as a teacher. His school continued until 1844, when he went to Marion county, and then to Lexington, Missouri, where he died from an accident.

The first resident minister was Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, an Old School Presbyterian, who held services in the school-house spoken of. He was also a school teacher. Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, a missionary Baptist preacher held religious services occasionally in the town. He resided in the country. Rev. William W. Redmond (Methodist),

was a circuit-rider at an early day in the county, and was the presiding elder in 1826. The first house of worship was erected by the Baptists in 1824.

Washington Shepherd was the first tailor. The first death in the town was that of Miss Elmira Whitton; hers was the first grave in the cemetery.

The first Sunday-school was organized by Rev. Augustus Pomeroy. Reuben Johnson, Elijah Mock and William Taylor were the first carpenters and builders. Hickerson Burnham erected the first large brick residence; it occupied the corner where Bell's grocery store now stands. The first jeweller was Joel Gill. William Jones, Sr., was the first wagon-maker. Richard Law built the first tobacco factory. The first gunsmiths were Jesse Riddleberger and Gabriel Oldham. Jesse Whitton had the honor of erecting the first mill — a horse mill, one set of buhrs. James Spencer had a carding machine and mill combined — inclined tread wheel. John A. Johnson operated an inclined tread-wheel carding machine. A man by the name of Purdon ran a linseed oil mill, and about this time James Dunn erected a steam saw mill. Wash Shepherd and — Hurt had a saddle manufactory. John R. White was also a saddler. Marly and Cole were hatters and made all kinds of hats. Boone Fly and S. C. Major operated a furniture manufactory.

INCORPORATED.

The town was incorporated by the county court in November, 1826, with Samuel T. Crews, Elijah Whitton, Lawrence J. Daly, Joseph Gill and Robert Wilson as trustees. It was reincorporated in May, 1830, with James T. Shirley, Alfred W. Morrison, John A. Halderman, Elijah Whitton and Joseph Gill as trustees. W. R. Snelson was the first mayor, elected in 1855. The councilmen were: —

Langfoot Cook and Gabriel H. Oldham, from First ward.

W. T. Lucky and Jas. Gregory, Second ward.

W. T. Lucky, clerk.

Samuel C. Major, Sr., treasurer.

Wm. Mitchell, marshal.

PRESENT CITY OFFICIALS.

W. F. Mitchell, mayor.

James Waters, councilman, First ward.

A. F. Davis, “ “ “

Jno. T. Tolson, “ Second “

Wm. Shafroth, councilman Second ward.

John Crump, marshal.

Joseph Pulliam, treasurer.

Leland Wright, clerk.

Jordan Cullar, street commissioner.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

About the year 1838, the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette," was established with Dr. J. J. Lowry as president and C. F. Jackson, cashier. It was operated until 1864, when it was discontinued. During that year the bank was broken into by the scouts and camp followers of the southern army. The bank, however, did not lose anything by the robbery, but Howard county suffered a loss of \$28,000, the county having on deposit at that bank that much money.

The second banking institution in Fayette was the private bank of A. Hendrix & Co., established September, 1865. The company was composed of A. Hendrix and Thomas J. Payne.

Payne sold his interest to his partner, A. Hendrix, in 1869, and Hendrix continued in business until May, 1876, when he died.

Mr. A. Hendrix was succeeded by the Hendrix bank, June 1, 1876. A. F. Davis succeeded the Hendrix bank in August, 1878.

March 1, 1871, the Fayette bank was organized with R. T. Prewitt as president, and Thomas J. Payne as cashier. July 1, 1878, the Fayette bank was purchased by Thomas J. Payne and R. P. Williams, who now operate it as Payne & Williams. Thomas J. Payne was elected president of Fayette bank in September, 1873, and R. P. Williams, cashier.

The two latter banks (A. F. Davis, and Payne & Williams) are the only banks that are now doing business in Fayette. Each of these are supplied with safes and time locks, and such other conveniences and improvements as are possessed by similar institutions of modern times.

COURT-HOUSES.

There have been but two court-houses in Howard county. A temporary wooden structure was provided in 1817, at Old Franklin, upon the location of the county seat at that place, but no building was erected and designed especially for a court-house, until 1824, when one was built at Fayette, soon after the town became the seat of justice. At that period, the first brick court-house was completed by

a Mr. Garne, who took the contract for building it. That building was occupied until 1859, a period of thirty-five years, when the present court-house was erected.

It is a two story brick with main building and wings. It has a neat and attractive appearance, and is a building of considerable magnitude, containing beside the court-room and jury-rooms, eight offices, with floors made of tile. The upper portion of the building, which projects in front and forms a portico, is supported by four large and lofty columns, which resemble in appearance light gray limestone. The roofing is tin, and is flanked on the sides and ends, with a balustrade, made of brick, the whole surmounted with a handsome and graceful cupola, upon the summit of which, is stationed a weather vane and brazen eagle.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

The town of Fayette was laid out with reference more especially to the smoothness of the surface of the land, than with reference to the cardinal points of the compass. The public square was thus laid out, and the streets had to be adjusted accordingly. The consequence is, the streets do not run east and west or due north and south. The stranger visiting Fayette, would never know without being told, that what he would suppose to be the northeast corner of the public square, is not in fact the northeast corner, but the corner of the square pointing due north. So difficult has been this question of a correct solution at all times, even to those who reside in the town, that the county court, some years ago, had the initial letters representing the points of the compass placed upon the cupola of the court-house, so that the mystery could be solved at a mere glance. Although the surveyor did not lay off the town according to the points of the compass, he succeeded most admirably in selecting a most elegant site for the public square. It embraces about one acre of ground, which is enclosed with a neat and substantial iron fence. It is covered with a luxuriant growth of blue grass, and is interspersed with shade trees, which add much to the beauty of the place. A broad brick pavement surrounds the square, just outside of which stands a row of soft maples, which afford an abundant shade.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fayette had a fire engine in 1838.

A public meeting was held in Fayette, April 17, 1841, to express public sorrow at the death of President Harrison.

General Robert Wilson was president of the meeting.

The committee on resolutions was composed of General John B. Clark, Joel Prewitt, Dr. Samuel T. Crews, James Brown, S. C. Major and Colonel J. H. Birch.

The 4th of July, 1842, was celebrated at Fayette in a grand style.

Thomas L. Belt was the orator of the occasion.

Adam Hendrix read the declaration of independence.

Among the toasts was the following: —

“The memory of Boone, Cooper and Hancock — while the tall forest stands around us, here and there interspersed with the improvements of the pioneer, these names cannot be forgotten upon the waters of the great Missouri.”

In the fall of 1843, Claiborne F. Jackson, Leland Wright, John Jackson, J. J. Lowry, N. G. Elliott, Robert Lynch and others, extended a written invitation to Colonel Thomas H. Benton, to come to Fayette and partake of a public dinner in his honor.

W. R. Singleton made a map of Howard county in 1844.

Mrs. Torode taught school in Fayette in 1845.

Sons of Temperance, Howard county division, No. 34, was organized in Fayette December 31, 1848. The officers were: W. T. Lucky, W. P.; R. Lynch, W. A.; W. McNair, R. S.; S. T. Preston, A. R. S.; J. Bradley, F. S.; A. Mitchell, T.; Rev. A. Scarritt, C.; E. K. Atterbury, A. C.; W. W. Mitchell, I. S.; D. Doffmyer, O. S.

On July 11, 1852, the people of Howard county assembled at the College chapel at Fayette, to pay appropriate honors, upon receiving news of the death of Henry Clay. Addresses were delivered by Robert T. Prewitt, General John B. Clark and Major C. F. Jackson.

On Monday, the 4th day of June, 1855, the people, irrespective of party, met at the court-house at Fayette to express their views in reference to the “Fanatics of Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere.” The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: W. M. Jackson, G. M. B. Maugh, N. G. Elliott, F. M. Grimes, J. J. Lowery, Sr., Jno. B. Clark, Jr., G. W. Morehead, J. F. Finks, Seton E. Graves, Joseph Cooper, Morgan A. Taylor, Taylor Hughes, Thomas Payne, C. C. P. Hill, H. L. Brown, Rice Patterson, J. W. Henry and others. Owen Rawlins was president, R. C. Hancock, secretary.

A subsequent meeting of a similar character was held at the same place, when a large number of delegates from Howard county were appointed to attend the Pro-slavery convention which met at Lexington, Missouri, July 12, 1855.

CHOLERA.

Cholera made its appearance in Fayette the first time, in 1832 or 1833. There was one case in 1849. Dr. C. R. Scott, of Fayette, made a visit to his native State, Virginia, during that year, and took the disease while returning home; he died after his return. The cholera again made its appearance in August, 1855. Among those who died in the town were Mrs. Catherine Marley and John A. Johnson. Harrison and Cleveland Stapleton died in the country. It made its appearance again, in its most virulent form, in 1873, there being fifty-three deaths out of fifty-six cases. A physician who passed through it and witnessed its effects in all its various phases during that year, gives the following account of the same:—

CHOLERA AT FAYETTE IN 1873.

[Prepared by U. S. Wright, M. D.]

This epidemic was brought to our town July 19, 1873, by a Swede, who had been a laborer on the railroad, which was then being constructed through the town. From the best information, he had been drinking several days when he came to Fayette, arriving here on the night of the 18th, from Boonville. I was called to see him early on the morning of the 19th, and found him in a collapsed state, called a consultation and did all we could, but the patient never rallied, dying in five or six hours. This man died in a boarding-house, constructed from the lumber of an old livery stable, built on the same ground, consequently the surroundings seemed to be quite favorable to an outbreak of the disease. There were, perhaps, fifty men boarding at this house. It was only a few days when two more of the railroad men (laborers) were attacked in the same manner and died in twenty-four hours or less time. This produced a great excitement among the citizens, which amounted almost to a panic in a few days thereafter. The colored people had a picnic near the town, and the next day the medical authorities positively announced that five negroes had died with the dreaded disease, and that several others of that race had the symptoms of cholera. The citizens organized a sanitary committee under the auspices of the medical faculty, and used their best efforts to abate the ravages of the oriental plague in Fayette. Nurses for the sick and dying were provided, and others were appointed whose duty it was to see the dead decently interred. About three-fourths of the population of the town fled, and remained away until they supposed the disease had run its course, when they

would return, waiting just long enough for another outbreak when they would again flee. The disease continued to attack and kill our people until the 9th of September, when the last case occurred in the community. As soon as the news had been heralded abroad that all danger was past, the absent citizens returned. Fifty-three persons had been carried off by the disease, and among this number were some of the best citizens of the town. As far as known, there had been fifty-six cases of cholera, but *three* recovering, showing the malignant character of the disease. There were, however, many cases of *cholérine*, which would have turned into genuine cholera had it not been for the physicians and kind nursing.

The cause of the epidemic seems to be still veiled in mystery. There were, at the time, quite a number of laboring men gathered in camps and boarding-shanties, engaged in building railroads, in and near the town, and also many negroes crowded together in every available house in the city; these facts, coupled with the further fact, that the town was poorly supplied with privy-vaults, and those in use were neglected and uncleanly — I think furnished at least some of the causes for the pestilence prevailing here, after its germ had been imported. The town at that time was almost wholly supplied with water from *wells*, and this drinking water question is known to be an important factor in the spread of this plague. Ours is a limestone district, but it is now thought that the geological structure of the soil has but little influence upon the disease, and it is admitted that it is the physical rather than the mineralogical structure that produces cholera.

Another cause for its propagation here may have been found in the number of *stagnant* pools of water in the vicinity, caused by the railroad dumps at many points along the line of the road. The disease here was very unmanageable, as the cases advanced very rapidly into the collapsed condition. Calomel, given in small doses, seemed to be the most efficient remedy. With my experience with cholera, I would advise immediate flight, as the best plan of getting rid of so formidable an adversary, upon the part of the citizens of any community, whenever the disease appears.

A METEORIC PHENOMENON.

Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 13, 1833, there occurred in Fayette, and in every town and county throughout the United States, a meteoric phenomenon, the splendor of which never passed from the memory of those who witnessed it.

It has since been known and remembered, as "the falling of the stars." In the firmament above, and all around the horizon, were beheld innumerable balls of fire of a whitish, pallid color, rushing down and across the sky, drawing after them long luminous trains, which clothed the whole heavens in awful majesty, and gave to the air and earth a pale and death-like appearance. An inconceivable number of meteors shot athwart and downwards from the heavens, as though the whole framework of the blue and cloudless arch above had been shaken. These luminous bodies had the appearance of flying through the air with great rapidity, occasioning the greatest wonder among the beholders, mingled with fear and consternation. Some described them as the slow and sparse descent of large flakes of snow, and that each flake, becoming ignited in its passage, fused like a bombshell before bursting, leaving a long, lurid light in its wake, and that tens of thousands of these, continued to descend and scatter, each becoming extinct before reaching the earth.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 47, A. F. and A. M., organized October 17, 1842. Charter members—Priestly H. McBride, G. M.; Samuel T. Crews, David Kunkle, Wm. G. Kerley.

First officers—Samuel T. Crews, W. M.; David Kunkle, S. W.; W. G. Kerley, J. W.; Wm. Taylor, Treasurer; James H. Sanders, Secretary; A. H. McDonald, S. D.; I. L. Johnson, J. D.; L. Crigler, T.

Present officers—Theo. F. Woods, W. M.; M. A. Boyd, S. W.; Uriel S. Wright, J. W.; Thos. G. Deatherage, Secretary; Thos. J. Payne, Treasurer; John Talbot, S. D.; James Waters, J. D.; Wm. F. Tieman, T.

Temple commandery, No. 38, organized March 15, 1882, with S. B. Cunningham, A. F. Davis, Jno. B. Clark, Jo. W. Finks, Jno. S. Elliott, R. P. Williams, J. T. Smith, W. A. Mathews, Jas. B. Brooks, W. A. Dudgeon and J. C. Ferguson.

Present officers—Sid. B. Cunningham, E. C.; Arthur F. Davis, M. C.; Julius C. Ferguson, C. G.; R. P. Williams, P.; Jas. T. Smith, R.; M. A. Boyd, Treasurer; Jas. B. Brooks, S. W.; Robert C. Clark, J. W.; L. S. Prosser, S. B.; W. F. Mitchell, S. B.; W. A. Dudgeon, W.

Fayette Chapter, No. 94, organized with the following charter members—W. A. Dudgeon, J. C. Ferguson, Thomas G. Deatherage,

R. C. Clark, R. P. Williams, S. B. Cunningham, James B. Brooks, J. L. Morrison, Jo. H. Finks.

First officers—W. A. Dudgeon, H. P.; J. C. Ferguson, K.; Thomas G. Deatherage, S.; R. C. Clark, C. H.; R. P. Williams, P. S.; J. B. Brooks, R. A. C.; S. B. Cunningham, secretary; J. L. Morrison, treasurer; Theo. F. Woods, M. 3d. V.; J. T. Smith, M. 2d. V.; J. T. Bailey, M. 1st. V.; N. B. Corprew, G.

Present officers—William A. Dudgeon, H. P.; Jubus C. Ferguson, K.; Nestor B. Cooper, S.; M. A. Boyd, C. H.; R. C. Clark, P. S.; John Talbot, R. A. C.; Theo. F. Woods, M. 3d. V.; James B. Brooks, M. 2d. V.; Uriel S. Wright, M. 1st. V.; S. B. Cunningham, secretary; Walter C. Knaus, treasurer; W. F. Tieman, guard.

A. O. U. W. charter members of Cincinnatus Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W.—John A. McKinney, H. A. Norris, C. E. Burekhardt, Joel W. Morris, C. J. Walden, John Dinkle, John C. Herndon, L. S. Prosser, James Waters, N. B. Cooper, Thomas Ward, W. C. Arline, A. F. Willis, W. B. Anderson, S. C. Major, A. J. Furr, J. F. Agee, O. G. Willis, Thomas B. Brooks, John B. Dickerson and James P. Morrison.

First set of officers—John C. Herndon, P. M. W.; L. S. Prosser, M. W.; N. B. Cooper, G. F.; James Waters, O.; W. C. Arline, G.; C. J. Walden, recorder; Joel W. Morris, F.; J. A. McKinney, R.; John Dinkle, I. W.; H. A. Norris, O. W.; J. A. McKinney, medical examiner.

Present officers—H. A. Norris, P. M. W.; Thomas Ward, M. W.; James Waters, G. F.; James F. Agee, O.; A. F. Willis, recorder; C. Rosenbaum, R.; U. S. Wright, F.; F. Marsden, G.; James Armstrong, I. W.; M. L. Skillman, O. W.

Howard Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., charter members—Thomas M. Davis, C. H. Green, David Kunkle, James S. Jackson, James M. Major. Established April 8, 1844.

First officers—Thomas M. Davis, N. G.; C. H. Green, V. G.; J. S. Jackson, Treasurer; D. Kunkle, Secretary; J. M. Major, Warden; H. Finney, Con.; G. W. Hood, W. S. N. G.

Present officers, (1883)—John D. Tolson, N. G.; William Shafroth, V. G.; Jacob Mortenson, treasurer; T. R. Betts, secretary; R. E. Keiser, warden.

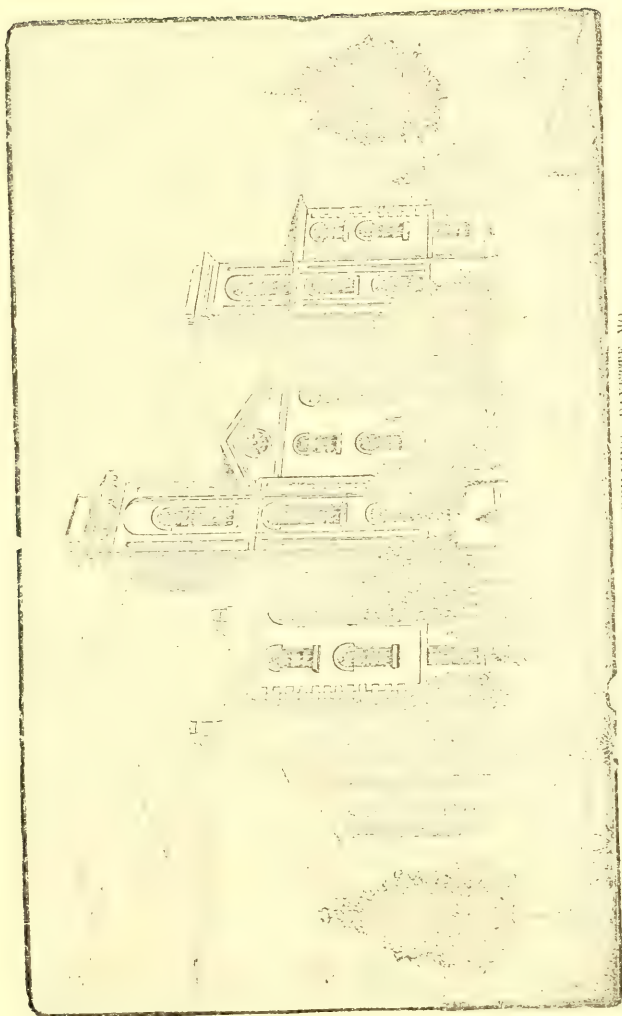
Sons of Temperance, Howard division, No. 34, was organized in Fayette, December 31, 1848. The officers were: W. T. Lucky, W. P.; R. Lynch, W. A.; W. McNair, R. S.; S. T. Preston, A. R.

S. : J. Bradley, F. S. ; A. Mitchell, T. ; Rev. A. Searritt, C. ; E. K. Atterbury, A. C. ; W. W. Mitchell, I. S. ; D. Doellmyer, O. S.

CENTRAL AND HOWARD COLLEGES.

Central and Howard colleges, gradually grew out of an effort in 1840 and 1843 (according to the statement of Rev. Carr W. Pritchett), to establish at Fayette the state university.

The question of the location of the university awakened the liveliest interest in several counties of the state -- notably in Boone, Callaway and Howard. Each of these, including Cooper and Cole, made their bids in land and money. Boone county bid \$117,900; Callaway, \$96,000; Howard, \$94,000; Cooper, \$40,000; Cole, \$30,000. Failing in their efforts to secure the location of the state university, at Fayette, the people determined to build up a school in their own midst, that would be an honor to themselves and to the state. A building was erected which was offered to the state during the contest, for the location of the university. This was burned down soon afterwards, but rebuilt previous to 1844. For a time, a school was conducted in it, by Mr. Patterson, afterwards president of Masonic college. In 1844, it was sold for debt, and was purchased by Capt. William D. Finney, and by him transferred, under most generous conditions, to the Methodist Episcopal church, for school purposes. In the fall of 1844, Howard high school, the mother of both Central and Howard colleges, was organized by William T. Lucky. He began with only seven pupils. In a year or two, President Lucky, was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev. Nathan Searritt. The school attained a remarkable prosperity. In 1847-48, Prof. William T. Davis became associated with President Lucky, and the financial affairs were conducted under the style of Lucky & Davis. In 1851, President Lucky temporarily retired, and Rev. Carr W. Pritchett and Prof. Davis were associated in its management under the style of Pritchett & Davis. In 1852, President Lucky resumed his place, and the management was under the style of Lucky & Pritchett. At this period, the school was very prosperous, having an annual enrollment of about 350 pupils. January 26, 1854, the large building of Howard high school was destroyed by fire. It stood on the present site of Central college. This calamity caused great inconvenience and loss, but the large school was continued in the churches and other buildings, until provided for, by the erection of the north addition to the building of Howard college. The main part of this building was erected in 1852, for a boarding house for



CENTRAL COLLEGE OLD BUILDING, FAYETTE, MO.

the young ladies of Howard high school. In the spring of 1855, the separation of the male and female departments took place. The male department was under the control of Prof. C. W. Pritchett, and the female department was conducted by W. T. Lucky. The male department in 1857, became the provisional organization of Central college, and the female department, became Howard college.

CENTRAL COLLEGE.

At an educational convention held in St. Louis, in 1853, it was determined to establish an institution of learning of high grade, to be located at some central point, easily accessible from every point of the state. The name accordingly given it was "The Central College." It was, moreover, to be central to a number of high schools located in different parts of the state, and which were designed to be "feeders" to the college. A preparatory department was also established in connection with the college.

The college began operations with Rev. Nathan Searritt, A. M., president *pro tem.*, in 1857. He resigned during the year and the entire control passed into the hands of Prof. Pritchett. The second president was Rev. A. A. Morrison, A. M., who also resigned in 1860, when the entire organization devolved upon Prof. Pritchett. Pritchett was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Anderson, A. M., in the fall of 1860. There was a large number of students and increasing prosperity until the war cloud burst in 1861, when, shortly after the graduation of the first senior class, it was deemed best to suspend the regular college exercises. A collegiate course was taught, however, in the college building by Rev. Dr. Anderson and Rev. C. W. Pritchett, for a couple or more of years during the war. The threatening difficulties led to a suspension of all exercises at length, and the college building was occupied by the military. At the conclusion of the war the citizens of Fayette generously put the building in a state of repair, and an excellent classical seminary was opened under the control of Rev. H. A. Bourland. Prof. F. X. Forster succeeded him in the management of it. Its success led to hopes of reviving the college proper. An educational convention was accordingly called in June, 1868, attended by the leading men of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Missouri. Bishop Marvin presided, and Dr. Wm. A. Smith, ex-Gov. Polk, and many other eminent men, took an active part in its proceedings.

The convention recommended that the board of curators reopen

the college whenever a subscription of \$100,000 for an endowment fund should have been secured. Dr. Wm. A. Smith was then elected president of the college, and addressed himself vigorously to the work of securing the necessary endowment. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and two gentlemen in the convention gave \$5,000 each. These were the late Adam Hendrix, Esq., of Fayette, and the late Hon. Trusten Polk, of St. Louis. Over \$40,000 of the amount was subscribed by leading Methodists in St. Louis. Macon, Mexico, Chillicothe, St. Joseph, and other places responded liberally, and many began to hope that the necessary amount could be raised in a single year, when the broken health of Dr. Smith compelled him to desist from his labors. He accordingly sought rest for a few months in Virginia, where he had long labored as the honored president of Randolph-Macon college. He lingered only a short time, when he died, lamented by thousands in every part of the land. Rev. W. M. Rush, D.D., succeeded in the agency of the college, and, by the fall of 1870, the board of curators were able to report the necessary subscription of \$100,000 endowment. Dr. Rush continued in the field as agent, to collect the endowment, while Rev. John C. Wills, D.D., of the Southern university, in Alabama, was elected president of the college. About half of the original endowment was collected and funded. Fully \$25,000 of the remainder was in St. Louis real estate, which, with the other subscriptions, were so seriously affected by the financial crisis of 1873, that they greatly depreciated in value. The real estate promises to recover its value, but several large subscriptions were lost by reason of the panic. The board of curators still hope to realize from the uncollected endowment notes.

While the college has not been financially a success, it has made a record for thorough scholarship and excellent discipline that is an honor to the whole state. Dr. Wills proved himself an admirable educator. He was aided in the faculty by such men as Profs. Forster, Miller, Corprew, and Mumpower, besides competent instructors in the preparatory department. The "school system" so long in vogue in the University of Virginia was adopted in place of the few years' curriculum of many of our American colleges. The faculty believed that under this system, more and better work would be done, and they seem well satisfied with the results. There has been an average attendance of about 130 students for several years past.

Dr. Wills, whose health began to fail in the winter of 1877, died in February, 1878. Despite his lamented death, the discipline which he had established in the college was so perfect that during the rest

of the year, under the management of Prof. Forster, there was not the slightest disorder. The board of curators at their meeting in St. Louis, April 26, 1878, considered a proposition from the board of trustees of Pritchett institute of Glasgow, which looked toward the removal of the classical department of the college to Glasgow, on which condition the endowment of the institute was to go to Central college, and the two institutions were henceforth to be consolidated under the name of Central college. The further condition was that co-education should be introduced into all the departments of the college.

The board, on advice of legal counsel, saw that such a removal would cost them part, if not most, of the endowment of the college, and determined not to accept the offer. The people of Fayette and vicinity in the meantime raised a subscription of \$10,000 on condition that the college should not be removed, which subscription was accepted by the board of curators.

An election for president of the college was held in 1878, when Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix, A. M., was unanimously chosen. He was formerly a student at Central college, but graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., where he went to pursue his studies during the war. He was also elected "Marvin professor of Biblical literature." In the beautiful catalogue which was issued in 1878, we have seen an outline of the work of this new department which was then added to the college. There are young ministers from the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches as well as from the Methodist Episcopal church south, who are students, and doubtless this class will be largely increased.

In the spring of 1878, when the present administration began, the productive endowment of Central college was \$45,000, and the attendance of students as already stated, about 130. There was, moreover, a debt of some \$12,000, including \$1,700 yet due on the contract, for the erection of the college building some twenty years before. The outlook was not encouraging but to those who had faith in the final success of the college. This faith was shared alike by the board of curators and the faculty. Three years later the patronage had increased to over 180 students, the debt had been entirely paid and the productive endowment had grown to over \$60,000. In the meantime "Will's hall," a boarding-house for young men of limited means, and a commodious gymnasium had been erected. To accomplish these ends members of the board and others contributed sums

ranging from \$100 to \$5,000, several persons agreeing to give \$1,000 each annually for an indefinite period.

In November, 1881, Mr. Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, who had previously made large donations, to the college library, gave \$25,000 to endow the "Robert A. Barnes" chair of Greek and Latin. In November, 1882, he gave \$20,000, in honor of his mother, to endow the "Mary Evans Barnes" chair of English and modern languages. These timely gifts, with others, prompted the board to enlarge the college campus by the purchase of some four additional acres, and to take immediate steps for the erection of a new college chapel to cost some \$20,000.

The standard of scholarship in Central college has always been very high. Indolent students are not allowed to remain. A considerable proportion of the students send themselves to college, and their industrious example is contagious. To aid meritorious students who would otherwise be unable to complete their course, Mr. A. F. Davis, of Fayette, gave \$5,000 in January, 1883, the income to be loaned without interest to such students as may be recommended by the faculty. This will be known as the "Arthur F. Davis Student's Loan Fund," in memory of the deceased son of the generous donor of the fund.

The different chairs of the college are filled by professors who are specialists in their departments, and well equipped to guide the post-graduate studies of young men who annually aspire for such instruction. Original work is expected from year to year of each occupant of a professor's chair. This, first in the form of public lectures delivered before the whole body of students, and afterwards, in some instances, addressed to a yet wider public through the press, constitute an attractive feature of the college.

The college library now numbers some 3,000 volumes. An alumni alcove is given to works of reference. On the completion of the new chapel the library will find better accommodation in the present chapel, which will make a most attractive library room. In the matter of library, as well as that of mineralogical and zoological collections, and of scientific apparatus the foundations have been laid with reference to superstructures of ample size. In short, the college has sought the real and the permanent in all the work done.

President Hendrix, though young in years, brings a ripe experience, thorough culture, and a zealous and tireless energy to the work. With such a man, therefore, to look after its interests the grandest success may be expected for Central college in the future.

PAST PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

Rev. Nathan Searritt, D. D., president from July, 1857, to June, 1858, professor of ancient languages; C. W. Pritchett, professor of mathematics; Eli Offut, principal of preparatory department.

Rev. A. A. Morrison, D. D., June, 1858; C. W. Pritchett, professor of mathematics; A. J. Dyas, adjunct; I. A. Reubelt, professor of languages; H. B. Parsons, adjunct.

Rev. A. A. Morrison, D. D., 1859, 1860; A. C. Dyas, professor of mathematics; C. W. Pritchett, professor of natural science; J. A. Reubelt, professor of languages; H. B. Parsons, adjunct.

Rev. W. H. Anderson, D. D., June, 1860, 1861; A. C. Dyas, professor of mathematics; C. W. Pritchett, professor of natural science; A. F. Brackman, professor of languages.

Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., June, 1868, 1870, who conducted for two years a classical seminary, until the new college was reopened and completed. The teachers were Professor F. X. Forster, assisted by Professor Rowland Daggett, Professor F. A. Taylor, Mrs. J. P. Fuller, Miss A. E. Cooper, Miss Lou C. Forster.

Rev. J. C. Wills, D. D., 1870, February, 1878. Profs. F. X. Forster, F. A. Taylor, and Dr. W. G. Miller, were elected members of the faculty; H. D. Groves and J. L. Taylor, tutors. In the absence of the president, Professor Forster was appointed dean of the faculty.

Rev. E. R. Hendrix, D. D., 1878. O. H. P. Corprew, professor of Greek and Latin; Edward A. Allen, professor of English and modern languages; Wm. B. Smith, professor of mathematics; James T. Anderson, professor of chemistry, physics, and astronomy; J. W. Kilpatrick, professor of natural history, mineralogy, and geology; T. G. Mumpower, principal of preparatory department; T. H. Harvey, fellow and adjunct professor of Greek and Latin.

Dr. Hendrix is the present (1883) president.

CURATORS.

Rev. E. R. Hendrix, D. D., president, ex-officio; Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D., vice-president; Rev. W. M. Rush, D. D.; Rev. T. M. Finney, D. D.; Rev. C. C. Woods, D. D.; W. M. Eads, Esq.; W. McDonald, Esq.; Samuel Cupples, Esq.; A. F. Davis, Esq.; Rev. Nathan Searritt, D. D.; J. E. Ryland, Esq.; W. O. Gray, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. R. Hendrix, D. D.; Rev. W. M. Rush, D. D.; A. F. Davis.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Samuel Cupples, Esq. ; Rev. T. M. Finney, D. D. ; A. F. Davis.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE
IN 1857.

1857-58, matriculates, 144, graduates, — ; 1858-59, matriculates, 95, graduates, 1 ; 1859-60, matriculates, 110, graduates, — ; 1860-61, matriculates, 112, graduates, 5 ; 1870-71, matriculates, 104, graduates, — ; 1871-72, matriculates, 105, graduates, 3 ; 1872-73, matriculates, 125, graduates, 3 ; 1873-74, matriculates, 111, graduates, 1 ; 1874-75, matriculates, 107, graduates, 2 ; 1875-76, matriculates, 140, graduates, 2 ; 1876-77, matriculates, 131, graduates, 2 ; 1877-78, matriculates, 138, graduates, 2 ; 1878-79, matriculates, 130, graduates, 1 ; 1879-80, matriculates, 155, graduates, 10 ; 1880-81, matriculates, 183, graduates, 5 ; 1881-82, matriculates, 168, graduates, 3. Total for 16 years -- Students, 2058 ; graduates, 49.

TITLED GRADUATES.

1859 — S. C. Major, Jr., B. S., Fayette, Mo.

1861 — E. R. Barton, A. B., Colorado ; O. M. Harrison, B. L., Glasgow, Mo. ; F. M. Hendrix, A. B., deceased ; R. F. Luckett, A. B., St. Charles, Mo. ; Davis Rathbun, A. B., ———.

1872 — D. H. Eby, Ph. B., Hannibal, Mo. ; J. T. Forest, Ph. B., Fayette, Mo. ; J. R. A. Vaughan, A. B., St. Louis county, Mo.

1873 — J. P. Godbey, Ph. B., Bates county, Mo. ; J. A. Poage, A. B., California ; T. G. Mumpower, A. M., Fayette, Mo. ; J. R. A. Vaughan, A. M., St. Louis, Mo.

1874 — W. O. Gray, Ph. B., Louisiana, Mo.

1875 — S. M. Godbey, A. M., Cooper county, Mo. ; W. C. Arline, Ph. B., Fayette, Mo.

1876 — C. B. Rush, A. M., Prescott, Arizona ; R. J. Coleman, A. B., Fayette, Mo.

1877 — R. H. Hamilton, Ph. B., Lebanon, Tenn. ; W. D. Vandiver, Ph. B., Caledonia, Mo.

1878 — C. R. Forster, A. M., Fayette, Mo. ; Josiah Godbey, Jr., A. M., Cooper county, Mo.

1879 — R. H. Payne, A. M., St. Charles, Mo.

1880 — R. E. Ball, A. M., Carrollton, Mo. ; T. S. Dines, A. M., Brunswick, Mo. ; S. B. Ferrell, Ph. B., O'Fallon, Mo. ; W. F. Hendrix, Ph. B., Fayette, Mo. ; J. N. Holmes, Ph. B., Arrow Rock, Mo. ;

J. D. Lindsay, A. M., Clinton, Mo.; J. F. Linn, Ph. B., Pleasant Hill, Mo.; J. G. Reynolds, Ph. B., Arrow Rock, Mo.; J. W. Vaughan, Ph. B., St. Louis county, Mo.; T. Ward, Jr., A. M., Fayette, Mo.

1881 — J. B. Finley, A. B., Weston, Texas; B. C. Hinde, A. B., Fulton, Mo.; W. H. Pritchett, A. M., Fayette, Mo.; W. C. Scarritt, A. M., Kansas City, Mo.; G. M. Smiley, Ph. B., Smithton, Mo.

1882 — Hubert M. Harvey, Ph. B., Saline county, Mo.; Thomas Hundall Harvey, A. M., Saline county, Mo.; Benjamin C. Hinde, A. M., Fayette, Mo.

GRADUATES IN SCHOOLS — 1882.

A. C. Miller, school of English; S. McHenry, school of physics and astronomy; J. E. Squires, school of moral philosophy.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED. — D. D.

1881 — Professor Isaac S. Hopkins, A. M., Emory college, Oxford, Ga.

1882 — Professor Wallace W. Duncan, A. M., Wofford college, Spartansburg, S. C.

HOWARD FEMALE COLLEGE.

This splendid seminary for young ladies was chartered by the Missouri Legislature in 1859, nearly twenty years ago, and is now presided over by the Rev. Joseph H. Pritchett, assisted by an able and experienced corps of teachers. It is a twin offshoot with Central college from the old Howard high school, which was founded by Wm. T. Luckey as early as 1845, and which for ten or fifteen years made an enviable history among western institutions, being always distinguished for its successful discipline and advanced curriculum.

Till the beginning of the civil war the college grew more prosperous every year under the new dispensation, but like most other institutions belonging to the Southern Methodist church, it suffered very greatly during the war — being despoiled of everything. The grounds were left exposed, the building dilapidated; and, worse than all, the whole property was subjected to a heavy debt. Five years after the war, the Rev. Moses U. Payne paid off the debt from his own private purse and restored the property to the church on the condition that the school should thereafter be conducted upon the manual labor plan. In order to carry out this provision, Mrs. J. P. Fuller and Miss A. E.

Cooper were chosen joint principals, who, with a competent corps of teachers, conducted the school three years. This plan being found impracticable, Mr. Payne so modified his conditions as to consent that the school should be conducted as the church should conclude best. The school was, therefore, continued under the management of Miss Cooper as sole principal from June, 1873, to June, 1874, when Prof. R. H. Pitman, of St. Charles county, Mo., was induced to accept the presidency. His labors began under very flattering auspices, bringing to the school, as he did, a fine reputation as an experienced and successful educator. Hopes were generally entertained that his presidency would be permanent, as the school had already suffered much at home and abroad from frequent changes.

Owing to bad health and other discouragements, however, Prof. Pitman retired in 1876, and the Rev. Joseph H. Pritchett, was elected president of the college. The selection was wisely and judiciously made. There were many serious embarrassments attendant upon the office, and none but a man of tireless energy and decided executive ability could have brought order out of the chaos which prevailed. This, the able and efficient head of the institution, supported by a superior faculty, successfully did. The school more than realized the expectations of its friends the first year of the new administration. Its second year had been one of marked prosperity. There had been more pupils in attendance, and the classes had been larger and better organized than at any time since the suspension of the college during the war.

The necessary steps have been taken and a good foundation laid for securing a library, scientific apparatus and a museum. A reading room has been provided, where the young ladies of the boarding department may have access to the best standard and periodical literature of Europe and America.

Howard college justly claims to stand at the head of western schools for the education of females—especially so in the extent of its curriculum and the thoroughness of its instruction. It lays particular stress upon *fundamentals* and *essentials* in intellectual and moral culture—nothing for mere show or parade. There are eight teachers employed, and instruction is given in English literature, higher mathematics, two ancient and two modern languages, mental and physical science; besides a primary school, and a school of art, including music, painting, drawing, etc.

President Pritchett resigned in 1881, and the following year H. K. Hinde became the president of the college. Dr. Hinde is doing all

he can to build up the school and make it more perfect in every department.

The building, however, is out of repair and needs renovating in order to make it look neat and attractive. It is a large four-story brick, built in the shape of the letter "L," and is located near the Central college, a little to the right and south, fronting southwest.

PRESENT FACULTY.

1882-83 — H. K. Hinde, A. M., M. D., president, professor of mental and moral philosophy; Charles R. Forster, A. M., professor of ancient and modern languages; B. C. Hinde, A. M., professor of physical science; Miss M. W. Ewin, teacher of mathematics; Miss Mary G. Williams, A. B., teacher of English language and literature; Miss Willie Hardison, principal of school of instrumental music; Miss Emma Mann, principal of school of vocal music; Miss Annie E. Howell, principal of school of painting and drawing; Miss Emma D. Jackson, principal of primary department; Mrs. H. K. Hinde, matron.

BOARD OF CURATORS.

Rev. B. F. Johnson, president; T. A. Swinney, vice-president; John Herndon, secretary; Rev. T. J. Gooch, Rev. Wm. Penn, Rev. H. D. Groves, Rev. H. B. Watson, Rev. W. W. Jones, Rev. S. W. Cope, Rev. J. Y. Blakey, Rev. M. U. Payne, Rev. J. H. Pritchett, C. E. Givens, J. L. Morrison, J. T. Sears, John Marmaduke, W. H. Nipper, A. C. Vandiver, Jacob Mortenson, Dr. H. K. Hinde.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Rev. B. F. Johnson, president; T. A. Swinney, vice-president; John Herndon, Rev. Wm. Penn, C. E. Givens, W. H. Nipper, J. L. Morrison, Jacob Mortenson.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Missouri annual conference: Rev. T. J. Gooch, Rev. J. A. Mumpower, R. E. Anderson.

FORMER PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. J. P. Fuller, Miss A. E. Cooper, associate principals, 1870-73; Miss A. E. Cooper, principal 1873-74; R. H. Pitman, president, 1874-76; Rev. J. H. Pritchett, president, 1876-81.

ALUMNÆ.

1876.—Miss Katie Wright, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Emma Fisher, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Daisy Herndon (Mrs. Davis), M. E. L., Salisbury, Mo.

1879.—Miss F. A. Penn, A. M., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Ella Fisher, A. M., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Annie Root (Mrs. Violet), A. M., Sturgeon, Mo. ; Miss Minnie Commevey, A. M., Moberly, Mo.

1880.—Miss Bessie Morrison, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Dixie Duncan (Mrs. Wills), M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Stella McKinney, A. M., Fayette, Mo.

1881.—Miss Fannie Davis, M. E. L., Hannibal, Mo. ; Miss Willie Cardwell, A. M., New Florence, Mo. ; Miss Rosa Fisher, A. M., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Fannie Prosser, A. M., Brunswick, Mo. ; Miss Minnie Morrison, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss India Swinney, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo.

1882.—Miss Lillie Bryan, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Sallie Denny, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Jennie Houck, M. E. L., Fayette, Mo. ; Miss Lulu McCafferty, M. E. L., Burton, Mo. ; Miss Minnie Morrison, A. M., Fayette, Mo.

OFFICERS OF ALUMNÆ SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Morrison, president ; Mrs. A. F. Davis, vice-president ; Miss Emma Jackson, secretary ; Miss Katie Wright, treasurer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT FAYETTE.

Fayette has a good public school, under the management of A. F. Willis, county commissioner. The school building is a brick structure, erected in 1871 ; it is two stories, and contains four rooms. The teachers are : Prof. A. F. Willis, principal ; Miss Sudie Morrison, Miss Evaline B. — Willis Anderson, teacher in colored school. One hundred and thirty-eight pupils now enrolled ; eighty in daily attendance.

There is also an excellent school for the colored people. Two hundred and twenty-three white children are of school age in the district ; one hundred and thirty colored children are of school age in the district.

The public schools of Fayette were opened in 1867, under the management of Thos. G. Deatherage, assisted by Miss Lou Forster.

FIRE.

Unlike many towns not even half so old, Fayette has been wonderfully exempt from fires, none of any consequence occurring until July

13th, 1882. We copy the following from the Howard County *Advertiser*:

“Fire! Fire! Fire! Fayette is on fire!”

This was the wild cry which startled the inhabitants of our usually quiet city and tore them in rude haste from their peaceful slumbers at about four o'clock on last Thursday morning, the 13th inst.

Leaping from their beds and donning the first articles of wearing apparel that came to hand, they rushed almost with one accord, and without regard to personal appearance, into the streets, and made their way by the lurid glare of flames to the principal business block of town, on second Main cross street, south of the court-house. Here a sight met the gaze which struck terror to the hearts of the bravest men. Great sheets of livid flame were bursting forth and darting their fiery tongues heavenward from the rear of Norris & Knaus' furniture establishment, situated about midway of the block. About one-half of the block was composed of frame buildings, and the fire spread with almost lightning-like rapidity, and in a few moments two-thirds of the block was a rolling, surging, roaring mass of flames. The scene simply beggars description — men, women and children rushing hither and thither, carrying out goods, shouting, screaming, and gesticulating; the blaze throwing a weird, unearthly brightness for miles around.

So intense was the heat, and so panic-stricken did the spectators seem, that some time had elapsed before any well directed efforts were made to check the devastating course of the devouring element. At length the “bucket brigade” was formed, and did valuable service in throwing water on the roof and rear of the Tolson Hall building, by which means the flames were subdued, after eight business houses had been completely consumed.

But a small portion of the contents of the buildings were saved. The wildest excitement prevailed for some time, and in the effort to save goods and effects they were hurled indiscriminately and promiscuously into the streets. After the first panic had somewhat subsided, both men and women, without regard to class or condition, went faithfully to work to remove everything of value possible to places of safety.

Following are the estimated losses and the insurance, which are believed to be very nearly correct:—

Wills & Nipper, groceries and queensware — goods partly saved in damaged condition; stock \$3,000; insurance \$1,500.

Wm. Barnes, barber, loss small; no insurance.

J. S. Dickerson, saloon, loss \$1,500; no insurance.

M. Skillman, saddlery and harness, stock partly saved, loss \$2,000; insurance \$550.

Norris & Knaus, furniture, total loss \$4,000; insurance \$1,600.

I. N. Houk, *Independent* office, loss \$2,000; no insurance.

C. J. Walden, *Advertiser* office, total loss \$6,000; insurance \$1,500.

John Kuehn, saddlery and harness, loss \$2,000; no insurance, stock partly saved.

Henry Rose, boots and shoes, hats and caps; goods mostly saved; loss \$1,000; insurance \$1,000.

John C. Graves, loss on saloon \$3,000; insurance \$1,825.

The following losses are from moving goods, which were damaged to an unusual extent and much rendered entirely useless: —

L. S. Prosser, dry goods and notions; stock \$25,000; damage by removal, \$1,000; insurance \$10,000.

Dudgeon & Swetland, druggists, stock \$6,000; insurance \$4,000; damaged by removal \$1,500.

Boyd & Shafroth; stock \$6,000; insurance \$2,500; damaged by removal.

J. H. Robertson, damage to law library, by water, \$150.

"Spot" Jones lost about \$300 worth of carpenter tools and materials, which were in his shop over Wills & Nipper's; no insurance.

William Robertson lost about \$300 worth of household goods, which were stored in the rear of Dickerson's saloon.

The losses on buildings are: —

William Shafroth, one large double brick store house, \$8,000; insurance \$4,000; and on two two-story frame business houses, total loss of \$4,000; no insurance.

Jordan Collar, two one-story frame houses; value \$3,000; insurance \$800.

Dan Kelly, frame house, total loss, \$1,200. No insurance.

B. R. Patrick, two-story frame house, total loss, \$2,500. No insurance.

J. D. Tolson, damage to store rooms and hall, \$1,500.

The entire loss is estimated at \$50,000, of which \$15,820 are covered by insurance in companies, as follows:

German-American	\$1,750 00
Springfield Fire, Mass.	400 00
Queen, of Liverpool	700 00
Ins. Co. of North America	1,700 00
Aetna, of Hartford	2,000 00
Fire Association	2,300 00
Home, of New York	2,300 00
Phoenix, of Hartford	1,170 00
Pennsylvania Fire	3,500 00

AFTER THE FIRE.

By eight o'clock the fire was under control, and while some of the people, weary, dirty, smoke begrimed, with clothes torn and dishevelled and hearts made sore by the terrible catastrophe, returned to their homes to breakfast and gather their bewildered thoughts, others remained on the scene to guard the property from pillagers and make arrangements for its disposal.

The stocks of Messrs. Dudgeon & Swetland and Boyd & Shafroth were returned to their rooms.

L. S. Prosser's stock is temporarily stored in one of Tolson's new rooms on First Main street, where he will remain until his former stand is refitted.

H. Rose is located in the same building, where he will probably remain permanently.

M. L. Skillman can be found in the room two doors south of the post-office.

The small remnant of Wills & Nipper's stock is stored in Mrs. Rich's building north of the court-house.

Kuehn's stock was removed to the room four doors north of the post-office.

Wm. Barnes may be found on First Main street, two doors below Mr. Prosser. He will be back to the old stand as soon as building can be erected.

Before the ground in the burned district had become cool, Messrs. Dickerson and Graves had their forces at work erecting temporary wooden structures, in which to do business until more substantial buildings can be built.

E. C. Stowe, photographer, with his usual characteristic enterprise, managed to secure three excellent views of the smoking ruins, of which he is having an immense sale.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE — DEEDS HEROIC, WISE AND OTHERWISE.

To Miss Hattie King belongs the honor of having given the first alarm. And bravely did she earn it. She was awakened by the light from the fire shining in at her window, and hastily arising, she snatched up a linen duster and drawing it about her as she went, ran into the street screaming "fire!" and with wonderful presence of mind made her way to the scales near the court-house, and seizing the scale bell began a vigorous ringing that soon brought the startled people to the scene.

The ladies deserve great credit for the part they took in the morning's work. Their flashing eyes and encouraging voices urged the men to strain every nerve to check the raging fire fiend, and their hands did noble service in the work of saving.

J. M. Collier sustained his reputation as a hero in cases of emergency, and to him, perhaps, more than any other man, are we indebted for the saving of the remainder of the block, and much more valuable property. By almost superhuman effort, and at imminent risk of his life, he ascended to the roof of Tolson's building, where by the aid of other brave and willing hands water was brought, and the further spread of the fire prevented.

James Tindall (colored) performed a rash and rather foolhardy act of bravado. Rushing into Graves' saloon while the walls were tottering on their foundations, he seized the large clock and carried it out, reaching the street just as the walls fell with a crash, missing him but a short distance.

While many of the better class of colored people rendered good assistance, a number of proverbially worthless ones stood about and absolutely refused to make any effort, either to check the fire or save property. No words of condemnation are too severe for any man, be he who or what he may, who will stand idly by and see his neighbor's property destroyed, without making some attempt at rescue.

Fortunately no lives were lost, and the personal injuries sustained by any one were very slight.

Harry Bumstead had his right hand burned and shoulder bruised by being crowded against a hot brick wall while removing goods.

Mr. W. A. Dudgeon received a bruise on the arm while helping to carry a soda fountain.

Major M. A. Boyd sprained an ankle while tearing down a stairway in the rear of the Fayette bank, and was the worst hurt of any one.

POSTMASTERS.

Fayette post-office, with the date of appointment of postmasters.
Established May 22, 1824: —

May 22, 1824, L. J. Daly.

January 13, 1840, B. F. Jeter.

March 26, 1841, William Taylor.

February 20, 1841, Nathaniel Ford.

March 26, 1841, William Payton.

April 9, 1850, Henry W. Kring.

April 17, 1851, W. T. Mallory.

October 20, 1863, M. A. Mallory.

October 25, 1865, Miss Alice Gardenhire.

September 9, 1867, William A. Dudgeon.

December 23, 1874, James F. Agee.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF FAYETTE.

7 Attorneys.	2 Real estate dealers.
6 Physicians.	2 Shoemakers.
1 Dentist.	6 Saloons.
3 Druggists.	1 Restaurant.
5 Dry good stores.	1 Flour mill.
2 Banks.	1 Saw mill.
4 Hardware houses.	1 Photographer.
2 Agricultural and implement dealers.	3 Blacksmiths and wagon-makers.
2 Hotels.	2 Furniture dealers.

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| 2 Livery stables. | 2 Grain dealers. |
| 2 Harness makers. | 1 Tobacco house. |
| 2 Jewelers. | 2 Insurance agents. |
| 2 Lumber merchants. | Depot of Missouri Kansas and |
| 1 Tailor. | Texas railroad. |
| 2 Meat markets. | Express office. |
| | 2 Millinery stores.. |



CHAPTER IX.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Physical Features—Early Settlements—Glasgow—Its Early History—First Churches and Ministers—Town Incorporated—City Officials—Growth and Business—Banks and Bankers—Railroad Bridge, Telegraph, and Telephone—The Address of W. Pope Yeaman, D. D.—Salt, Sulphur, and Mineral Springs—Palmer House—Stockholders—Description of the Building—Palmer House Opening—Secret Societies—Early Schools—Pritchett School Institute—Morrison Observatory—Lewis College—Public School—Lewis Library—Present Business of Glasgow—Postmasters.

BOUNDARY.

The territorial limits of Chariton township have not been changed since the creation of the same by the county court, in 1821. It is in form something like a triangle, and contains about seventy square miles. It is bounded on the north by Chariton and Randolph counties; on the east by Prairie and Richmond townships; on the south by Boone's Lick township, and on the west by Saline and Chariton counties, being separated from Saline county by the Missouri river.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The land away from the river is generally high and rolling, and was originally covered with a dense forest, the greater portion of which has been cut to make room for the well cultivated farms which are now seen in every portion of the township. A number of limestone quarries have been opened and worked by the local trade. Rock is, however, found in many parts of the township.

Among the streams are Doxey, Bear, Richland, and Hurricane creeks, all of which flow westwardly and empty into the Missouri river or one of its tributaries.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Among the early settlers of Chariton township, were Thomas M. Cockerill, who located about two miles east of Glasgow. He afterwards became a resident of Glasgow. He died about the breaking out of the late war. H. Clay Cockerill, the present editor of the

Glasgow Journal, is a son of his. He had another son and two daughters, who are still living.

Stephen Donohoe located two miles east of Glasgow, and died before the war. He left a family, but none of his children are now living in Howard county.

Henry Lewis came from Virginia at an early day and settled also in the township. He was an uncle of Major J. W. Lewis, and died before the war.

John Wilhoit and Talton Turner were early settlers, and are remembered to this day as being the only two Whigs who voted that ticket for years in the township.

Edmond Lewis, Wm. D. Swinney, James Earickson, Daniel Estill, James B. Bouldin, Horton R. Barton and John Bull, were all among the pioneers of Chariton township, and all emigrated from Virginia. Horton R. Turner now resides in Linn county, Missouri. John Bull was at an early period a representative in congress. Patrick Woods was an early settler. So was Austin F. Walden, who was at one time a judge of the county court. William Warren was the first justice of the peace in the township.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow owed its early existence to two facts: the healthfulness of its location and the superior advantages that would accrue to that location as a future trading point. Other towns had been founded near it, one of which (old Chariton) had attained considerable importance, and at one time contained from one to two thousand inhabitants, but after surviving a number of years, the site was finally abandoned, on account of the malaria and other diseases, which annually proved to be unusually malignant and fatal. Old Chariton was laid out in 1817, by Gen. Duff Green (who has since been noted in the history of Missouri as one of her shrewdest politicians), Thomas Joyce and Major Finley, near the mouth of the Chariton river, two miles north of the present city of Glasgow. The town grew so rapidly, and promised so much for the future, that William Cabeen, one of the pioneers of the place, actually exchanged his lots in St. Louis, for an equal number of lots in Chariton.

Chariton being regarded in 1829, as too unhealthful to live in, the town of Monticello was then located, one mile to the rear of it, on high land. In 1832, another town was started on a point projecting into the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Chariton, which was called Thorntonburg. This name, however, not suiting the citizens of the

place, many of whom, had emigrated from Kentucky, they determined to change it, and finally bestowed upon the bantling for commercial honors, the more euphonious, albeit longer appellative, *Louisville-on-Missouri-river*.

We have often heard it remarked, that too much name was not only burdensome, but at times proved fatal to its owner. Whether the name in this instance had any effect upon the aspirations of the town, we cannot say, but it is a fact that *Louisville-on-Missouri-river*, together with its predecessors, Monticello, Thorntonsburg and Chariton, have long since been numbered with the things of the past.

None of the above situations being just what was desired, upon which to rear a permanent town or city, they were all abandoned, and the present town site of Glasgow was selected, as possessing all the requisites necessary for such an enterprise. Accordingly, in the fall of 1836, the town was laid out originally on parts of sections 8, 9, 16, 17, township 51, range 17, by William D. Swinney, James Earickson, Talton Turner, John F. Nichols, W. F. Dunnica, James Glasgow, T. N. Cockerill, Richard Earickson, Joseph A. Blackwell, Thomas White, James Head, Stephen Donohoe, John Bull, C. D. W. Johnson, Benj. G. Pulliam and Wm. J. Moore. The proprietors of the land from whom the town site was purchased, were Talton Turner and James Earickson. The name Glasgow was given in honor of James Glasgow, above named, who was one of the early settlers of Chariton and who afterwards moved to St. Louis, where he died.

The first sale of lots occurred on the 10th of September, 1836, the land still being covered with the native forest trees. One hundred lots, one sixth of the whole number, were offered for sale, and these were selected with a view to an equal distribution of the lots sold and reserved, in the more desirable or less desirable portion of the town.

The pioneer business man of the place was a Mr. Walker, who erected the typical log cabin on the spot where the blacksmith shop of James Davis now stands, and opposite to the Palmer house. Here he opened a small stock of goods, and his prime articles of trade were whiskey and tobacco, the former being the matutinal drink of the old settler, and the latter his chief article of luxury.

The next building was that of Charles Purdon, which was erected on the corner of Howard and Second streets. It was designed as a residence and chair factory, Mr. Purdon being a chair-maker. This building, which was also constructed of logs, was destroyed by fire during the late war. Many of the old settlers still have Purdon's

chairs, and prize them highly for the solid comfort they afford as well as for their durability. The earliest "village blacksmith" was Green W. Plunket, who came from Kentucky. The old citizens who now reside here, remember the roar of his furnace and the din of his sounding anvil, as he "sharpened" the plow, or shod the horse. Plunket is dead. Noah Swacker, who was, however, a contemporary of Plunket, still resides in Glasgow.

The first store and warehouse combined was opened by W. J. Moore & Co. Then came Dr. John Bull, Joseph A. Blackwell, Dunnica & Barton, Mann & Ball, B. W. Lewis & Bros., Lewis, Nanson & Co., Bartholow, Lewis & Co., John D. Perry, Damran Bros. & Co., William Spear & Co., White & Earickson, H. W. Smith, Skinner & Price, and a number of others, some of whom are now dead, while others reside elsewhere; a very few still remain in Glasgow. The first horse-mill and carding machine was operated by E. Fisher. Mr. Fisher had the honor also of supplying the town and travelling public with the first steam ferry boat, which was named "Clark H. Green," after the editor of the *Glasgow Times*, one of the early newspapers of the town. Mr. Fisher is still a citizen of Glasgow. The first physician was Dr. James Livingston, who went to Grundy county, Missouri. Dr. I. P. Vaughan, was also among the first physicians in the town, and has since remained here, excepting a short period of time spent in St. Louis. He now resides in Glasgow, and is still devoted to his profession, in which he has achieved much prominence and success. Among the pioneer attorneys, were James A. De Courcy and Thomas Shackelford. The former came in 1842, and edited a newspaper called the *Pilot*. Mr. Shackelford came in 1840, from Saline county, Missouri, where he was born, but did not begin the practice of law until a few years later. He has constantly resided in the town and has been one of its most prominent and successful citizens.

Emerson & Thornton (after the latter the old town of Thorntonsburg was called) established the first ferry here. Samuel Steinmetz, was the original shoemaker of the place, and attended faithfully to the *soles* of his patrons for many years. Jesse Arnott ran the first livery-stable, Christian Matthews the first butcher shop, and Dr. Thomas M. Cockerill opened the first drug store. Oliver S. Coleman was the first tailor to exercise his trade in town. Under him worked Jos. G. Williams, who has continued to live in Glasgow since 1837. The first hotel-keeper, was Thomas McCoy, who was also a tailor. His house was

located on Commerce, between Second and Third streets, north side, and is now standing. Walter G. Childs was the first man who met his death by violence. He was a Virginian, and was also the proprietor of a hotel. Soon after he opened his house, one of the citizens of the town happened to be intoxicated, and while in front of the hotel became quite noisy. Childs politely requested him to go away. The man immediately left, but returned again, soon after procuring a large knife, and stepped up to Childs, who was standing near the door of his house, and without uttering a word of warning plunged it into his breast, killing him. The murderer started in the direction of the river, pursued by a few outraged citizens who had seen the bloody deed, and leaped into the water. The parties began to pelt him with rocks, sticks and other things that they could get hold of, until he was finally struck on the head with a chair hurled at him from the bank. After this he sank and was seen no more. Louis Robion opened the first saloon. John F. Nichols started the first tobacco manufacturing establishment.

Glasgow possessed at an early date (1837) very good mail facilities for a remote and distant town from St. Louis. A tri-weekly stage was put on the route between the town and St. Louis. The stage was large enough to carry nine persons, and the fare was \$10 to St. Louis.

W. F. Dunnica, now an old and respected resident of Glasgow, got aboard of the stage soon after the line had been established, bound for St. Louis, but after going about twenty miles the stage broke down. He, with others, "footed" it to Columbia, went to the river, bought a skiff, and continued their journey to St. Louis, where they arrived in good time.

FIRST CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The first religious denomination to bear aloft the banner of peace in Glasgow was the Methodist. Rev. Thomas Patton and Rev. Benjamin Johnson, the circuit riders for this district, held services here prior to 1840, and met at the houses of some of the citizens. Mr. Patton is dead, and Mr. Johnson went to California. Rev. Charles D. Simpson, Old School Presbyterian, held religious services soon after. He was, as stated elsewhere, among the early school teachers. He died in St. Louis. The first church edifice was erected by the Methodists, on Fourth and Commerce streets (lot 1, block 27), frame building, and is still standing and used as a boarding-house. The Old School Presbyterians built the next church in 1843.

TOWN INCORPORATED.

The first government of the town was derived from the county court, the immediate governing or corrective power being in the hands of a constable and justice of the peace. On the 27th of February, 1845, the legislature passed "An act incorporating the city of Glasgow," which act established the city limits, provided for the election of officers, and defined their powers and duties.

In 1853, an amendatory act was passed, extending the corporate limits as follows: "Beginning at the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite Gregg's creek; proceeding thence up said creek one mile; thence due north to Bear creek; thence down Bear creek to the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down said channel of the Missouri river to the place of beginning."

The city government was organized by the election of H. W. Smith as mayor, and R. P. Hanenkamp, Jacob Zimmerman, Dr. I. P. Vaughan, James S. Thomson, George B. Dameron, E. Billingsley, and Jesse Arnott, council. James S. Thomson was chosen president of the board, and Rev. C. D. Simpson, secretary.

The present officers of the city government are: A. B. Southworth, mayor; N. B. Weaver, C. H. Lewis, James Fitzpatrick, H. Stackland, John W. Baker and Simeon Openhimer, councilmen. R. H. Nanson, marshal; H. C. Grove, clerk; M. Leahman, treasurer; and J. J. Hawkins, city attorney.

GROWTH AND BUSINESS.

The town continued to grow in business and importance until the North Missouri railroad was constructed, twenty-seven miles north, thereby cutting off much of the trade, which had come from that direction to Glasgow, for many years.

The next blow was the building and completion of the west branch of the Wabash, which also took away much of the business of the town. For many years Glasgow was the shipping point for a great section of country, and was also a market to the farmers, who sold to the merchants their tobacco, pork, apples, etc. After building the railroads above named, the produce and surplus of the farmers along the lines of these roads found a better market, as they thought, in Chicago and St. Louis, and, consequently, withdrew their business from Glasgow.

Since the coming of the Chicago and Alton railroad to the town, Glasgow has bravely maintained its own, and has a population of about 1,800 souls. The schools (Lewis college and Pritchett school institute) are located here (a full history of which is given in this chapter), and add much to the business as well as to the educational and literary interests of the place.

The following will show something of the business and improvements of the town from 1849 to 1857:—

The improvements made in the town in 1849, were as follows: The Glasgow female seminary and Odd Fellows' hall, at a cost of \$3,600. A large brick hotel erected by Turner and Earickson, at a cost of \$7,000, on the corner of Howard and Water streets. Captain John F. Nichols erected a two-story brick warehouse. John Harrison commenced the erection of a large brick flouring mill.

The amount of business for that year was as follows:—

Tobacco, hogheads shipped, 5,230.	Green apples, barrels, 4,471.
Hemp, bales, 3,577.	Dry apples, bushels, 4,089.
Bacon, casks, 118.	Wheat, bushels, 21,670.
Bale, rope, coils, 1,250.	Dry hides, 953.
Lard, barrels, 259.	Pork, barrels, 450.
Lard, kegs, 320.	

STEAMBOATS.

The following will show the superior facilities for river transportation in 1850, over the present time:—

Port of Glasgow — Came up.

Sacramento, April 19.	Gen. Lane, April 22.
St. Paul, April 19.	Minnesota, April 22.
Lightfoot, April 21.	El Paso, April 22.
Monroe, April 21.	Pocahontas, April 23.
J. L. McLean, April 21.	Tuscumbia, April 25.

Went down.

Mary Blane, April 18.	Alton, April 22.
Haydee, April 20.	Cambria, April 22.
Jas. Millinger, April 20.	Robert Campbell, April 22.
Hungarian, April 20.	Gen. Lane, April 23.
St. Ange, April 21.	Ne Plus Ultra, April 23.
Princeton, April 21.	

The population of Glasgow in November, 1852, was 800; including North Glasgow, 1,000.

Population in 1856, Glasgow, 967.

Population in 1856, Fayette, 706.

Population in 1856, New Franklin, 221.

Population in 1856, Roanoke, 128.

The Central Missouri Insurance Company of Glasgow was incorporated in 1857.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The first banking house was a private institution, operated by Weston F. Birch & Son, from 1854 to 1859. During the latter year, the Western bank of Missouri was organized; its principal stockholders were Wm. D. Swinney, Weston F. Birch, James T. Birch, Thomas E. Birch and George W. Ward.

The second bank was the Exchange bank, which was established in 1857, with W. C. Boon, Dabney C. Garth, Talton Turner, Richard Earickson, Benj. W. Lewis and others as stockholders.

Thomson & Dunnica succeeded the Exchange bank in 1863. Birch, Earickson & Co. started a bank in 1865. Glasgow Savings bank was established in 1871; capital \$75,000. Directors: G. W. Morehead, Thos. Shackelford, J. H. Turner, Jr., J. W. Southworth, Sydney Shackelford, Geo. B. Harrison, Thos. E. Birch. Thos. Shackelford, president; Thomas E. Birch, cashier; George B. Harrison, assistant cashier.

Howard county bank succeeded Thomson & Dunnica in 1877. Capital, \$35,000. J. S. Thomson, president; Joseph Stettinund, vice-president; J. P. Cunningham, cashier; A. W. Hutchinson, book-keeper; J. H. Wayland, secretary. Board of directors: J. S. Thomson, J. P. Cunningham, J. H. Wayland, R. W. Swinney, Joseph Stettinund, Monte Lehman.

RAILROAD BRIDGE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Glasgow is the terminal point of the great Wabash system of railroads. The Chicago and Alton railroad crosses the river at this point, the company building a bridge in 1878, which cost about \$500,000.

The Western Union and Mutual Union telegraph companies, are represented. The town will be supplied with telephonic facilities soon, connecting the principal business houses, the hotels and springs.

ADDRESS OF W. POPE YEAMAN, D. D.

When the railroad bridge at Glasgow was completed, about 7,000 persons met in a grove below the town, to celebrate the event in an appropriate manner, by speech-making, a dinner, and general rejoicing. The chief feature of that occasion, was the eloquent and happy address of Dr. Yeaman, which we here give in full: —

Ladies, Gentlemen — Fellow-citizens: To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of giving you a welcome to this interesting occasion. In behalf of those to whom we and the wide world are indebted for this magnificent enterprise, the completion of which we celebrate to-day, I welcome all. In behalf of the citizens of the old and cultured town of Glasgow, I welcome you. To the smiling hills, generous fields, bowing forests and hospitable homes of Howard county, you who are visitors are thrice welcome.

I have said we welcome you to this interesting occasion. This is truly an occasion of rare interest. We have not met as partisans to celebrate the temporary triumph of a part of the people over another part; not to do homage to the valor and success of some standard bearer; not to wreath with laurels the brow of some personal favorite; nor for any purpose other than one in which all persons of all sections and all parties may and do have a real and practical interest. A great achievement in science and art has been made, and a wonderful advance step in higher civilization has been taken.

The ever westward course of empire, in its irresistible onwardness, has chosen our central state of the Union, its own longest river of the continent, and our own classic town of Glasgow, as the theatre for the enactment of the greatest performance of the greatest science of a progressive age. I do not exaggerate. I do not use strong terms simply because they are most convenient for speech-making. I mean what I say. A great steel bridge, spanning a great river for railroad crossing, is an achievement in the science of civil engineering and the art of construction, that marks the progress of thought and learning, and surely indicates that steady development of mind and wise utilization of matter, upon which is dependent the victories for which man is so eminently suited by his God-like endowments. The adaptation of the tangible results of mind-work to the promotion of man to the higher phases and planes of progressive life, is an essential factor in the forces of true improvement.

The means and facilities for safe and rapid transit of persons and commercial commodities, are high in rank with those conditions of life which we seek to sum up and express in a single word — civilization. Prominent among these means and facilities is the structure familiarly known as a bridge. Next in the march of progress, after the improved road, came the bridge. The necessity for this structure must have been felt at a very early period in the history of civilized

nations, but it was not until a comparatively late one that the art of bridge building can be said to have assumed any very definite character. From Greek historians we learn of bridges built by Semiramus, Darius, Xerxes, Pyrrhus and others. But it would appear that the style of these structures was rude and unscientific. It consisted simply in the erection of piers, upon the tops of which were laid horizontal beams of timber or large flat stones. During the monarchy and the early days of the republic of Rome, bridge building remained in this primitive condition; yet the arch was essentially a Roman invention, and it was not until after their civilization had distinctly developed itself that the art of bridge building could be said to have existence on anything like a scientific basis. It is not improbable that the first stone bridge of large span was the *Pons Senatorius*, or Senator's bridge, built by Caius Flavius Scipio. From this time on, during the days of the glory of Rome, this important physical expression of civilization made steady improvements, subject to the hindrances interposed by the civil and military vicissitudes of the republic. Some of the Roman structures were remarkable for their imposing effect and substantial work, and evinced a skill in engineering that still challenges admiration. The principal material used in all of the great bridges of the ancients was stone, and this was the principal material used by the scientific corps of the *Ponts et Chaussées* of France, under whose skilful engineering the beautiful bridges of Blois, Orleans, Tours, Mohlins and others were designed and built in the eighteenth century.

But it was not until about the year 1775, that cast iron was used among the ordinary building material of bridges; this was by Mr. Pritchard, of Shrewsbury, England, in the erection of Coalbrookdale bridge, and thus was laid the foundation of a new and valuable style of construction. Mr. Pritchard's example was followed by Thos. Wilson, at Sunderland, 1795, and shortly afterwards cast iron was largely applied by Telford and his contemporaries.

It is to the present century that the world is indebted for the highest attainments of science and art in meeting the demands created by the wonderful progress of civilization, promoted by the application of steam to railway locomotion, for bridges that combine all the elements of safety, durability and rapidity of construction; and to our own land may the world turn for the highest exhibitions of learning and skill in this department of public works.

Great bridges are not built by novices. There is no department that requires greater or more skilled brain work. We cease to look to the fascinations of poetry, the charms of eloquence, or the wisdom of the forum, for the exhibitions of the power of close and systematic thought. It is to great works of the present day like that which we celebrate, to which we turn as the practical utilitarian monuments of true greatness. Poetry, eloquence, law and government, are factors of civilization, but not its highest forms. The discovery and practical application of hidden forces to the real and actual demands of a

ceaselessly progressive life, is a step far in advance of those original elements of improved society, yet all are necessary to the complete entirety.

If we would appreciate the soundness of this superiority of mental achievement, let us contemplate, for a moment, some of the points to be settled in designing a bridge. And first, it must be known what is the water-way absolutely required by the most unfavorable circumstances of the particular case. This space, as to its dimensions, will depend upon several conditions: the area of the district contributing to the stream: the quantity and condition of its rainfall; the configuration and the geological character of the water-shed, the drainage of which must be passed under the bridge. Again, the form to be given to the piers and arches is not merely a matter of taste. Here, close calculation must be made of the extent and peculiar direction of water pressure; also of the artificial weight, which, under the most urgent demand, may be brought to bear upon the structure, and then the properties, susceptibilities, capabilities and liabilities of the material which it is proposed to use in the construction; these and many other minute and equally important points must be studiously and cautiously settled.

But I now come to apply my hurried thoughts to the grand structure whose proportions of wonder and beauty are before us to-day.

Behold the first large steel bridge ever erected in the world! To the enterprise and public spirit of such minds as those who manage the affairs of the Chicago and Alton railroad company, is the world indebted for this brilliant achievement. To the learning and skill of General Wm. Sooy Smith is the company and the public indebted for the conception, suggestion, prosecution and completion of the work.

It is true that steel has entered, more or less, into the construction of bridges for many years; but until a very recent date it was used only in the parts exposed to the greatest strain. But up to the time that the Glasgow bridge was designed, no engineer had been so bold as to plan any great bridge entirely of steel. Indeed, previous to that time there was no steel which possessed all of the requisites of a first-class bridge material. There was steel much stronger than any other metal, but it was brittle at low temperatures. The minds of engineers throughout the world were eagerly looking out for a steel, the compositions of which united the necessary toughness at all temperatures with extraordinary strength. Not until the scientific experiments of an American and a Western man, Mr. A. F. Hay, of Burlington, Iowa, resulted favorably, was the long-sought boon found. When this steel was produced, it was subjected to the most careful tests, and was found to be capable of being bent double without crack or flaw when reduced to the lowest temperature attainable by freezing chemical combinations. These tests and experiments were made by General Smith, who recommended it for bridge building purposes: his suggestions were approved and adopted by Mr. Blackstone, president of the Chicago.

Alton and St. Louis railroad company, who is himself a civil engineer of eminent ability, as well as an executive officer of distinguished success.

There is a little incident in the history of the bridge before us, of which Americans may be justly proud. During the national centennial exposition, General Smith met the celebrated English engineer, Mr. Barlow, and, in a conversation on the subject of steel bridges, banteringly said to him: "Look out, Mr. Barlow, or we will build a great steel bridge in America before you will in Europe." It was but a few days ago that the general had a letter from Mr. Barlow, asking as to the "progress on the *proposed* steel bridge at Glasgow." Commendable was the proud gratification that must have swelled the general's heart in answering back, "Trains are crossing it." (Here the speaker was interrupted by prolonged applause.)

We feel kindly toward the government and people of her British majesty; yet how can we refrain from a little exultation at the constantly recurring evidences of America's more rapid progress? (Applause.)

The two or three very small and comparatively unimportant steel bridges that have been built in Europe, still leave the Glasgow bridge the only great structure of the kind in the world.

Since the designing of this bridge, a small steel bridge, built at the suggestion of General Smith, has been completed in Chicago.

But, my hearers, let us go down from the superstructure, let us leave these thousands of tons of steel, these marvellous adjustments and curious combinations of force, and we will look at the basal structure. Those piers excite our admiration as we behold the beauty of their symmetry, and wonder at the gracefulness of their forms, as they stand upholding the elegant superstructure, with its passing burdens of wealth and thousands of living souls, in seeming consciousness of their great mission.

Those graceful columns see safely across the great river uncounted millions of the treasures from the hands of industry, and the hopes and the fears, the joys and griefs, the ambitions and disappointments of many thousands of our fellow-mortals. Long after the youngest person in this vast concourse of souls has stepped from the stage of life's varied drama, will those piers bear up and see safely over our unborn descendants. As sentinels, too, they stand reminding us that the works of man endure more than the workman, and silently say to us, lay broad and secure your foundations.

Well, we must go under the water. Those piers rest not upon the sandy, muddy bed of the river. Down through the sand and mud and debris to the bed-rock, men went excavating and taking up the bed of the river here and there, that each pier might have a safe foothold upon the foundations of the earth. The process known as the "pneumatic," of securing subaquatic foundations, is an invention of an English physician, Dr. Potts, made more than a quarter of a century ago, and introduced into this country by Chas. Pontz, about the year 1857, for bridging the great Pedee and the Santee rivers.

The wonder of this species of engineering is the *pneumatic caisson*, by which foundations are built above the surface of the water and let down to the bed-rock that supports the bed of the river. The first of these scientific wonders was designed by General Smith, the engineer of the structure before us. This he proposed to sink for the foundation of a light-house on Frying-pan shoals, but the war interrupted and the work was not accomplished. After the war was ended and the people had returned to the arts of peace, the general designed and sunk the first pneumatic caisson ever built. This was used for putting in a sea-wall protection for the Waugoshance light-house in the straits of Mackinac. It surrounded the entire light-house, which stands two and a half miles from shore, and is regarded as one of the boldest and most successful feats in American engineering. (Applause.)

Quickly following this almost marvelous achievement, were the foundations of the New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge, and of the great railroad and commonway bridge of St. Louis. Meanwhile, substructures of the Omaha, Leavenworth and Boonville bridges were put in, under the supervision of the same master, by the same process. Many other important bridges, both in this country and abroad, were constructed upon piers founded in this way. The pneumatic process has undergone much improvement and development since its invention by Dr. Potts, and most of the appliances used in putting in the foundations of our bridge, are the inventions of the engineer who built it.

But now we must come up out of the water. The work is complete before us. A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Beauty is here combined with strength, durability and utility. Such combinations awaken admiration and inspire confidence.

The metal of which our bridge is composed, has double the strength of the very best wrought iron; it stretches as much before breaking, expands and contracts less with change of temperature, corrodes less rapidly, does not weaken under heavy strains, and is far more uniform in quality.

All the parts of that magnificent structure subject to tension have been tested fifty per cent beyond the heaviest load they will ever have to bear, and it is estimated that the margin of its safety is fifty per cent greater than in the iron bridges of its class in this country.

We thank Gen. Smith; we thank Mr. Blackstone; we thank the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad company, for this contribution to the future development of a great state. The western division of the Chicago and Alton railroad is the best built and best equipped railroad in this mighty west. It runs through the heart of the best State of the union. The counties of Pike, Audrain, Boone, Howard, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson, combine all the resources of wealth of which any country can boast, and they are peopled by men and women who, for true patriotism, noble generosity and genuine hospitality, are not surpassed by the noblest of the noble.

It is an honor to any corporation to own and use property in such a country and among such a people. We welcome the corporation and we wish it success. And General Smith, whose sojourn in Glasgow has been a pleasure to our people, will at all times receive that hearty welcome merited by genius, culture and enterprise.

Fellow-citizens: As the two great geographical divisions of our state are at many points united by strong and beautiful spans on great arches, so may the two great sections of the union, linked by steel and iron bars, and rails and wires, be more firmly bound by the strong chords of fraternal spirit, national love and a proper regard for national honor! (Applause.)

We must bridge a great chasm with a great moral and social structure. The substructure must be laid deep in the hearts of the people on both sides; the piers must be built of patriotism and connected by arches of wisdom, and these must support a track for the car of a common humanity. Such a bridge cannot be built by demagogues—no seekers after public plunder need apply. We want engineers skilled in the affairs of state. We must have workmen inspired by the noble enthusiasm of true national love and pride. We want and must have a common country bound together by the chords of common interest and fraternity, and he who seeks to rekindle the flames of sectional animosity must be anathematized as a miscreant and traitor, and be to the people as a heathen and a publican.

Such a bridge must and will be built, of which we take the one before us as a physical expression; and he who seeks to combine a solid section of the union against a solid section, will meet his merited doom at the verdict of an intelligent citizenship, ever demanding unity of spirit in organic union.

(With this conclusion of the address, the speaker retired, followed by immense applause.)

SALT, SULPHUR, AND IRON SPRINGS.

These springs which are located near the city, were discovered more than half a century ago, and are now highly spoken of, on account of their medicinal virtues. As early as 1842, they were recommended by a number of the best and most prominent citizens of the town, but until recently (1882), no special effort has been made to bring them into notice. Bath-houses will be erected at the different springs by their proprietors, which will be equipped with all modern and scientific appliances, and everything will be done for the comfort and convenience of the sick and afflicted, who may patronize them. Below will be found a partial analysis of the springs prepared by Prof. T. Berry Smith, of Pritchett institute, Glasgow, in March, 1883:—

To the Editor of the Glasgow Journal:

Last fall I made a partial analysis of some of the mineral waters

around Glasgow. I have no balances delicate enough to attempt to find per cents by weight of ingredients, and can only judge approximately of quantities present by comparison of the precipitates. I make out a rudely comparative table:—

<i>Springs.</i>	<i>Iron Oxide.</i>	<i>Epsom Salts.</i>	<i>Plaster of Paris and Limestone.</i>	<i>Salt.</i>	<i>Sulph. Gas.</i>	<i>Flow per Day</i>
Rector Barton's	Large.	Small.	Medium.	Very small.	None.	1,000 gallons.
J. F. Lewis'.....	Small.	Abundant.	Abundant.	Very large.	Abundant.	2,500 gallons.
Marr's Mill.....	Medium.	Medium.	"	"	?	?
Red Bridge....	Small.	"	"	"	Abundant.	750 gallons.

It will be observed that the spring near Mr. Barton's is a chalybeate spring, containing large quantities of iron and lime. All of the others abound in salt and free sulphuretted hydrogen gas, with medium quantities of iron, sulphate of magnesia and sulphate and carbonate of lime. The approximate flow per day of twenty-four hours is also given. I could not give this in reference to Marr's well spring as it is an artesian well 181 feet deep. It contains more iron than either J. F. Lewis' or the Red Bridge springs. The gas escapes and iron settles when the water is kept in bottles and exposed to the air, therefore to get these to best advantage, the water must be used at the springs. I hope some time to be able to make more accurate analyses.

PALMER HOUSE.

One of the largest, most costly and elegantly furnished hotels in Missouri, outside of the three largest cities of the State, is the Palmer house, at Glasgow.

On June 1, 1881, a joint stock company was formed, the shares being limited to \$100 each, and taken up by forty-four original stockholders, composed of J. P. Cunningham, J. J. Hawkins, Caples & Hawkins, John F. Lewis, J. M. Swinney, Strouse & Co., Dr. J. W. Hawkins, N. B. Weaver, R. B. Caples, Joseph C. Drake, R. S. McCampbell, C. H. Southworth, T. W. Morehead, Wm. A. Meyers, George B. Harrison, Jos. Steadman, Thos. Shackelford, Yeaman & Bowen, John H. Turner, John Walcker, Jas. C. Collins, E. Poirier, T. M. Morgan, Philip Wahl, Major J. W. Lewis, Logan D. Dameron, Lehman & Miller, Jos. Steadman Jr., George Steinmetz, H. W. Cockerill, J. W. Heryford, F. W. Heryford, C. Dautel, Joseph F. Henderson, H. G. Gleyre, E. Poirier, J. F. Henderson, James S. Thompson, H. Clay Cockerill, Litman & Baer, Dr. James W. Southworth, Wm. Wengler & Sons., Geiger & Winand, Thos. Biggs, and Henry S. Pritchett. The board of directors were Thomas Shackelford, J. S. Thompson, Major J. W. Lewis, John H. Turner, J. W. Heryford:

officered as follows : Thomas Shackelford, president ; J. S. Thompson, vice-president and secretary ; J. W. Heryford, treasurer and superintendent. Work was commenced without delay, and the building was finished during the latter part of the year 1882.

THE BUILDING

fronts west on Main street, overlooking the Missouri river and a beautiful stretch of country on the Saline county shore, is built of brick, the main portion being four stories high, with handsome verandas from second and third stories. The dimensions of the main building proper, are 54×135 feet, with an "L," 45×46 ; the main entrance being in the centre on Main street, with the ladies' entrance on the north and one on the south leading to the ladies' ordinary.

FIRST FLOOR.

Running the entire length of the centre of the building is a passageway eleven feet wide, with fifteen feet ceiling ; in this are located all the water and gas pipes proper : it is also a means of ventilation. Fronting on Main street, are six business rooms. To the rear of this hall and under the "L," is a roomy basement, where are located the Coleman gas generator, the electric batteries, laundries, etc.

SECOND FLOOR

is reached by three different avenues ; north and south entrances, and by the main stairway in front fifteen feet wide. This stairway leads to the main hallway, running the entire length of the building, and is eleven feet wide and twelve feet in the clear. To the right of the entrance is located the office, which is supplied with an electric annunciator as well as speaking tubes. The office is 22×22 feet in dimensions. To the left of the entrance is a large reading-room, a ladies' parlor, and a ladies' reception room. To the east across the hall are rooms *en suite*. To the south of this is the dining-hall 24×45 feet, with two entrances. The ladies ordinary has a southern exposure, and also south entrances, size 15×35 feet. To the west and between the ordinary and main hallway are the sample-rooms.

THIRD FLOOR.

A large hall runs the entire length of the building ; the north wing of the third story is set apart for the ladies and family use. In

the centre of main building is a large court way to a veranda in the front. Across the hall is a "drummer's room," which is large, with ante-rooms. The south wing in third story is taken up with single rooms.

FOURTH FLOOR

is used exclusively for sleeping apartments. The house is equipped with bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and the entire building is one which would be creditable to a much larger town or city.

PALMER HOUSE OPENING.

One of the most important events that ever occurred in the history of the town was the opening of the Palmer house to the public, which took place on the 9th day of March, 1883. The *Glasgow Journal*, of March 16, 1883, said: —

As was anticipated, there was a large attendance at the opening of the Palmer house on Friday evening, some six hundred guests assembling in its spacious rooms, a large number of whom came from neighboring cities. The morning train on the Chicago and Alton railroad from the west brought in a number of guests, and still more came in on the night train. The evening trains on both roads were literally crowded.

The guests began assembling in the parlors soon after eight, and continued to pour in rapidly until eleven o'clock. Dancing began about nine, in the large dining-room which was reserved for the purpose, and continued until nearly daylight. The music was furnished by the Coates' opera house band of Kansas City. The ball-room proved of ample dimensions, ten and twelve sets occupying the floor at a time, and the dancers passed away the hours merrily.

The supper, prepared and served under the skillful direction of Mrs. Willhite, was all that could be desired, and reflected credit upon the lady. As the large dining-room had been transformed for the time into a ball-room, it was necessary to use a smaller room, which would accommodate but sixty or seventy persons at a time. Some ten or a dozen tables were spread in all, but with care and skill, the changes were effected rapidly and without confusion.

On every side we heard praises from the guests from abroad, and surprise at the size and elegance of the building. We may safely claim that no one was disappointed, and the expectations of the majority were greatly surpassed.

Much of the pleasure of the evening is to be attributed to the efficient work of the various committees, and especially to the ladies who were appointed to assist the reception committee. There was a sufficient number to see that none of the numerous guests were neglected, and none shirked their duty.

Altogether, we have never seen an entertainment of its size pass off as pleasantly as did the opening Friday night. Our citizens endeavored to make it as enjoyable as possible, and our guests seemed to appreciate their efforts.

It was impossible, of course, to obtain the names of half who were present, but among guests from neighboring towns we noticed S. C. Boyd, F. P. Sebree, A. J. Trigg, Leslie Orear, J. C. Patterson, editor of the *Progress*, Adolph Striker, R. V. Montague, D. Montague, J. P. Strother and lady, S. Bachrach, H. Lowenstein, M. Hagedorn, Misses Drusilla Hutchison, Cora Hutchison, Lizzie King, Russie Boyd, and Maud Striker, Marshall; F. H. Gilliam and lady, W. T. Swinney and lady, G. B. Porter and lady, Miss Katie Swinney, and Samuel Daniels, Gilliam; A. E. Rector and lady, C. Whit Williams, editor of the *Index*, Dr. T. B. Carter, and Jonas Stern, Stater; A. J. Rodman, Wm. Walker, D. M. Willis, Chas. Harris, Ledru Silvey, Misses Pattie Woodson, Hattie Salisbury, Laura Earickson, and Josie Wilson, Salisbury; N. B. Parks and lady, J. D. Butler and lady, A. C. Vandiver, editor of the *Courier*, and Dr. C. T. Holland, Keytesville; Judge J. B. Hyde and lady, and Dr. T. E. Martin, Dalton; Miss Emma Heryford, A. J. Payton, and L. Swearinger, Forrest Green; I. N. Houck, editor of the *Fayette Independent*, W. A. Dudgeon and lady, S. B. Tolson, R. C. Clark and S. C. Major, Fayette; Mrs. E. R. Wayland and daughter, Col. J. R. Richardson, and D. J. Briggs, Roanoke; E. R. Lewis and lady, E. E. Samuels, E. Taylor, Huntsville; Wm. McMurray, and Henry Runkles, Mexico; Mrs. J. A. Race and daughter, Moberly; Chas. Dewey and sister, Kansas City; C. A. Honaker and lady, Leadville; J. R. Hawpe and lady, Shackelford; Frank Massie, Kentucky; Misses L. and M. Walker, Pleasant Green, Cooper county.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Glasgow has a number of secret orders. The Odd Fellows (the oldest), the Masonic, A. O. U. W., K. of H., K. of P., the German and Irish Benevolent Societies, and a lodge of Good Templars.

Morning Star Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., organized in 1846. Charter members — Samuel Steinmetz, Thomas Davis, Ashley, Philip Foust, H. House. The charter was surrendered about the year 1872, and the lodge reorganized thereafter in 187—.

Present officers — Lewis Littmann, N. G.; George Binks, V. G.; W. A. Smith, secretary; A. C. Gillies, treasurer; A. B. Southworth, D. G. M.

Livingston Lodge No. 51, A. F. and A. M., organized October 12, 1876. Charter members — Chas. H. Lewis, G. W. Morehead, John H. Turner, Jr., and others whose names could not be obtained.

First officers — J. W. Norris, W. M.; John Seibe, S. D.; T. W. Morehead, S. W.; Wm. Turner, J. D.; T. W. Morgan, J. W.; J.

J. Hawkins, S. S. : C. F. Mason, treasurer ; W. T. Maupin, J. S. ; J. C. Cunningham, secretary ; Jacob Essig, tyler ; J. O. Swinney, chaplain.

Present officers — J. H. Turner, W. M. ; John E. Pritchett, S. D. ; Daniel Langfeld, S. W. ; John Seibe, J. D. ; J. H. Turner, Jr., J. W. ; James O. Swinney, chaplain ; Thos. G. Digges, treasurer ; R. R. Turner, tyler ; J. H. Wayland, secretary.

Knights of Pythias — charter granted Ivanhoe Lodge No. 31 January 26, 1874. Charter members — I. and Clay Cockerill, Monte Lehman, C. W. Vaughan, James R. Donohoe, A. B. Southworth, James W. Eastin, John Chamberlain, A. C. Feazel, P. R. Sears, Frank Porier, W. W. Cockerill, George D. Eastin, Clarence Southworth, P. Baier, Jr., R. F. Ramord, E. Anderson, Wm. Lehman, E. L. Steinmetz, James O. Finks, I. and G. Gleyre, C. T. Holland, J. B. Lewis.

Present officers — A. C. Gillies, P. C. ; A. Littman, C. C. ; C. G. Miller, V. C. ; L. Littman, P. ; J. S. Henderson, K. R. and S. ; M. Lehman, M. of F. ; E. A. Wengler, M. of Ex. ; Abe Strouse, M. of A. ; L. Bowler, I. G. ; Jos. R. Stettmund, O. G.

Meet every Thursday. Endowment rank meet once per month. Forty-nine members.

Knights of Honor — Golden Lodge 2051. Charter members — T. E. Birch, Jr., John H. Bowen, John W. Cox, James C. Collins, H. C. Grove, A. W. Hutchison, John W. Hawkins, O. M. Harrison, J. C. Hall, A. R. Johnson, G. F. Kuemmel, J. C. Marr, T. A. Meredith, George Phipps, J. M. Swinney, A. Steckling, W. N. Wickes, S. M. Yeaman, W. Pope Yeaman, D. L. Stevenson.

Officers — H. C. Grove, dictator ; A. R. Johnson, vice-dictator ; T. E. Birch, Jr., reporter ; A. W. Hutchison, financial reporter ; George Phipps, treasurer.

A. O. U. W. — Glasgow Lodge No. 112 ; charter members — Louis M. Rall, Larkin Garnett, Max Keller, Wm. A. Smith, H. G. Gleyre, Theo. E. Osborne, B. C. Weiler, Thos. H. Wilson, Geo. W. Penn, Jas. C. Hall, J. W. Wright, M. B. Collins, J. S. Henderson, R. B. Melhany, D. L. Stevenson, R. T. Bond, W. H. Tatum, G. F. Keummel, Monte Lehman, T. Berry Smith.

Officers — Dr. M. B. Collins, P. M. W. ; Geo. F. Keummel, M. W. ; Geo. W. Jones, Foreman ; Thos. E. Birch, Jr., O. ; Jos. S. Henderson, recorder ; Gustav Rall, Rec. ; Wm. Lutz, Fin. ; M. Lehman, guide ; S. H. Trowbridge, I. W. ; J. C. Collins, O. W.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

One among the first schools kept in the town of Glasgow, was opened by Rev. Charles D. Simpson, an Old-School Presbyterian minister. This was between the years 1840 and 1843. The most important school up to 1850, was known as the Glasgow female seminary. The building — a large, handsome brick which cost \$3,600 — is still standing on the brow of the hill. It was erected in 1848-49, with Odd Fellows hall in the second story. The first principal of the school was Rev. A. B. Frazier, who was succeeded by Revs. George S. Savage and French Strother, and others. The building is now unoccupied. The boarding-house connected with the seminary is a large brick building. It was erected in 1852, and cost \$3,500.

PRITCHETT SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The collegiate school, known as Pritchett school institute, owes its origin solely to the enterprise and benevolence of Rev. James O. Swinney. The year 1865, following on the close of the great civil war, found the country sadly in want of the means of academic and collegiate education. It was to aid in meeting this want that this school was inaugurated. It was begun in the autumn of 1866, and for several years was conducted in the building known as the Glasgow female seminary and Odd Fellows' hall. This building and the adjacent grounds and buildings were secured for it by the influence and at the sole cost of Mr. Swinney. The original plan and aims of the school will be best learned from its first published circular — a liberal extract from which is the subjoined: —

This new school for youth of both sexes, begins its first session Monday, September 17, 1866. For nearly twenty years the principal has been an earnest laborer in the cause of education in central Missouri. Relying on his extensive acquaintance, he submits to the appreciative communities of the State some of the claims of his school to their confidence and patronage:

1. *Its permanency.* — To make it permanent and to begin a foundation for present and future usefulness, Rev. J. O. Swinney has generously donated to it \$20,000 in endowment and school property. The principal, assisted by instructors of thorough competency, expects to devote to it the best energies of his remaining life. The hope is cherished not only by himself but by his generous friends, that it will be, not only an institution of blessing to the present generation, but one to increase in resources and usefulness for generations to come.

2. *Accommodations.* — The school building is amply commodious for the number of pupils to be received, is eligibly situated, and is to be fitted and furnished in superior style.

3. *School Plan.* — It aims to combine the advantages both of the grammar school and college. The instructions comprise, (1) English language and literature; (2) mathematics; (3) ancient classics; (4) modern languages; (5) natural science; (6) metaphysics and moral philosophy; (7) logic, rhetoric, and political economy; (8) instrumental and vocal music. As soon as a charter is obtained a detailed course of study will be published. That large class of pupils who are in elective studies can receive certificates for such branches as they *complete*; and the smaller number, who aspire to a full, collegiate course, can here receive, *when they are earned*, all the customary school honors.

4. *Admission.* — We neither seek a *large school* nor *crowded classes*; hence no scholar will be received who has not attained the *entrance grade*. This will insure the students, (1) proper classification; (2) systematic study; (3) ample time to learn and recite.

5. *Order and Emulation.* — We reckon it a recommendation to our school that it places boys and girls in such relation to each other as to afford an opportunity for the most refined emulation, in learning and manners.

6. *Discipline.* — This is to be firm but mild and uniform. We desire no pupil who is not disposed to yield a ready obedience to the internal and external regulations of the school. The discipline respects these three circumstances: (1) attendance; (2) conduct; (3) scholarship. Daily records of them are kept. Students who become refractory, or even *indifferent*, to their daily record are quietly dismissed. Both for teachers and pupils our motto will be that of a celebrated English school, *Doce, Disce, aut Discedi*; Teach, Learn, or Leave.

7. *Special Instruction.* — Young gentlemen, or ladies, who wish to pursue special branches of higher mathematics, mechanics, or astronomy, can find no more liberal assistance in the west than we can afford them. We expect, as soon as practicable, to furnish our school with the more important pieces of philosophic apparatus, and with astronomical instruments adequate to useful observation in the problem of spherical astronomy.

8. *Location.* — The school site commands one of the most extensive views of water, woodland and prairie scenery, to be enjoyed in the state. The situation of Glasgow is pre-eminently healthy; and the society for refinement, social and religious culture is unsurpassed in Missouri.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Ours is a Christian, but not a denominational school. In it the

Holy Scriptures are to be daily read, and exercises of devotion conducted. While we cultivate the intellect we would direct the spirit to the higher life and destiny. While training the mind we would not forget the heart. While we earn our daily bread in the toil of the teachers' vocation, we are conscious of higher motives than temporal advantage. We desire your hearty co-operation, first, in securing the regular attendance of your children; second, in influencing their manners and application.

For particulars apply to the principal, or to Rev. J. O. Swinney.

CARR W. PRITCHETT.

Principal.

In the year 1867, the school acquired a corporate existence under the general act of incorporation. By its charter, its property and general management is vested in a board of trustees, consisting at first of three, and afterwards of five and seven persons. It is necessary for them to be men of family, and residents in the vicinity of Glasgow. By its fundamental law it is forever to be a Christian, but not a denominational school, and to be open alike to youth of both sexes. The president is the only official chosen directly by the trustees. He has committed to him the entire responsibility of selecting assistants, arranging the course of study, selection of textbooks, administration of discipline, graduation of pupils, etc. The president is strictly responsible to the trustees, and all other teachers are responsible directly and solely to him. In the first year of its existence the school had 146 pupils, and it became evident that the building and grounds were too contracted for its wants. A fine lot of ground on the eastern limits of Glasgow, consisting of seven acres, was procured, at the cost of Mr. Swinney, for \$3,000. On this the present commodious building was erected, at a cost of about \$20,000, all of which was furnished by Mr. Swinney, except a donation of \$5,000 from Mr. Richard Earickson, now deceased. The building is of brick, three stories high, and has a metallic roof. It is 65 × 55 feet, and has ample halls, a chapel, and numerous rooms for lectures, recitations, laboratories and museum. Two hundred pupils can find ample accommodation within its walls. Into this building the school was removed in the autumn of 1869, and the building in town was sold to Lewis college. The school remained under the sole management of Mr. Pritchett for seven years, till the close of the scholastic year 1872-73. The successor of Mr. Pritchett in the presidency of the institute, was Prof. Oren Root, Jr., who held the position for three consecutive years, till the close of the scholastic year 1876-77. He was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Bond, who held the position for the next four years—

till the close of the scholastic year 1880-81. Rev. Joseph H. Pritchett, was then elected president, and has now held the position two years.

Previously to 1874, in order to maintain the high standard of instruction, for which the president was solely and pecuniarily responsible, several gentlemen of Glasgow made liberal annual contributions; and it is the special wish of Mr. Pritchett, to transmit to the future, the names of James O. Swinney, John Harrison, Thomas E. Birch, Sr., Richard Earickson, Thomas Shackelford, Mrs. Lucy A. Swinney, Mrs. Eleanor Lewis, L. F. Hayden, John F. Lewis, and Geo. B. Harrison, as contributors to an annual fund, which enabled him *without an endowment*, to maintain a collegiate school.

In 1874, the institution received a great impulse by the magnificent donation of \$50,000, from Miss Berenice Morrison. This sum, together with other vested endowments, now amounts to nearly \$60,000, the annual interest of which, in addition to tuition, constitutes the income of the institute.

The patronage and comparative success of the school has varied in different years; but in all this time a *steady growth* has been maintained; and to-day in its appointments and facilities for thorough academic and collegiate instruction, it holds a high rank among the colleges of Missouri. While it has steadily aimed to produce *scholars* rather than *graduates*; yet more than forty young ladies, and fifteen young men have received their diplomas here, many of whom are now in positions of honorable trust; and *all* in positions of usefulness.

In addition to the original school property, the trustees have lately purchased the residence and grounds formerly owned by Mr. Pritchett. This property, joined with the adjacent grounds and buildings, constitutes the whole, one of the most valuable school properties in central Missouri.

MORRISON OBSERVATORY.

In connection with the endowment of \$50,000, made to Pritchett school institute, Miss Morrison made an additional donation of \$50,000 to found and endow an astronomical observatory. This fund and the acquired property, is under the control of the same persons as trustees, who for the time are trustees of Pritchett school institute. But the trusteeship of the observatory is a separately acquired investiture — pertains to the same persons, but not as a part of the original trust, but for a distinct trust and purpose.

In 1874, Miss Morrison, then in Europe, in her own name authorized and empowered Prof. C. W. Pritchett, to proceed at once to erect and equip an astronomical observatory — subject to the direction, in certain particulars, of her legal representative, Rev. J. O. Swinney. In the execution of this work, — the selection of site, the erection of building, the selection, purchase, transportation and mounting of instruments, — Mr. Pritchett had the generous and hearty co-operation of Mr. Swinney. The building was erected in 1875, on a lot of ground one and a half miles east of Glasgow, especially donated for this purpose by H. Clay Cockerill and John F. Lewis. Its geographic position is 1 hr. 3 m. 5.93 sec., west of the dome of the United States naval observatory, Washington, and in latitude $39^{\circ} 16' 16.75''$, north. The building consists first of the equatorial room and tower on the east. It is of brick, with very massive walls, carried up from a depth of ten feet below the surface. In the centre is the great pier for the equatorial — twelve by twelve feet at base, twelve feet below the surface. This building is surmounted by a hemispherical dome, and metallic roof and shutters. The dome is made to revolve by a system of gearing and wheel-work on six spherical balls of gun metal, which roll in a groove between two sets of iron plates — the lower set firmly attached to the heavy limestone capping of the tower, and the upper to the heavy sill of the dome. The metallic shutters, in four sections, are raised and lowered by an endless chain connected with a system of pulleys. Beneath this dome is mounted the splendid equatorial, by Alvan Clark & Sons, mounted in December, 1875. It is twelve and one-fourth inches clear aperture of objective and seventeen feet focal length.

Directly west of the equatorial-room and attached to it is the room for the meridian circle, collimator and sidereal clock. All these instruments are mounted on heavy insulated pins of solid masonry, extending ten feet below the surface. The meridian circle is by Woughton & Simms, London — six inches clear aperture of objective and seven feet focus with twenty-four inch circles, reading to single seconds by eight microscopes. The sidereal clock is by Frodsham, London. West of the transit circle-room is the library and work-room. Here is stored a very valuable astronomical library and various minor instruments, — the telegraphic instruments and electric chronograph. The chronograph is used for recording observations by electro-magnetism, and the telegraph is chiefly used for sending out time signals from the standard clock. The cost of building and instruments was about \$25,000.

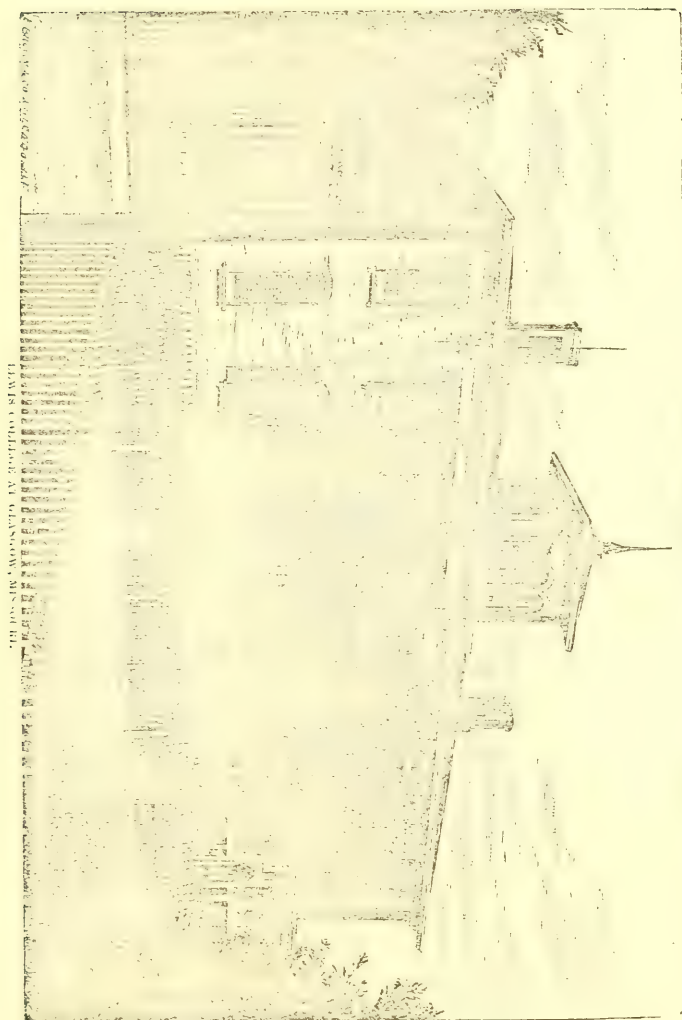
The main object of the observatory is to make exact and systematic observations of the heavenly bodies, and to reduce, record and publish them. For the last seven years, in despite of its small annual income, it has done a large amount of work, much of which is of permanent value. Many of its observations have been published in the scientific journals of Europe, and a much larger number awaits publication in a more suitable form. Part of this time, Mr. Pritchett was assisted by his son, Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, now professor of mathematics and astronomy in Washington university, St. Louis. He now has the assistance of his youngest son, C. W. Pritchett, Jr.

LEWIS COLLEGE.

[Prepared by Prof. Jas. C. Hall.]

Lewis college is located in Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, and had its origin in the benevolence of two prominent citizens of the place, Colonel Benjamin W. Lewis and Major James W. Lewis. These brothers, by industry and the skilful management of a large manufacturing business, had acquired considerable wealth, and desired to use it for the benefit of their fellow-men, and especially for the community in which they had spent so many happy and prosperous years. Accordingly a plan was formed for the establishment of a college; but in the few years preceding the war and during its continuance, the times were so troubled and society so divided, that immediate action was not considered prudent.

The war developed new issues and surroundings, and forced changes upon individuals which had not been anticipated, and culminated events suddenly which thoughtful minds had seen coming, but for which they were yet unprepared. The brothers were strongly in sympathy with the government in the preservation of the union and in the principles it sought to maintain; it seemed, therefore, fitting that they should put themselves in accord with their principles in their religious as well as their political associations. They and their families had always been in fellowship with the Southern Methodist church, but finding themselves out of accord with it in the new issues developed by the war, they deemed it best to sever their relations with that denomination and unite with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the interests of which the Rev. D. A. McCreedy had then been sent to Glasgow. Accordingly, they and their wives, together with Noah Swacker and wife, joined that church and were by Mr. McCreedy organized into the first Methodist Episcopal society formed in



Howard county since the great division in 1841. The immediate outgrowth of this step was the purchase of a church building on Market street, and the establishment of a school in the basement which was called the Lewis high school. Of this school Rev. D. A. McCready was appointed principal and achieved encouraging success. This was the initial step, and precipitated the plan for the proposed college, which now took definite shape. The enterprise might perhaps have been more rapidly developed and commanded more immediate success had not the course of events been changed by the hand of Providence.

In 1866, Colonel B. W. Lewis died from the effects of a carbuncle on the neck, but in his will he directed his executors to set apart the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase and maintenance of a library in the city of Glasgow, which should be under the control and management of a board of trustees appointed by the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Missouri, and should be open to the citizens of the town as a circulating library. He also proposed to make a proportionately liberal provision for the future college, of which this was intended to be a part, but died before his plans could be developed. In the same year, his widow, Mrs. Elcanor T. Lewis, his son, Benjamin W. Lewis, Jr., and Major James W. Lewis erected, at a cost of nearly \$26,000, the handsome building known as the Lewis library building, which they proposed to deed to the M. E. church as soon as the trustees should be appointed by the said church to receive it and the above bequest. In March, 1867, the matter was brought before the Missouri conference, in session at Independence, and the following persons were appointed as trustees, viz.: Major James W. Lewis, Joseph D. Keebaugh, Charles R. Barclay, Nathan Shumate, David A. McCready, Benjamin W. Lewis, Jr., John Wachter, Hon. George Young, Hon. David Landon, Joseph H. Hopkins and William S. Wentz—“for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said will and taking possession of said bequest, buildings and other property, and for the further purpose of establishing a permanent institution of learning in the city of Glasgow,” and, pursuant to previous notice, the said trustees met on the 24th of May, 1867, in the city of Glasgow, and adopted articles of association, and on the 23d day of September, following, became by due course of law a body politic and corporate under the corporate name of the Lewis college and library association.

On this new basis, Lewis college was opened in October 1867,

with Rev. J. S. Barwick, A. M., president, assisted by L. Bremer, A. M., Miss S. E. Eichelberger and Mrs. E. S. Barwick as teachers. One hundred and forty pupils were enrolled. A few were classed in the college department, but the principal work of the school was in the academic grades. Prof. Barwick remained only a part of two years as president, and in 1869, Rev. L. M. Albright took charge. The library building proving inadequate, steps were taken by Major James W. Lewis and others to purchase the seminary building on Third and Market streets, then owned by the trustees of Pritchett school institute. This purchase, including the brick building immediately adjoining, was effected sometime in 1869, and the college was opened there. The surroundings were even more pleasant and the institution was better prepared to provide for its students. About the same time the trustees came into possession of the large frame building known as Bartholow hall, situated on the corner of Fourth and Commerce streets, which was fitted up with all the necessary arrangements for a club-house, where young men could board themselves or be boarded at cheap rates. By the munificence of its founders, everything was done that could be to secure patronage and to elevate the grade of the school, but, notwithstanding their efforts, the growth was slow. The local patronage by political preferences and social relationships, was naturally turned to other institutions, and the church to which the school looked for patronage was able to do but little, for the reason that its membership were for the most part new comers, young married people with but little more money than was necessary to buy land and stock and to meet the wants of their growing families. These facts were not altogether unexpected, and yet they were somewhat discouraging to those who compared the progress with that made with older and more favored colleges.

In the spring of 1881, President Albright resigned and the trustees at their meeting in June, elected Rev. T. A. Parker to fill the place. Prof. Parker did not personally take charge of the school but, by the permission of the board, employed James C. Hall, A. M., and Mrs. Olive K. Hall, A. M., to manage the affairs until the next year. At the next meeting of the trustees, in June, 1882, Rev. James C. Hall, A. M., was elected president and Mrs. Olive K. Hall, professor of Latin and Greek. The circumstances surrounding the school were not such as to inspire confidence, or develop enthusiasm, yet the college took no step backward; local sympathy was slow in growth, but it came at last and a creditable respect was won.

Several efforts were made to secure endowment and various plans adopted, but none of them were productive of much fruit. The patronizing conferences of the church were divided in feeling, partly on account of dissatisfaction with the local surroundings, and partly on account of efforts to secure their influence in establishing schools in other parts of the state. The want of endowment made it impossible to meet the necessary expenses for instruction, and the work would necessarily have been abandoned had not the deficiencies from year to year been promptly met by Major James W. Lewis, who generously expended thousands of dollars in this direction. In the year 1877, some changes were made in the general management, and the school was thrown more fully upon its own income for support. In the spring of 1880, propositions were made to the trustees for the consolidation of Lewis college and Prichett school institute into one school, under the control of the M. E. church, and a contract for such consolidation was made by representatives of both institutions, but before the opening of the fall session it was again dissolved.

In the spring of 1882, Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., visited the college for the purpose of examining its condition, needs and prospects, and in council with prominent citizens it was resolved to appeal to the citizens of Glasgow for aid to supply better buildings and more ample grounds, and in case they neglected or refused to do so, then the college should be removed. This was fully set forth in a public meeting held at the M. E. church in Glasgow, March, 1882. At the next annual conference of the church held in Chillicothe, a committee was appointed to act with another committee to be appointed by the St. Louis conference of the M. E. Church, as a joint commission to determine the location and to relocate if necessary, Lewis college. This commission met at the annual commencement of the college, May 31, 1882, and decided to relocate the college at one of the several suitable cities which should make the most liberal bid in lands, money and building. This committee met again on June 28, to open the bids received—Sedalia offering twelve acres of land suitably located, and \$10,000 cash, and Glasgow offering twenty-five acres of land, the building and apparatus of the college, two pianos, the boarding-house and the building known as Bartholow hall, and a subscription of \$7,600,

Glasgow was selected, and the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the property to the trustees were made. Steps were immediately taken to purchase the handsome residence just north of the

city known as the Lewis mansion. On November 22d, the negotiation was effected, and on the 21st of December, the new premises were taken possession of by the college.

A full report of the action of the commission and board of trustees in the location of the college and the purchase of property, was made to the Missouri and St. Louis annual conferences and endorsed by them. Rev. J. J. Bentley was appointed financial agent, and plans were adopted which promise to make the college at once a success. A general retrospect of the entire history of the college shows a slow but continued advance. From its humble beginning in the basement of the church, through all the vicissitudes of its fortune, it has won every step it has gained by determined and persevering effort. Whatever of Utopian dreams may have hovered over its early years have been dispelled by the struggles through which it has passed. Those who administer its affairs grasp its interests with a strong hand, and upon the new and permanent foundation, with the handsomest surroundings of any college in Missouri, Lewis college sets out with flattering prospects to achieve the noblest ambition of its founders, and to bring to their names the honor due.

LEWIS LIBRARY.

The Lewis library was founded by the late Colonel Benjamin W. Lewis, who ordered in his will that the liberal sum of ten thousand dollars should be set apart to be invested in a library, to be located in the city of Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri; and that the said library should be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since his death, a handsome building has been erected by Mrs. Eleanor Lewis, his widow, Benjamin W. Lewis, his son, and Major J. W. Lewis, his brother, in which the library is now kept.

Since its foundation, it has been steadily increasing in favor and prosperity. Its influence is widely felt, and its interests begin to find a response in the hearts of the people, who already regard it with pride as the ornament of the city, and a fitting monument of the life and labors of its benevolent founder.

It is replete with all the standard authors, leading magazines, and a fine collection of mineral specimens; is arranged somewhat after the style of the public school library, St. Louis, and the works contained are estimated to have cost \$5,000. Many rare and ancient curiosities are to be found here, affording large speculative theories, and themes for earnest and candid study. The building is a handsome two-story structure of modern architecture, the second floor being devoted to the

library and reading-room. The first floor is a public lecture hall. The building is 40x90 feet in dimensions, and cost \$30,000. This is without doubt one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state, and has to be seen to be fully appreciated.

Board of trustees—Rev. J. H. Hopkins, John Wachter, Rev. John Gillies, Rev. J. R. Sassine, Rev. Benj. St. J. Fry, D. D., Major J. W. Lewis, B. W. Lewis, Jr., Rev. W. F. Clayton, Rev. G. W. Durment, Rev. W. J. Martindale, Rev. T. J. Ferril. Officers of the Board—Rev. J. H. Hopkins, president; Major J. W. Lewis, vice-president; Rev. J. D. Keebaugh, secretary; John Wachter, treasurer. Executive committee—Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Major J. W. Lewis, Rev. W. J. Martindale. Librarian—Mrs. Jeanie Almond Frost.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Glasgow were organized about two years after the war of 1861.

There are at this time (1883) two hundred and forty white pupils* and two hundred and fifteen colored pupils enrolled.

Present teachers—George W. Jones, superintendent; Miss Lizzie Feagel, first assistant; Miss Blanch Hieronymus, second assistant; Miss Nettie Sears, third assistant; Miss Ella Hams, fourth assistant. Colored school—A. R. Chinn, L. F. Payne, Miss Nancy I. Farel.

POST-OFFICE.

Glasgow post-office was established September 27, 1837. The list of postmasters with date of appointment is as follows:—

September 27, 1837, R. P. Hanenkamp.

September 30, 1839, Thomas A. Lewis.

November 30, 1841, Daniel Maynard.

January 29, 1842, R. P. Hanenkamp.

November 13, 1846, Henry W. Smith.

April 11, 1849, W. F. Dunnica.

December 24, 1852, John C. Crowley.

February 4, 1853, James S. Thompson.

August 24, 1853, John T. Marr.

November 11, 1856, Gideon Crews.

December 31, 1861, Frank W. Diggs.

* A number of white pupils attend other schools and colleges, which largely decreases the number attending the public schools.

February 14, 1862, Christian Dantel.

May 22, 1862, Frank W. Diggs.

March 24, 1869, Joseph D. Keebaugh.

January 20, 1871, Enoch B. Cunningham.

March 19, 1875, J. P. Cunningham.

DIRECTORY OF GLASGOW.

5 dry goods houses,	1 saddler shop,
1 boot and shoe store,	1 saw mill and veneering manu-
3 boot and shoe makers,	facture,
7 grocery stores,	2 flouring mills,
4 drug stores,	1 Baptist church,
5 saloons,	1 Christian church,
2 silversmith shops,	1 Catholic church,
3 tailor shops,	1 German Evangelical church,
1 millinery store,	1 M. E. Church, south,
2 bakers,	1 M. E. church,
1 furniture store,	1 Presbyterian church,
4 blacksmith shops,	1 M. E. church (colored),
2 tin and stove shops,	1 African M. E. church (colored).
2 dentists,	



CHAPTER X.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Armstrong — Roanoke — Secret Orders —
Moniteau Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Sebree —
Burton Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Burton — Bonne Femme Town-
ship — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers.

BOUNDARY.

Something more than one third of this township was taken off in 1880, to form Burton township, leaving it as it is now in area, about fifty square miles. It is bounded on the north by Randolph county, on the east by Burton township, on the south by Richmond township, and on the west by Chariton township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township unlike any other in the county, included originally a prairie, which constituted about one-fourth of its area. This portion of the same was called Foster's prairie, after Silas Foster, who settled there at an early day. The surface of the township consists of hills and undulations, but the soil is rich and constitutes a fine agricultural region. Bonne Femme creek finds its source in this township, in a number of small confluent which drain the southern part of the same. Cabin creek with other streams, water the township in various directions.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prairie township being a little remote from the river, was not settled as early as some other districts of the county. The pioneers were partial to large streams and great forests. They drew much of their sustenance from both, and so long accustomed were they to the sound of the winds passing through the branches of the trees, that sheltered the door-yards of their former homes, that, in the selection of a site for a new location, they did so, with special reference to the convenience of the former and immediate proximity of the latter. Prairie township not presenting to the eye of the early settler, the

advantages of timber and water to such an extent as he desired, it was not so early and so densely populated as the townships bordering upon the Missouri.

The first persons to locate in the township were Silas Inyart, Wm. Harvey, Darlin Wright, Umphrey Bess and John Titus. These took claims about three miles south of the town of Roanoke. Thomas Patterson, father of Rice Patterson, settled the place where Captain Finks now lives, in 1817, where he made small improvements. Presley, William and Frank Holly, came in 1821; also, Stephen, John and William Green, and Wesley, Asa and George Thompson. William Shores, a Methodist preacher, was an early settler. Benjamin Williams opened a farm about four miles west of Roanoke at an early day.

Lott Hackley located in the southern part of the township, and David Crews in the central portion of the same. Richard Lee was an early settler. The following parties settled in the township from 1819 to 1825: Nathaniel Morris, Alfred Williams, Harrison Daly, James Hardin, Love Evans, George Foster, Robert James, Levi Markland, Asa O. Thompson, Michael Robb, Jonas Robb, Reuben Anderson, Philip Prather, Patrick Woods, William Padgett, Silas Foster, Leyton Yancy, William Drinkard, Haman Gregg, Garland Maupin, Charles Denny, James Ramsey, A. Williams, Joseph Foster, Martin Gibson, John Cross, Jackson Thorp, Joseph Rundel, William Maupin, William Green, Wesley Green, John King, James King, Thomas Graves, John Snoddy, Walker Snoddy, David Martin, William Richardson, David Gross, William Hutson, Stokely Mott, John Fennel, Thomas Simmons, David, James and Irvin Lee, John Page, William Montgomery, Peter Ford, Sr., Asa Kerby, M. Lane, Franklin Wood, Garrett Trumble, William Arch and Paddy Woods, David White, John Warford, James Snyder, Lynch Turner, James Denny, John T. Cleveland, John Broadus, James Hackley, Charles Harvey, William James, William McCully and George Jackson.

ARMSTRONG.

This is a bright, new town, located on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and was laid out in the spring of 1878. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, about eight miles from Glasgow. The first business house was completed and occupied by P. A. Wooley. Flagg and Prather, began the erection of a building about the same time, but did not get their stock of goods into it

as soon as Wooley. Samuel Prather was the first postmaster. The next building was a hotel, and erected by one, Mileham. The town contains one church edifice, built by different denominations as a union church; three dry goods stores, two groceries, two drug stores, one lumber yard and two blacksmiths.

ROANOKE.

Roanoke was originally settled by Virginians, who were great admirers of that eccentric, but talented man, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and named the new town after his elegant country seat — Roanoke. It was laid out in 1834, on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, and west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 52, range 16.

James Head erected the first house in the town, as a business house (general store); he was also the first postmaster. C. K. Evans is the present postmaster.

The town contains two churches, one a Missionary Baptist and the other a Union church, two dry good stores, two groceries, two drug stores, one tin shop and stove store, two saddlers, two milliners, two blacksmiths, one furniture store, one excellent public school, and one boarding-house.

Roanoke was the place for holding the great central fair for several years after 1866; this fair was sustained by Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Roanoke Lodge, No. 75, A. F. and A. M. Date of charter May 25, 1854. Charter members — Anthony Walton, W. M.; J. B. Bradford, S. W.; Michael H. Snyder, J. W.; James Nelson, W. N. Nelson, M. D. Ryle, John Chonstant, T. J. Brockman, R. J. Manstfield, W. P. Phelps, William J. Ferguson, P. B. Childs and T. J. Blake.

Present officers — J. D. Hicks, W. M.; C. R. Evans, S. W. (no Jr. Ward); Reuben Taylor, treasurer; J. W. Bagby, secretary; Yewell Lockridge, S. D.; J. C. Wallace, J. D.; J. A. Snyder, tyler.

Bethel Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., was organized July 30, 1855, and worked under a dispensation until May 21, 1856, when the lodge received its charter.

The charter members were B. F. Snyder, J. A. Snyder, J. W. Terrill, Martin Green, T. L. Williams, W. L. Upton, and M. H. Snyder; the first officers were B. F. Snyder, N. G.; J. W. Terrill, V. G.; W. L. Upton, secretary; M. H. Snyder, treasurer, and T. L.

Williams, warden. The present officers are as follows: A. T. Prewitt, N. G.; T. G. Montgomery, V. G.; J. S. Peters, secretary; J. H. Crisler, treasurer; W. E. Richardson, warden.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

There have been no changes made in Moniteau township since its reorganization and establishment, in 1821. It is one of the largest municipal divisions in the county, embracing an area of about seventy square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bonne Femme township, on the east by Boone county, on the south by Boone and Cooper counties, and on the west by Franklin and Richmond townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township was once covered with a fine growth of timber. The land away from the river and the larger streams is usually high and rolling. The soil is rich, and many farmers have here builded elegant homes. Water facilities are good. The Moniteau creek, after which the township received its name, traverses the entire length of its territory, while Salt creek waters other portions of the same. Plenty of building stone and coal, the latter but poorly developed, is found.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of this township began comparatively early — 1812. At this period Price Arnold located on section 23. He was from Mercer county, Kentucky, and arrived in Franklin township in 1811. Here he remained until the following year, and took a claim where his grandson, Matthew Arnold, Esq., now resides. The same year he was joined by William Head, who came from Washington county, Virginia. In the latter part of that year (1812), these two gentlemen selected a sight and began the erection of Fort Head, named in honor of Mr. Head, named above, who was chosen captain of the little band, formed for the defense of the small colony against the anticipated attacks of the aborigines. It is impossible to give the names of all the settlers at this late date, who sought refuge in the fort. We will, however, give the names of such as we have been enabled to get, and felicitate our-selves over the fact that we have snatched even these from the sea of forgetfulness, whither they, and all recollections concerning them, are so rapidly tending. Their names are Price Arnold, William Head, James Pipes, William Pipes, Joseph Austin, Perrin Cooley, a Methodist minister, Peter Creason, and

Henry Lemons. After the close of hostilities, in 1815, immigration at once set in, and many valuable accessions to the population were made.

Gerrard Robinson arrived in 1819; Patrick in 1819; Waddy T. Curran in 1819; George Pipes in 1817; Pleasant Pipes in 1818; John Gray in 1817; Ephraim Thompson in 1817; James Hollom in 1817; Solomon Barnett and Zacheus Barnett in 1818; Thomas Tipton in 1820; and Federal Walker in 1823. These were generally from Kentucky, the others from Virginia. In 1819, quite a number of settlers came from Todd county, Kentucky, and made a settlement in the northeastern part of the township, chief among whom were Colonel Benjamin Reeves, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Missouri, William L. Reeves, Benjamin Givens, Edward Davis, Colonel Joseph Davis, Judge Edward Davis, and Colonel Horner.

SEBREE.

The town of Sebree was laid out on a part of the southeast quarter and part of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 50, range 14. The town was located on the projected line of the Louisiana and Mississippi railroad. The road, however, never having been built, the town did not thrive.

BURTON TOWNSHIP. — BOUNDARY.

Burton township was created in 1880. It was taken from Prairie, Richmond and Bonne Femme townships. Its boundary as fixed by the county court, is as follows: Beginning at the Randolph county line between ranges 15 and 16; thence south to the line between sections 19 and 30, township 51, range 15; thence east one mile; thence south one mile to the line between townships 50 and 51; thence east to the line dividing sections 35 and 36, township 51, range 15; thence north to the county line; thence west with said line to the beginning. It adjoins Randolph county on the north, Bonne Femme township on the east, Richmond township on the south, and Prairie township on the west.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A portion of this township is prairie. The general surface is uneven, but as an agricultural region it is perhaps not surpassed by any other township in the county. The township is watered by the Bonne Femme and Salt Fork creeks. Both limestone and coal are found.

For early settlers, see Prairie, Richmond and Bonne Femme townships.

BURTON.

This town is located on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and contained a population in 1880, of 129; the population now (1883) is considerably more. The business includes several stores, general assortment, a blacksmith shop, etc. The Patrons of Husbandry have at this point (the only one in the county) a co-operative store. There is a hotel and one church edifice. The railroad company have here a good and sufficient depot.

BONNE FEMME TOWNSHIP. — BOUNDARY.

Bonne Femme township remains as it was originally formed, in 1821, excepting sections 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, have since been taken off, and added to the new township of Burton. Bonne Femme is situated in the northeastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Randolph, on the east by Boone county, on the south by Moniteau township, and on the west by Burton and Prairie townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township, like Howard county generally, is a timbered district, there being all the varieties known to this latitude. The surface is hilly and undulating, and in some portions of the township, the country is broken and the soil is thin. Limestone abounds. The Bonne Femme and Moniteau creeks, which empty into the Missouri river, are fed by numerous small tributaries, which have their source in this township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Bonne Femme, like the early settlers of the other townships, have all passed away. Among these, were Mr. Winn, the father of Judge G. J. Winn; there was also Henry Myer, whose father lived at Myer's post-office (Bunker Hill), which was named after him. Bunker Hill contains a post office, a blacksmith shop, and store. Myer was prominent in politics, having been a member of the State senate. There were among the prominent old settlers Ellis Walker and Charles Literal. Among others, were James Dougherty, Sr., Franklin Dougherty, John T. Dougherty, Joel J. Greggshy, Benjamin T. Saunders, M. H. Bailly, Thomas Ancill, John Ashbury, John R. Hitt, George W. Potter, Bird New-

man, James G. Muir, George Kirby, J. H. Blakely, Enyard Moberly, Daniel Palmatory, Daniel Gilvion, Jacob C. Williams, Jackson Harris, William K. Woods, Peter Woods, Silas B. Naylor, Joseph B. Andrews, Wm. Jones, Wm. Arnett and John Fisher. The present population of the township has principally sprung from Kentucky and North Carolina. The people are a moral, industrious class of citizens, and are successful farmers, their principal products being wheat and tobacco, though grass is grown to advantage. The first church in this township, was organized by the Baptists, in 1819, at Myer's.



CHAPTER XI.

BENCH AND BAR AND CRIMINAL RECORD.

Introductory Remarks — Bench and Bar of Old Franklin — Judge David Barton — Judge George Tompkins — Judge Mathias McGirk — Judge Abiel Leonard — A Duel — Judge Leonard and Major Taylor Berry the Participants — Correspondence between Them — Their Trip to Wolf Island — The Duel — Result — Judge David Todd — Charles French, Esq. — Governor Hamilton R. Gamble — Judge John F. Ryland — Bench and Bar of Fayette — Judge James H. Birch — Hon. Joe Davis — Judge James W. Morrow — Hon. Robert T. Prawitt — Governor Thomas Reynolds — General Robert Wilson — General John B. Clark, Sr. — Judge Wm. B. Napton — Present Members of the Fayette Bar — Criminal Record — General Ignatius P. Owen — Washington Hill and David Gates — Price Killed Allen Burton — Lucky and Saffarats — Hays Killed Brown — Oliver Perry McGee Killed Thomas P. White — John Chapman Killed — Stephen Bynum Killed Joel Fleming — Murder at a Picnic.

Horace Greely once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather as individuals who seek through a profession that is quite essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of the moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus afflicted. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as unreasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church, with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and a corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either, the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything — lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instructive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations, and people, it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles, and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as many great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as in any of the others, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people because of his enacting laws and enforcing them for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe, and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-men. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the Gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great, and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, and thus replied to the sneers of his friends: —

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy,
Can Solon boast. For, when its noble blessings
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.
Where were his sense and spirit, when enclosed
He found the choicest pray, nor deigned to draw it?
Who to command fair Athens but one day
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all.

viz. : that the wisest and greatest of all law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument, the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered and modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Roederer, and Thibaudau excites a thrill pride for greatness and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell, and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Eskiné and Mansfield and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country, have we not names among the dead as sacred and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with special pride to the great Webster, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and a hundred others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. And among the truest and best sons of Missouri are her lawyers, and even in the good county of old Howard, some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

BENCH AND BAR OF (OLD) FRANKLIN.

Franklin was especially noted for its corps of able and profound lawyers, many of whom afterwards attained state and national reputations. Below, will be found brief, biographical sketches of the earliest and most prominent members of the Franklin bar beginning with—

JUDGE DAVID BARTON.

He was a native of Greene county, Tennessee; of poor, but respectable parents. Settled in St. Louis, before Missouri was admitted into the Union. He was the first United States senator elected from Missouri. Col. Thomas H. Benton was his colleague. He was the presiding officer of the constitutional convention of the state in 1820. Served in the state senate from 1834 to 1835. He was the first circuit judge, that presided over a Howard county court—in 1816—residing at Franklin. Although deficient in his early education, he possessed a good command of language and was an eloquent, sarcastic and witty speaker. He died near Boonville, Cooper county, in September, 1837, and left no family.

JUDGE GEORGE TOMPKINS.

Was born in Carolina county, Virginia, in March, 1780. Came to St. Louis, about the year 1803, and taught school and read law at the same time. He located in Old Franklin about the year 1817. He was a member of the legislature (territorial) when that body sat at St. Charles. In 1824, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Missouri. He died at Jefferson City in 1846. That he was a fine jurist and a man of spotless integrity, admits of no doubt. Like Judge Barton, he left no family.

JUDGE MATHIAS M'GIRK.

This popular and able jurist, was one of the first three judges appointed to the supreme bench of Missouri, in 1820. He was a native of Tennessee. Was born in 1790. Came to St. Louis when quite young; moved to Montgomery county, and afterwards settled in Franklin. He remained on the bench until 1841. His opinions will be found in the first six volumes of Missouri reports. He was a member of the territorial legislature and was the author of the bill to introduce the common law into Missouri.

JUDGE ABIEL LEONARD.

This eminent lawyer, was born in Windsor, Vermont, May 16, 1797. In 1819, at the age of 21 years, he came to St. Louis, descending the Ohio river in a skiff from Pittsburgh. Remained in St. Louis but a few days and then started on foot for Franklin, which he reached after recovering from a spell of sickness, which he had at St. Charles. He, however, after teaching a six months' school in the vicinity of Franklin, located first at Boonville, where he remained two years and then returned to Franklin. In 1834, he was elected to the legislature;

revised the laws of the state in 1834-5, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court upon the resignation of Gov. Gamble. As a jurist, he had no superior in the state. Judge Leonard moved to Fayette in 1824.

A DUEL.

Having given above a brief biographical sketch of Judge Leonard, we deem it proper, in this connection, to mention the duel he had with Major Taylor Berry, and reproduce the correspondence that passed between the two gentlemen, prior to their meeting, which terminated so fatally to one of the participants. Major Berry, at the time of the difficulty, was residing in the town of Old Franklin. He was a Kentuckian by birth, high strung and quick to resent an insult, whether offered to himself or to his friend.

In June, 1824, a law suit occurred in the town of Fayette, in which Judge Leonard and Major Berry were interested as attorneys. Leonard had cross-examined a witness in court — a witness who had testified in the interest of Major Berry — and had done it in such a manner as to greatly offend both the witness and Berry. After court had adjourned for noon, the witness threatened to make a personal assault on Leonard in the street, should he meet him. Berry hearing of what the witness had said in reference to assaulting Leonard, told him to never mind, let him attend to Leonard. It was noticed that Berry held in his hand, a black, horse whip, and after Leonard had repaired to his boarding-house, and eaten his dinner, he was met by Berry, in front of the hotel, who struck him several times with the whip. Berry being a much stronger man physically than Leonard, the latter being unarmed too, could make but slight resistance. The insult thus offered, and the manner in which it was done, so outraged the feelings of Judge Leonard, as a man and citizen, that he at once determined to send Berry a challenge which he accordingly did.

The following is the correspondence which took place between the parties: —

[Leonard to Berry.]

FRANKLIN, June 26, 1824.

SIR: I demand a personal interview with you. My friend, Mr. Boggs, will make the necessary arrangements on my part.

Yours, etc.,

A. LEONARD.

MAJOR BERRY.

To which Major Berry replied as follows: —

FRANKLIN, Mo., June 28, 1824.

SIR: Your note of the 26th has been received. Without

urging the objections which I might have to the note itself, or to the demand it contains, I shall answer it, to redeem a promise which I made at Fayette (in passion) that I would give you the demanded interview. My business, which embraces many duties to others, will require my personal attention until after the first of September next, after which time, any further delay will be asked from you only.

To make any arrangements, Maj. A. L. Langham will attend on my part.

Yours, etc.,

TAYLOR BERRY.

Shortly before the meeting took place between Judge Leonard and Major Berry, Leonard was arrested by direction of Judge Todd, and required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace. He said to the judge, "Name the amount of the bond, for I am determined to keep my appointment with Major Berry." Near the close of August, the parties, with their seconds and surgeons, proceeded down the river, having previously entered into — through their seconds — the following stipulation, to meet at some point near New Madrid on the Mississippi river, in the southern part of the state: —

We, Thomas J. Boggs and Angus L. Langham, appointed by Abiel Leonard and Taylor Berry to act in the capacity of their friends in a personal interview they are to have, and to agree upon the terms by which the said parties shall be governed in the combat, do agree, the said Thomas J. Boggs for and on behalf of Abiel Leonard, and the said Angus L. Langham for and on behalf of Taylor Berry, to the terms and regulations following, to-wit: The place of meeting shall be at some point, either in Kentucky, Tennessee or Arkansas, which shall be most convenient to the town of New Madrid — the particulars to be determined by the seconds, who, for that purpose, as well as for the making of any other necessary arrangement, shall meet in the town of New Madrid on the third day previous to the time specified in this instrument for the personal meeting of the parties, at ten o'clock, A. M. The time for the personal meeting of the parties is fixed on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning. The arms to be used by the parties shall be pistols, each party choosing his own, without any restriction as to the kind, except that rifle pistols are prohibited. The distance shall be ten paces of three feet each. The position of the parties shall be side to side, so as to fire without wheeling. When the parties have taken their positions, the question "Are you ready?" shall be asked, to which the answer shall be "Yes." If either party answer negatively, or in other terms, the question shall be repeated. When both parties answer "Yes," the word "Fire" is to be given; upon which the parties shall fire within the time of counting eight, which shall be slowly and audibly done. As soon as the person counting finishes, he shall order "Stop," which shall be the word of cessation for that fire.

The choice of positions shall be determined by lot, as well as the giving the word. The counting shall be done by the second who loses the word. If the pistol of either party shall snap or flash, it shall be considered a fire. If a shade cannot be obtained, the parties shall stand on a line across the sun.

A. L. LANGHAM,
T. J. BOGGS.

Franklin, July 1, 1824.

The time for the meeting of the parties is changed to four o'clock, P. M. The dress, an ordinary three-quartered coat.

T. J. BOGGS,
A. L. LANGHAM.

Point Pleasant, Aug. 31, 1824.

On their way to New Madrid, Judge Leonard and his second stopped over night at St. Louis, and while at the hotel, some of the police, who had, in some unknown way, heard of what was going on, went to the hotel to arrest Judge Leonard, but was frustrated by the ingenuity of Mr. Boggs. As they entered the room they asked for the judge, when Mr. Boggs rose and said, "That is my name." They at once arrested him, which gave Leonard a chance to escape. Finding they had the wrong man, Mr. Boggs was released and proceeded on his way to New Madrid, where he arrived in good time. The place selected was Wolf Island, which is located in the lower Mississippi river, about thirty miles below Cairo, Illinois. The writer hereof, visited the island in 1860, and can testify to the fact that no more fitting spot for such a meeting could have been found in all the country. Here on this island, isolated from the main shore, with only their seconds and surgeons present, and beneath the shadows of an almost impenetrable forest, they fought a bloody duel — one of the actors therein trying to vindicate his insulted honor, and the other fighting to redeem a promise "made in passion." Berry fell at the first fire, shot through the breast, and would have finally recovered from the wound, which was not considered mortal, had it not been for taking cold. He had nearly recovered and was preparing to return home, when he contracted a cold and died at New Madrid. Dr. J. J. Lowery was Major Berry's surgeon, and Dr. Dawson, of New Madrid, was Judge Leonard's.

JUDGE DAVID TODD.

Few of the early judges of Missouri were better known than David Todd. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was born about the year 1790, in Fayette county. He came to Missouri at an early

day, and located in Old Franklin. He was appointed judge of the Howard circuit. He was an impartial, conscientious and upright judge. He died in Columbia, Boone county, in 1859.

CHARLES FRENCH, ESQ.

Like Judge Leonard, the subject of our sketch was born in New England,—Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire,—about the year 1797. Soon after he attained his majority, he emigrated west and settled in Old Franklin, where he remained in the practice of law until 1839, when he settled in Lexington, Missouri. As a lawyer, his style was clear and strong. He was offered the judgeship of his circuit, but declined. In a fit of mental derangement, while visiting a friend near Lexington, Missouri, he cut his throat and terminated his life.

GOV. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Winchester county, Virginia, where he was born November 29, 1798; came to St. Louis in 1818, and soon after removed to Old Franklin. He was appointed prosecuting attorney just after his arrival at Franklin. In 1824, he was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Bates. He then removed to St. Louis. In 1846, he represented Franklin county in the legislature. In 1851, he became a judge of the supreme court—presiding justice. In February, 1861, he was made governor of Missouri. He filled every position to which he was called with marked ability, and died in 1864.

JUDGE JOHN F. RYLAND.

King and Queen county, Virginia, was the birthplace of Judge Ryland, that event occurring in November, 1797. He settled in Old Franklin in 1819 and practised law until 1830, when he was appointed judge of the sixth judicial circuit. In 1848, he was appointed judge of the supreme court. He died in 1873. He was one of God's noblemen, and bore the judicial robe with a dignity suited to the high and responsible position—neither strained nor assumed, but easy, natural and commanding.

BENCH AND BAR OF FAYETTE.

Having given short sketches of the bench and bar of Old Franklin, we will now refer briefly to the early bench and bar of

Fayette, which became the county seat of Howard county in 1824:—

JUDGE JAMES H. BIRCH

came to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1827, and established the *Western Monitor*. He was formerly from Montgomery county, Virginia, where he was born in 1804. He was clerk of the lower house of the General Assembly in 1828-9; afterwards secretary of the senate and a member of the state senate. In 1843, he was appointed register of the land office; in 1849, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1861. He died in Clinton county, near Plattsburg, in 1878.

HON. JOE DAVIS.

He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in January, 1804, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1818 and settled near Fayette. He was a clerk in the land office at Franklin, pursued the study of his profession part of the time with Gen. John Wilson and the remainder with Edward Bates, of St. Louis. He first opened an office in Old Franklin, but afterwards removed to Fayette. He was one of the commissioners to lay out a road from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was made colonel of a regiment in the Indian war, and commanded a brigade in the Mormon difficulties. He served in the legislature from 1844 to 1864. He died in October, 1871.

JUDGE JAMES W. MORROW.

Like a vast majority of the early settlers of Howard county, Judge Morrow came from Kentucky (Bath county), where he was born in 1810. He settled in Fayette in 1836, and was soon after appointed judge of the Cole circuit, which position he held till his death. He made a good judge, and gave general satisfaction.

HON. ROBERT T. PREWITT.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was born in August, 1818. His father emigrated to Howard county in 1824, and Robert, after getting his license, entered upon the practice of the law about 1845, at Fayette. In 1852, he was appointed circuit attorney of the second judicial district. He became a member of the constitutional convention in

1863. He was a man of noble impulses and of the highest integrity. He died in 1873.

GOV. THOMAS RLYNOLDS

was also a Kentuckian, and was born in Bracken county in 1796. He came to Illinois in early life, and filled the several offices of clerk of the house of representatives, speaker of the house, attorney-general, and judge of the supreme court. In 1829, he moved to Fayette, Missouri, and was soon elected a member of the legislature and then appointed a circuit judge. In 1840, he was elected governor of Missouri. In 1844, he died the death of a suicide from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by his own hands. His mind was as clear as a bell, and his power of analysis very great.

GEN. ROBERT WILSON.

In November, 1796, near Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, General Robert Wilson was born. In the spring of 1820 he located at Old Franklin. After the removal of the county seat of Howard county to Fayette he located there. He was appointed probate judge in 1823, of Howard county. About 1828, he was appointed clerk of the circuit and county courts of Randolph county. Was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1838. He was a member of the legislature in 1844-45, and soon after of the state senate. Was a member of the constitutional convention in 1861, and a member of the United States senate in 1862. He died in 1877, in California.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK, SR.

Among the many distinguished professional men who came to Howard county at an early day was General John B. Clark, Sr., who still survives at his home in Fayette, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1802, and came with his father's family to Howard in 1818. He was appointed clerk of the county court in 1823; elected captain of militia in 1823, colonel in 1825; participated in the Indian war in 1829; in the Black-hawk war in 1832; twice wounded; elected brigadier-general of militia in 1830, major-general in 1836. In 1849, he was elected to the legislature, and in 1854 elected to congress, whither he went for three successive terms. Became brigadier-general in the Confederate army in the war of 1861; was a member of the Confederate states

congress and senate. The general, even now (1883), possesses a strong mind and a vigorous memory, and were it not for the fact that he is almost blind from disease of the eyes, he would be a remarkably active man, notwithstanding his great age. During many years of his eventful life he was one of the most prominent whig politicians of Missouri, and made, in behalf of his party, some of the ablest and most aggressive campaigns that were ever made in the state. He has affiliated with the Democratic party since 1854. As a lawyer General Clark was very successful and was always strong before a jury.

JUDGE WM. B. NAPTON.

Among the prominent men of Fayette was Judge Wm. B. Napton. He was a native of New Jersey, where he was born about the year 1810. Came to Fayette in 1833, and began the publication of the *Boone's Lick Democrat*. He was soon afterwards appointed attorney-general of the state, and about the year 1840, was appointed a judge of the supreme court. Judge Napton was a modest, unobtrusive man, but made one of the best judges of the supreme court the state has had. He died in 1882.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

J. H. Robertson,	A. J. Herndon,
John B. Clark, Jr.,	John C. Herndon,
Samuel C. Major,	W. C. Arline,
Leland Wright,	Robert C. Clark.
John J. Hawkins, resides at Glasgow.	
John V. Turner, resides at Glasgow.	
Thomas Shackelford, resides at Glasgow.	
R. B. Caples, resides at Glasgow.	

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Considering the fact that Howard county has been organized for the period of sixty-seven years, one would naturally suppose that the number of crimes committed within its borders would be large, especially during the first thirty years of its existence; but such is not the case. Upon the contrary crimes have been fewer in number than in almost any other county in the state, in proportion to the population and the age of the county.

GENERAL IGNATIUS P. OWEN.

The first important criminal case that was tried at Fayette, was

entitled the "State of Missouri against Joseph Davis," who killed General Ignatius P. Owen in the fall of 1835.

Davis was a lawyer of some eminence, and afterwards filled several important official positions in Howard county. General Owen had commanded the militia in the early history of the county, and had been honored with the title of brigadier general. At the time he was killed, he was the proprietor of a hotel which stood upon the corner now occupied by the business house, of Boughner, Tolson & Smith. Davis had a law office on the same side of the street, south-east of the hotel, which was located where the millinery store of Mrs. Jasper is now situated. Owen and Davis had quarreled, and each entertained for the other very bitter feelings; the former had been especially violent and denunciatory. Davis (known as Colonel Joe Davis) was sitting in his office, as already stated, in the fall of 1835. It was nearly noon. General Owen came to the door of the office and spoke in threatening language to the colonel, intimating that he would take his life when he attempted to leave his office. Colonel Davis told the general, in a quiet way, that if he did not leave, he would kill him. Owen, however, remained, continuing to abuse Davis, until the latter was ready to go to his dinner. Davis having, in the meantime, had his gun (a rifle) brought to him, raised it, and took deliberate aim at Owen, killing him almost instantly. Owen, physically, was a much larger man than Davis. The latter was acquitted. Davis was said to have been one of the finest shots in the country, and so skilled was he, in the use of his rifle, that he could as often drive the centre at sixty paces as the most sturdy and experienced hunter.

WASHINGTON HILL AND DAVID GATES.

The above named persons, were slaves, the former being the property of Judge C. C. P. Hill, and the latter, the property of Daniel Gates.

In the spring of 1837, there lived a family of three blind brothers, within a few miles of Fayette. They earned their living by making chairs, which were prized more on account of their durability, than for their neatness of style and construction. These men were the owners of real estate, and sold a piece of land, from which they had realized a small sum of money. The day after the sale, the negroes went to their house, for the purpose of getting the money, and in their efforts to accomplish their hellish design, they killed one of the brothers.

For this they were arrested and tried at the June term of the court in 1837, found guilty and condemned to be hung, and were accordingly executed, being the first persons ever hung in pursuance of a sentence of law in Howard county. The place of the execution, was a pasture north of Fayette, which was then the property of Gray Bynum. Here stood a large oak tree, from one of the limbs of which, they were suspended, thus paying the penalty for their crime.

PRICE KILLED ALLEN BURTON.

John R. Price was the brother of General Sterling Price; he resided in Fayette and had been keeping hotel for several years at the period we mention (1838), and was at that time operating a hotel at the east corner of the public square. Price was generally respected as a quiet, law-abiding citizen, and being a lame man, he never engaged in personal encounters. Allen Burton was an offensive braggart, and when drinking, an overbearing, violent and abusive man.

Burton went to Price's house one evening, about supper time, and began to curse and upbraid him in an outrageous manner. Price told him not to attempt to enter his house. Burton, however, disregarded any and all warnings, started in, when Price shot and killed him. The sympathy of the people was all on the side of Price. He was arrested, tried and acquitted, and when the verdict of "not guilty," was announced in the court-room, there was the wildest excitement among the large number of interested spectators, who had been present during the progress of the trial. The demonstrations of rejoicing were so great and continued, that the judge threatened to send the parties making the disturbance to jail.

LUCKY KILLED SAFFARANS.

In the spring of 1858, Enoch Lucky killed Rufus Saffarans. Lucky was a man well advanced in years, but strong and active for one of his age. Saffarans was young and stalwart, and physically was said to be the equal of any man in the county. Both men frequented saloons when in Fayette, and had had one or two altercations when discussing their strength of limb and achievements as "fighters." On the day of the tragedy they had been drinking, and met in a saloon, when Saffarans took a walking cane from Lucky and beat him over the head and body, bruising him badly. On the night succeeding that day, Lucky prepared himself with a shot-gun, and took his position on the west side of the public square, secreting himself in a narrow alley between two houses, about midway

the block, where he remained until near midnight waiting and watching for Saffarans, who passed that way in going to and returning from the saloon, which was at that time located in the rear of Bell's present (1883) grocery store.

The unfortunate victim, not knowing the terrible fate that was awaiting him, finally passed in front of the concealed man, who hailed him and told him that he was going to kill him, and at the same moment discharged his weapon, killing Saffarans upon the spot.

The trial of this case elicited great interest. Lucky was confined in jail, where he remained for about a year before his trial took place, which was conducted in the Christian church edifice (the present courthouse being then in process of erection). The prisoner was finally acquitted. John F. Williams, prosecuting attorney, conducted the case in behalf of the state. Colonel Joe Davis, Robert T. Prewitt, John B. Clark, Jr., and A. J. Herndon appeared for defendant.

HAYS KILLED BROWN.

Ethelred J. Hays lived near the Chariton county line (Missouri), and was a farmer. John W. Brown was a book-peddler and merchant, residing in Glasgow, Howard county. In the year 1854, Hays had business relations with Brown, and asked him to change for him a fifty dollar bill. Hays was drinking at the time (he was in the habit of taking an occasional spree), but was considered a very honest man. He charged Brown with having stolen his fifty dollars. Brown sued him for slander, and with the consent of the defendant and his attorneys, Brown was permitted to get a judgment for costs. Hays was a malicious, revengful man, and being in front of Brown's store afterwards, he took out his knife, remarking at the time, "that he had sharpened it to kill Brown with." He went into the store immediately from the pavement, and struck Brown on the head with a spade, which he got in the store, cleaving his skull, which caused instant death.

Hays was taken to Randolph county on a change of venue, where he was tried and sentenced to be hung. General Sterling Price was governor of the state at the time, and commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. After he had served a few years in the penitentiary, Governor Robert M. Stewart pardoned him.

OLIVER PERRY M'GEE KILLED THOS. J. WHITE.

This was a case brought from Macon county on a change of venue, and was tried in 1852, at Fayette. Charles H. Hardin pros-

ecuted, and Clark & Gilstrap defended. After an interesting trial the prisoner was cleared.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

This was also a case transferred from Boone county, in 1858. Chapman was indicted for killing ————, while he was plowing in his field. John F. Williams prosecuted, and James S. Rollins, Odon Guitar and A. J. Herndon defended. Chapman was hung.

L. A. WILLOUGHBY SHOTS AND KILLS R. L. COMSTOCK.

On Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1878, at a barbecue twelve miles east of Fayette, L. A. Willoughby shot and killed R. L. Comstock, a prominent and worthy citizen of the county.

Comstock, and his friend, a Mr. Davis, were conversing, when Willoughby walked up to where they were. Davis put his hand in a friendly way on Willoughby's shoulder. Just as he did so Willoughby drew back and asked Davis if he meant to collar him. Davis told him that he only put his hand on his shoulder supposing he was his friend. While this conversation was going on between Davis and Willoughby, Comstock very innocently put his hand in his pocket; as soon as Willoughby, who, it is said, was under the influence of liquor, saw Comstock's hand in his pocket, said "What do you mean by fingering your pocket?" Comstock answered coolly, that he did not think it was any of his business. Willoughby drew his pistol and said: "I will show you whether it is or not," at the same time firing on him. The ball took effect in the abdomen of Comstock, who lived long enough to say, "I'm shot." Willoughby was afterwards captured and taken to Fayette, but the murdered man's friends became so indignant that it was not thought prudent to confine Willoughby in Howard county; he was, therefore, taken to Cooper county and incarcerated. After being tried three times (having been sentenced to the penitentiary at one time ten years), he was finally cleared.



CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

Introductory Remarks of a Historical Character—*Missouri Intelligencer*—*Western Monitor*—*Missourian*—*Boone's Lick Times*—*Boone's Lick Democrat*—*Democratic Banner*—*Howard County Banner*—*Howard County Advertiser*—*Ploughman*—*Independent*—*The Pilot*—*The Banner*—*Glasgow Times*—*Glasgow News*—*The Glasgow Journal*—*Central Missourian*—*Armstrong Autograph*.

The press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is its advance courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for and whose arrival is hailed with joy, as it brings tidings of its latest achievements. The press prepares the way and calls mankind to witness the approaching procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When the car of progress stops, the press will cease, and the intellectual and mental world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press. So intimately are they related and their interests interwoven, that one cannot exist without the other. Progress made no advancement against the strong tides of ignorance and vice in the barbaric past until it called to its aid the press. In it is found its greatest discovery, its most valuable aid, and the true philosopher's stone.

The history of this great industry dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes and in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Haerlem, Holland, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. While men sleep progress moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind in the old Dutch town. In this office John Guten-

burg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconded during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dissolved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law suits, had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, his servant, and a most ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet. Faust was so pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor.

Coster's discovery of wood blocks or plates, on which the page to be printed were engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schoeffer's improvement—casting the type by means of matrices—was made about 1456. For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure was applied the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time, until the hand press now in use is a model of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814, steam was first supplied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvement in presses alone, one ought to be privileged to stand a while by the pressman who operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed modern printing offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing therefrom as newspapers, ready for the carrier or express. The Romans, in the times of the emperors, had periodicals, notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These daily events were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form.

In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News-Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24, 1704. It was a half-sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the postmaster, was the publisher. The *Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22, 1719. In 1776, the number of newspapers published in the colonies was thirty-seven; in 1828, the number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than eight thousand newspapers are supported by our people. Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly toward that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of interviews with famous journalists, touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

NEWSPAPER AT (OLD) FRANKLIN.

On the 23d of April, 1819, Nathaniel Patton, and Benjamin Holli-day, commenced the publication of the *Missouri Intelligencer* in (Old) Franklin. The size of the sheet was 18x24 inches, and was printed on what is known to the printers as the Ramage press, a wooden contrivance, with cast-iron bed, joints and platten, and which at this day, is a great curiosity. About the year 1858, Col. Wm. F Switzler, of Columbia, Mo., presented this press to the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis. From April 23d, 1819, to June 10, 1820, Na-

thaniel Patton and Benjamin Holliday were the publishers. (Mrs. E. W. McClannahan, who now resides near Columbia, Missouri, is a daughter of Mr. Holliday.)

June 10, 1820, Mr. Patton retired as publisher, leaving Mr. Holliday in charge, who continued till July 23, 1821, when John Payne, a lawyer, became the editor. He was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and died in Franklin, September 15, 1821, aged twenty-four years.

September 4, 1821, Mr. Payne retired and Mr. Holliday again assumed control.

From August 5, 1822, to April 17, 1824, Nathaniel Patton and John T. Cleveland were the publishers. Mr. Cleveland died some years ago at Austin, Texas.

April 17, 1824, Mr. Cleveland retired, leaving Mr. Patton sole publisher, which position he continued to hold until the sale of the paper by him to Mr. Fred A. Hamilton, December 12, 1835.

The last issue of the *Intelligencer* at Franklin, June 16, 1826.

The paper was then moved to Fayette, the first paper appearing June 29, 1826.

July 5, 1827, John Wilson, then a young lawyer in Fayette, was announced as editor, which position he held till July 25, 1828. Mr. Wilson died in San Francisco, California, February 2, 1877, aged eighty-seven years.

April 9, 1830, last issue of the *Intelligencer* at Fayette.

May 4, 1830, first issue of the *Intelligencer* at Columbia, Missouri.

December 5, 1835, last issue of the *Intelligencer* at Columbia.

Near the close of the year 1835, it became known that Mr. Patton, owing to failing health, intended to dispose of the *Intelligencer* office, and as the presidential and state elections of the following year were approaching, the possession of the paper became an object of interest to the politicians and the people. Both parties wanted it, and the Democrats under the leadership of Austin A. King, then a lawyer resident of Columbia, Dr. William H. Duncan, Dr. Alexander M. Robinson and others of Columbia, made some efforts to secure the office. While negotiations to this end were pending, Robert S. Barr, Oliver Parker, William Cornelius, Warren Woodson, Moses U. Payue, A. W. Turner, Joseph B. Howard, John B. Gordon, Sinclair Kirtley, David and Roger N. Todd, Dr. William Jewell, James S. Rollins, Thomas Miller and possibly other whigs, raised the money and purchased the press and the materials, with the understanding that Fred-

erick A. Hamilton, a practical printer, should take charge of the publication, and Rollins and Miller, then two young lawyers of Columbia, the editorial conduct of the paper, the name of which was changed to *Patriot*, December 12, 1835.

The *Intelligencer* was the first newspaper published west of St. Louis.

The next paper published in Howard county was the *Western Monitor*. This was commenced in Fayette in August, 1827, by Weston F. Birch, who continued it until about 1837, when he retired, and was succeeded by his brother, Colonel James H. Birch, who changed the name of the paper to the *Missourian*. After running the *Missourian* for about three years, he disposed of it to Clark H. Green, who changed the name to the *Boone's Lick Times*. The *Monitor*, the *Missourian*, and the *Boone's Lick Times*, were all whig papers, the *Times* being the last whig paper that was published in Fayette. Almost simultaneously with the *Times*, was established the *Boone's Lick Democrat*, which was edited by Judge William Napton, and afterwards by Judge William A. Hall, who ran it until about 1844. The *Times* was finally taken to Glasgow, where it was published until about the year 1861.

The *Democratic Banner* was published in 1868, by J. H. Robertson, who remained editor and publisher till 1872, at which time he disposed of his interest to Connedy & Kingsbury. The press was sold for debt in 1875, when the paper was discontinued.

The *Howard County Banner* was moved from Glasgow, Missouri, in 1853, by R. C. Hancock, who purchased the office from W. B. Twombly. It was published by Leland Wright a short time afterwards; then again by R. C. Hancock. In 1858, Hancock sold to Randall & Jackson, who continued the publication of the paper until the breaking out of the civil war, when the publishers entered the Confederate army. During their absence the office was seized and sold, and passed into the hands of I. N. Houck, who changed the name of the paper to the *Howard County Advertiser*. Houck & Jackson purchased the paper from Randall. Randall sold out to Houck in 1861 and entered the southern army. Mr. Houck continued to publish the paper until the summer of 1864, when he went to Illinois, where he remained until April, 1865. In June of that year, he returned to Fayette, where he soon thereafter resumed the publication of the *Advertiser*. In 1868, he sold a half interest to General John B. Clark, Jr., and the paper was published under the firm name of Houck & Clark for about ten months, when Houck sold his inter-

est to Clark. In 1871, Houck again purchased the *Advertiser*, which was continued until December, 1872, when it was sold, and became the property of its present owner, Charles J. Walden. On the 13th of July, 1882, the entire office was consumed by fire, nothing being saved except the files for the past five years and the subscription book. The paper appeared regularly, however, without missing an issue. It was printed at the Boonville *Advertiser* office until new material and machinery could be bought and put in.

In the spring of 1874, Houck & Frederick started a paper in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry called the *Ploughman*. It was printed a short time, when Houck purchased the interest of Frederick and continued the publication seven months, when he sold the paper.

In September, 1879, Houck & Butler commenced the publication of the Fayette, Missouri, *Independent*, which was run a year under the firm name of Houck & Butler, when the latter sold his interest to Houck, who published it until July 13, 1882, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Houck, however, nothing daunted, recommenced the publication of the *Independent* the following September.

Hardly had the town started on its way in the race to commercial prosperity before the printing press was put in motion.

The first newspaper was the *Pilot*, and published by J. T. Quesenbury prior to the year 1840. This paper was afterwards published by different parties, among whom were Dr. John H. Blue and James A. DeCourcy.

The *Banner*, T. W. Twombly, editor, was among the first papers.

The *Glasgow Times* was run by Clark H. Green for a number of years, and until 1861.

The *Glasgow News* was published by Walter B. Foster.

The *Glasgow Journal* was established in 1868 by General Lucien J. Eastin, who, with his sons, continued the publication of the same until 1881, when Colonel H. W. Cockerill purchased the paper, and has since run it.

The *Central Missourian* began its existence in 1879, the first number being issued July 31, by Yeaman & Bowen, who were succeeded by Bowen & Ruffel, who are the present (1883) proprietors.

The *Armstrong Autograph*, published at Armstrong, Prairie township, was started in January, 1883, by Dentith & Ferlet.

CHAPTER XIII.

MEXICAN WAR—CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS OF 1849-50—THE WAR OF 1861.

Howard County upon the Eve of the Civil War — Union Meeting at Fayette — Ladies' Union Meeting at Fayette — Eloquent Address by Miss Jane Lewis — Howard County during the War — Confederate Soldiers, Officers and Privates — Howard County Militia — Colored Recruits — Sale of Slaves — Colored Recruits from Howard County — Attack on Fayette — Affair near New Franklin — Cason's Attack on Two Steamboats — An Act of Brutality — Capture of General Thos. J. Bartholow — Battle at Glasgow — Incident of the Battle — Quantrell — Robbery — Mass Meeting after the War — Unconditional Union Convention — Result of the Election.

MEXICAN WAR.

We have elsewhere stated in this work, that the Mexican war began in May, 1846, and that during the middle of that month, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West" — in an expedition to Santa Fe. The full complement of companies to compose the first regiment was raised from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. The volunteers from Howard county, were made up of excellent men — men who proved themselves to be good soldiers, a number of whom had already seen military service in the Black Hawk and Florida wars. The first company from Howard was composed of the following persons:—

Captain — Joel W. Hughes.

Lieutenant — Samuel G. Ward.

Sergeants — F. Ritchie, R. Powell, J. W. Hall and S. C. Wolfskill.

Corporals — J. W. Rollins, Waldo Lewis, J. Mahone and Wm. Sterns.

PRIVATES.

H. H. Hughes,
T. T. Gibbs,
Jacob Schmidt,
J. W. Cruse,
E. W. Diggs,
C. H. Mead,
T. Robinson,
Z. W. Elkin,

L. Sterns,
J. Love,
J. Jones,
J. Campbell,
W. Newcomb,
J. Wilson,
J. Tucker,
J. McKeehan,

E. Burton,	H. Turner,
J. R. White,	T. S. Douthoe,
E. Casey,	L. P. Collins,
Wm. McCord,	J. Wilds,
T. J. Basye,	J. C. Becket,
B. Wilson,	J. Embree,
A. J. Sims,	W. M. Scott,
T. W. Cawthorn,	J. Cravens,
J. B. Reid,	H. Hulitt,
W. W. White,	J. Quimby,
J. M. Duff,	J. McCord,
Benjamin Halstead,	A. Wilson,
W. P. Adams,	W. T. Wilson,
J. B. Blythe,	J. Odell,
T. Childs,	A. Rice.
W. J. Peecher,	

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain — William A. Hall.

Lieutenant — R. L. Coleman.

Ensign — T. J. Bartholow.

Sergeants — Hardin A. Wilson, James A. Douglass, James Kunkle and John H. Jackson.

Corporals — James Marley, S. J. Craig, W. P. Miles and William B. Wilson.

PRIVATES.

Isaac J. Burnam,	A. S. Leveridge,
J. D. Patton,	W. Peacher,
J. Fray,	F. J. Tramil,
J. W. Craig,	J. L. Harry,
J. S. Williams,	J. McLin,
G. F. Hackley,	W. Cooly,
A. G. Ellis,	D. Hooton,
John J. Hackley,	H. Ford,
W. Thorp,	R. Grant,
W. H. Leveridge,	A. G. Mansfield,
J. J. Greer,	D. A. Waterfield,
J. Lynch,	L. W. Sweetnam,
J. E. Corbit,	R. Kirby,
E. K. Atterbury,	J. B. Alexander,
W. W. Ayres,	R. C. Hancock,
W. McDonald,	S. G. Bailey,
J. W. Collins,	H. Bynum,
W. G. Quim,	W. H. Martin,
S. Swetnam,	J. S. Brundage,

G. W. Hackley,
W. R. Simonds,
J. F. Hackley, Jr.,
T. Thorp,
J. Reynolds,
T. Wright,

W. S. Clack,
C. J. Murray,
C. W. Pendleton,
W. Montgomery,
E. Montgomery.

The volunteers embarked at Glasgow, on the 25th day of May, 1846, on the steamer Wapello, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After the arrival of all the volunteers at that place, from Missouri, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Alexander W. Doniphan, colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

In June, 1847, after the volunteers had been gone about one year from Howard county, public meetings were held at Fayette and Glasgow to make arrangements for giving a proper reception to the returned volunteers from Mexico.

The committee (at Fayette) of arrangements consisted of A. W. Morrison, C. H. Green, A. J. Herndon, J. Headrick, B. Watts, L. Crigler, R. L. Coleman, C. C. P. Hill, C. F. Jackson, William Buster, J. C. Hackley, S. Brown, John C. Ross, R. W. Boggs, James Cooper and others.

The committee on reception at Glasgow was composed of Jesse Haston, Thomas Peery, Richard Dicken, Richard Earickson, L. S. Eddins, Thomas Shackelford, May B. Collins, J. C. Thomson, William F. Dunnica and others.

The reception at Fayette occurred July 23d. Early in the morning of that day, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from one of the cannons captured at the battle of Sacramento, by the Howard county soldiers. William A. Hall welcomed the volunteers in an eloquent speech. Joseph Pulliam served as host at the dinner table. The Glasgow brass band was present, and discoursed some excellent music.

The reception took place at Glasgow, on Thursday, July 8th, 1847. Hon. Thomas Shackelford made the address of welcome. Major Gilpin and Governor C. F. Jackson also addressed the meeting.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS OF 1849-50.

"The plague of gold strikes far and near—
And deep and strong it enters:

Our thoughts grow dark, our words grow strange,
We cheer the pale gold diggers:
Each soul is worth so much on change,
And marked like sheep with figures."

No doubt the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county, from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania.

The gold mania first broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to be spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines in California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvellous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion, and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth, to try the dangers, difficulties and uncertainties of hunting gold. Day after day, and month after month, were the papers filled with glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late in the fall to cross the plains, but thousands of people in Missouri began their preparations for starting in the following spring, and among the number were many from Howard county. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides that winter (1848), was the gold of California. It is said at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind, and were contemplating going to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded, found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this emigration passed through — sights that may never be seen again in Howard county. Some of the emigrant wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold hunters generally left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they passed. Early in the spring of 1849, the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing in its course on the right and left, many of those along its pathway. The

gold hunters of Howard crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the emigrants left their quiet and peaceful homes, only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. At the time of the treaty of *Gavdaloupe Hidalgo*, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we write there were more than three hundred and fifty thousand people, who had found their way thither, fully one hundred thousand of these being gold hunters from the states.

The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the United States are still seen and felt, and in all classes of society. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent, and to this worship, in a great measure, is attributed the moral declension of to-day.

Among the scores of men who went to California from Howard county, we record the names of the following:—

Sashall Bynum,
E. K. Atterbury,
Paul Shirley,
George Douglass,
William Davis,
Joseph W. Pulliam,
William Pulliam,
James Hill,
General John B. Clark, Jr.,
Wesley Hill,
John L. Morrison,
William Morrison;
John Boggs,
Colonel John Williams,
John P. Musler,
Henry Thrager,
——— Atler,
Pleasant Wilson,
William Wilson,
James Wilson,
Clay Wilson,
Frank Brandus,
Barnet Fernish,
Joel Fernish,
William Burris,
Charles Burris,
Perry O'Neal,
Zack Benson,

John Dunn,
James Douglass,
General John Wilson and family,
William McDonald,
James Sanders,
James Crews,
Lycurgus Crews,
William Stapleton,
John Lowery,
Jack Wilcox,
Jeff Wilcox,
"Big" Jim Hill,
Andrew Wilhoit,
William Martin and brother,
Hampton McCauley,
George Ward,
Robert Hughes,
R. M. Patrick,
Garrison Patrick,
Weston F. Birch,
Thomas Birch, Sr.,
Dr. — Parrish,
Jacob Headrick,
Bradford Pulliam,
Garret Tatum,
Stephen Wethers,
Josiah Tindall,
James Tindall,

Reuben Basket,
Robert Payne,
Henry Bynum,
Warren Adams,
Humphrey Cooper,
Luther Cooper,
Stephen Hancock,
Nathaniel Arben,
John Mahone,
—— Brand,
John Crigler,
James Hanna,

James Tolson,
James Morrison,
John Kring,
Morrison Hughs,
Robert Lynch,
Sumpter Lynch,
Frank Becket,
Jacob Greenabaum,
Robert Bohanan,
Allen Raines,
John Shelton,
Cale Wilcox.

Of course there were many others who went to California from Howard county, but after making diligent inquiry we failed to get their names.

HOWARD COUNTY UPON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A complete history of what was said and done in Howard county, just preceding the great civil war, which swept over our country like a besom of destruction, would fill a large book. Of course, we have neither the time nor space to devote to such a work. Even if we had and were inclined to write it, we should doubt the propriety of doing so. One of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, when questioned upon this subject said: "Better let bygones be bygones," and so we think.

There were, however, some things that transpired upon the eve of that gigantic struggle which were quite significant of the character of the spirit and temper of the people, and of these we shall briefly speak.

UNION MEETING IN FAYETTE.

The citizens of Howard county, or at least a large number of them, met in the court-house on the third day of December, 1860, to consult in reference to the welfare of the county. The *Glasgow Weekly Times* gives an account of that meeting as follows:—

On motion of R. T. Prewitt, the meeting was organized by the election of the following gentlemen:—

President—Hon. Abiel Leonard,

Vice-Presidents.

W. M. Jackson,	M. A. Taylor,
Richard Earickson,	F. E. Williams,
Joseph Davis,	William Payne,
Richard Patton,	S. C. Major,
L. S. Eddins,	John M. Rivett,
Joseph Cooper,	Owen Rawlins,
Rice Patterson,	Bird Deatherage,
Jefferson Payne,	A. W. Lee,
James R. Estill,	Girard Robinson,
David Peeler,	J. F. Finks,
Dr. J. C. Heberlin,	W. D. Swinney,
John C. Woods.	

Secretaries.

A. E. Randall,	Dr. W. C. Boon.
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On motion of A. J. Herndon, a committee of sixteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee :

A. J. Herndon,	J. M. Marmaduke,
Benjamin J. Payne,	N. G. Elliott,
J. F. Williams,	John P. Sebree,
C. H. Green,	W. P. Jackson,
Thomas Shackelford,	S. E. Graves,
James S. Thomson,	J. F. Hughes,
Andrew Cooper,	James Simms,
S. T. Hughes,	R. T. Prewitt.

On motion of N. G. Elliott, an additional committeeman from each township was added to the above list, viz :

Richmond township, Neria Todd.
 Chariton township, M. B. Collins.
 Bonne Femme township, J. Hockersmith.
 Prairie township, Joseph B. Bradford.
 Boone's Lick township, William M. Burton.
 Franklin township, R. H. Robinson.
 Moniteau township, John Walker.

During the progress of the meeting, and in the absence of the committee, the citizens present were ably and eloquently addressed by Judge A. Leonard, of Howard county, Judge William A. Hall, of Randolph county, and Major James S. Rollins, of Boone county.

The committee on resolutions made the following report :—

Resolved, 1. That the election to the presidency of any person, constitutionally eligible to that office, according to the forms of the constitution, is no cause for disunion.

2. That we regard the election of Abraham Lincoln as a triumph of sectionalism over nationalism—of fanaticism over patriotism ; but

while we have in the northern states a million and a half of patriotic freemen, voting and battling with us for our country, we will not despair of the republic.

3. That resistance to the fugitive slave law by the people, and virtual nullification of its provisions by the legislature of the states of the north, are an actual grievance of which we have a right to complain, as illegal, unconstitutional, and unfriendly to us: but we believe that the proper remedy is not to dissolve the union and fight against the constitution, but to stand by the union and maintain the constitution and enforcement of the laws.

4. That we have a majority of both houses of congress with us, who can and ought to require and compel the strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and all other legally enacted laws of the United States, no matter what the cost.

5. That the proposed resignation of southern congressmen at this juncture, which may have the effect of giving the republicans a majority in congress, would be an injudicious and improper desertion of their friends.

6. That our senators and representatives in congress are requested to offer a resolution requiring the general government to enforce the fugitive slave law with all the power of the government, and pledging the congress to supply the means.

Another monster union meeting was held in Fayette, in February, 1861. At this meeting, Thomas Shackelford, of Glasgow, received the nomination as a candidate to the convention at Jefferson City.

LADIES' UNION MEETING.

The ladies of Fayette held a union meeting at the court-house, January 29, 1861, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That the 100 ladies, whose names are here enrolled, do still love our country, our whole country, and our country's constitution; and we feel that it is perfectly consistent with the character of refined, intelligent, and patriotic ladies to make a public demonstration of our feelings in this time of peril to our country and our liberties.

2. That as the most appropriate manner of doing this, we will, with our hands, make a national flag, to be presented to the man who shall be selected for a union representative from this county.

3. That on Monday night, February 4th, several gentlemen be invited to address us, and upon that occasion, we will present our flag to the union candidate, praying him in the name of our state, and for the sake of that flag, to do all in his power to keep Missouri true to her allegiance to the union and the constitution.

On the evening of the 4th of February, the Methodist Episcopal church building, in Fayette, was crowded with an eager and interested

audience. Miss Jane Lewis had been invited to make the presentation address, and as it is a most appropriate, eloquent, and patriotic address, we here present it :—

The time of danger is at hand. Our republic is shaken to the centre. The American union, the standard-bearer in the onward march of the nations, has paused in its splendid career! Our constitution, the ablest work of uninspired mortal minds, is decried and attacked. Our beloved country, our mighty and magnificent union, is convulsed by a moral earthquake, which threatens to rend it asunder, and leave it a hopeless ruin, a “by-word and a shaking of the head to the nations.” Our flag, our stainless banner of the stars and stripes insulted! Yes! torn down, trampled under foot, by those who owe to its protection all the rights of sovereign citizens! Now, indeed, the time has come when “man must rise and woman call to God!” To man belongs the privilege of defending in the council and on the field the honor of his country, and the rights of its citizens. Woman can only weep over the woes of her native land, pray to the Great Ruler, in whose hands are the destinies of all nations, and trust, implicitly trust, to the wise heads, the stronger arms, the braver hearts of her countrymen. The time of trial draws near. A few days will decide whether Missouri will throw off her allegiance to the federal union, violate her most solemn pledges, or remain loyal to her own constitution, to the whole nation, to the human race, to Almighty God! Missouri is in the centre, the very heart of the union. And our county, our noble old Howard, is the heart of Missouri. Let that heart remain steadfast and true, and its every throb shall be felt throughout its political body. And through you, that heart must find a voice. I, then, in the name and by the authority of my countrywomen of Fayette, whose names are recorded on it, present to you, and through you to the citizens of Howard county, this flag, made with our own hands; it is offered from our hearts. With it we commit to your guardianship all that we hold most sacred. By all the hallowed associations clinging around this spotless banner of our country, we pray you, in the coming struggle to stand fast to the cause of the union and the right. Through your voice, let the heart of old Howard speak in thrilling tones to the state, to the union, to the world! In the hour of high and solemn debate, remember us and our flag and all of which it is a symbol. This flag knows no north, no south; the whole undivided, glorious union is its own!

* * * * *

Remember and *vote* for the union! Remember that disunion means war, civil and servile war. Then by the thought of all of war's tremendous horrors, by the thought of outraged women and murdered children, burning homes, of a desolated country, of a ruined race, save the union! Take, then, our flag, and with it take our highest hopes, our heartfelt prayers for the union. By the memory of the day when its starry folds were first unrolled to the winds of

heaven, proclaiming to the world that a nation was born, guard our flag! By the memory of our ancestors, who stood by it for seven long years in many a hard fought field, in want, in cold, in pestilence, in famine, guard our flag! By the memory of the all cloudless glory of Washington, who, in death, left the union a sacred bequest in charge to his countrymen, guard our flag! By the memory of Bunker Hill, where haughty England first learned that American arms were wielded by a nation's heart, guard our flag! By the memory of Jackson and his heroic band, who saved the Crescent City, guard our flag! By the memory of the unconquered, the unconquerable hearts

"Who scorned to yield,
On Buena Vista's bloody field."

By the memory of those who sleep beneath the walls of Monterey, guard our flag! Theme of the poet! hope of the exile! refuge of the oppressed! signal of civilization and progress! type and pledge of the freedom and union of all lands! Go! flag of our country, our whole country! To faithful hands, to fearless hearts we commit thee! Once more unfurl thy radiant colors! Let not one star grow dim! Let not one glowing tint grow pale! But, high above the storms of faction, triumphant over every unworthy strife, still float on! And, for ages to come, yes, to the eyes of all future generations

"The star-spangled banner in triumph *shall* wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

There was a similar presentation of a flag at Glasgow on the evening of the 6th of February, 1861, Miss Bettie C. Jackson making the presentation address.

Mr. Shackelford still has the flag (1883).

Union sentiments continued to predominate in Howard county until the surrender of Camp Jackson, after which time the people began to change their views in reference to the war which had been inaugurated, and boldly avowed their determination to unite with their brethern of the south in resisting coercion upon the part of the government.

HOWARD COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF 1861.

Compared to many other counties in Missouri, Howard county suffered but little during the war. The border counties suffered the most, especially those lying on the southwestern boundary, including Jackson, Cass and Bates. These counties coming specifically within the jurisdiction of General Ewing's order No. 11, they were almost wholly given up to pillage, and, in many localities, to the torch—notably was this the case in Bates county, where but a few houses were left standing at the close of the war. No large battles were fought in Howard, nor were her citizens subjected to any

very great privations at the hands of the soldiery from either army, nor were they generally greatly molested by the robbers and cut-throats who took the advantage of the country's condition of war, to indulge their thieving and murderous propensities.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

We have no accurate means of knowing the number of men who entered the Confederate army from Howard county. The number could have not been less than 1,500 men, from the beginning of the war to its close. It is supposed from the best information that can now be obtained, that between 500 and 700 men joined General Sterling Price while on his last raid through this portion of the state. These soldiers were composed of all classes and ages, from men of three score years to the mere stripling of fifteen. Probably not more than one-third of the entire number who entered the army remained until its close, or did the duty of a soldier for any considerable length of time.

We have made every effort that we could to get the names of these soldiers, but failed, except as to a portion of them, which we have classed under the heads of officers and privates.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Officers.

John B. Clark, Sr., brig.-general ;	Hugh Stewart, captain ;
John B. Clark, Jr., brig.-general ;	J. L. Calaway, lieutenant ;
Stephen Cooper, colonel ;	James H. Finks, major ;
H. H. Hughes, major ;	William Merick, major ;
G. H. Willis, captain ;	H. Q. Martin, captain ;
Robert H. Walden, 1st lieutenant ;	Thomas Turner, captain ;
William O. Keeble, 2d lieutenant ;	Abe Hayter, lieutenant ;
Joseph Richards, lieutenant ;	Frank Hargis, sergeant ;
Sid. B. Cunningham, ensign ;	Garris Allen, lieutenant ;
C. D. Holtzelaw, captain ;	William Todd, captain ;
William Holtzelaw, lieutenant ;	Eugene Todd, lieutenant ;
Jack Cooper, captain ;	Thomas Todd, captain ;
John Cooper, lieutenant ;	William B. Strode, captain ;
Congrieve Jackson, colonel ;	Calvin Sartin, lieutenant ;
William F. Cunningham, captain ;	William C. Boon, surgeon ;
August Elgin, captain ;	Layton Mansfield, lieutenant ;
Tip. Elgin, lieutenant ;	Virginia Leland, sergeant ;
Benjamin Clark, lieutenant ;	Thomas Howard, captain ;
Hays Farris, captain ;	James Chorn, captain ;
James A. Walden, lieutenant ;	Samuel Morrison, captain ;
L. B. Cooper, lieutenant ;	John M. Hickey, captain ;

Joseph Green, captain ;
 B. M. McCraig, captain ;
 John Robertson, lieutenant ;
 James Cason, captain ;

Q. Cary, captain ;
 George Stapleton, surgeon ;
 Dr. McGirk, surgeon.

Privates.

C. B. Harris,
 Thomas B. Brooks,
 Brack Brown,
 John Brown,
 William Brown,
 J. K. Moss,
 Silas Moser,
 Tip. Ditzler,
 G. Settle,
 F. G. Canole,
 M. V. Sims,
 Elijah Sims,
 G. W. Knox,
 Benjamin Ray,
 James Ray,
 Captain Brooks,
 James Jordan,
 G. H. Jordan,
 Nick Jeter,
 Wilton Robertson,
 Neriah Brashear,
 William W. Hancock,
 Samuel Ray,
 Uriah Breashear,
 Alfred Gleary,
 Oliver Bailey,
 George Eaton,
 John Turner,
 E. W. Turner,
 William Wilkerson,
 N. B. Hughes,
 Robert Ainsworth,
 Parkinson Hocker,
 James Hocker,
 William Hocker,
 George Carson,
 Stephen Carson,
 James Todd,
 James Richards,
 William E. Walden,
 Barl. Harris,
 John Watkins,

Enoch Crews,
 B. Scott,
 John Kile,
 Nero Thompson,
 George Craig,
 D. W. Whitt,
 John Phillips,
 Caleb Thomas,
 John D. Craven,
 Z. Yates,
 Given Johnson,
 Thomas Farmer,
 Robert Hughes,
 Clint Calaway,
 A. McCraig,
 Hardin Harris,
 Mack. Wilcox,
 John Holtzelaw,
 Benjamin Holtzelaw,
 James Holtzelaw,
 Robert Bobbitt,
 John Rosson,
 Milton Elkin,
 John Moore,
 John A. Walden,
 Sarshall Cooper,
 C. J. Walden,
 H. C. Tindall,
 Charles Cunningham,
 J. P. McCraig,
 Ezekiel Harris,
 John Thurman,
 William H. Hardin,
 James Colvin,
 James Cooper,
 Walter Cooper,
 H. N. Kivett,
 Henry Wilkerson,
 James Ashcraft,
 C. S. Swearingen,
 Joseph Swearingen,
 John H. Cooper,

A. J. Howard,
Thomas P. Newman,
Thomas Worden,
Coleman McCraig,
Richard Pearce,
John Robertson,
M. Cropp,
Austin Jones,
Strother Jones,
O. Brown,
A. Serip,
Townsend Wright,
Patrick Woods,
Henry Heberling,
Turner Patterson,
Turner Williams,
Dick Childers,
Shalen Ayers,
Dick Jackson,
Thomas Grider,
William Jones,
Simpson Nelson,
Joshua Lakey,
Abner Nash,
Thomas Shields,
Lafayette Marens,
John Heberling,
James C. Heberling,
J. P. Witt,
Joel Witt,
James R. Hickerson,
Henry Ditzler,
James Jackson,
Claib. Carson,
James Bobbitt,
John Garven,
William Boyd,
Frank Dey,
William Shields,
John A. Woods,
George Heberling,
Alfred Silvey,
L. Silvey,
Leroy Silvey,
James Silvey,
Joseph E. George,
Dick Nichols,
Joseph Jackson,
John Cooper,

Thomas Gibson,
Joshua Wisdom,
Frank Anderson,
John Peyton,
John S. Elliott,
George Hackley,
Patrick Allen,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Creson,
James Creson,
James Muir,
George Kirby,
George R. Kirby,
David Wilson,
Alfred Yeager,
Morris Owens,
Richard Enyard,
Joseph Cropp,
Brown Chancellor,
William Hackley,
William Finney,
James Robertson,
James Linn,
Oliver Rose,
John Embree,
William Kirby,
John Krouse,
David Yeager,
John F. Tippet,
Patrick O'Mely,
George Robb,
Benjamin Cropp,
Abe Bobbitt,
John Hackley,
Benjamin Ashbury,
John Finney,
W. B. Miller,
William Linn,
George Muir,
Benjamin Embree,
Frank Kirby,
J. M. Moore,
A. F. Yeager,
James Wiley,
Press. Walls,
Robert Smith,
Jason Smith,
Alexander Dudgeon,
Logan Shipp,

Joseph Todd,
Asa Smith,
Harvey Liggett,
Jasper Stapp,
Milton Jackson,
Joseph Rasser,
John Ridgway,
Thomas Embree,
John Rosebury,
F. M. Thorp,
William R. Carson,
Jesse Spence,
John Gowe,
James Campbell,
Barney Ballew,
William Rosser,
James Ridgway,
John Cloyd,
William Rosebury,
Ike Stanley,
Joseph Peacher,
John Spence,
John Gotlan,
William Watts,
Martin Ballew,
Benjamin Shipp,
Henry Wills,
Riley Boon,
Ed. Bowen,
John Cavens,
Peter Peacher,
Emmet Spence,
Stephen Campbell,
Bud. Watts,
Arch. Ballew,
Robert Shipp,
George Bobbitt,
John Boon,
Sock. Robertson,
Dol. Minor,
William Markland,
Thomas Jordan,
Ambrose Callaway,
James Wilson,
George B. Tolson,
Strother McDonald,
William Carson,
James Burrows,
Joseph Boggs,

Hiram Shipp,
William Coleman,
Hamp. Boon,
Robert Tinsley,
Et. St. Clair,
Luther Markland,
Len. Smith,
Neriah Todd,
Barney Dudgeon,
James Flemming,
John Taylor,
Mat. Stapp,
Newton Stapp,
H. B. Watts,
John T. Markland,
Charles Canole,
William Smith,
John Dudgeon,
Si. Todd,
Press. Smith,
Ike Taylor,
William Stapp,
George Fisher,
Samuel Rosser,
Gus. Sears,
James Grigsby,
W. W. Cloyd,
Thomas Warren,
Thomas Croley,
George Chorn,
Ed. Ramey,
Dick Crews,
George Carter,
Moses Ashbury,
Marion Forest,
William Harris,
Newton Swearingen,
Lewis Railey,
Ebenezer Rankin,
Asa Thompson,
Joseph Lakey,
Elliott Alsop,
John C. Heath,
James Laudram,
Obadiah Swearingen,
Samuel Hackly,
Samuel Hardin,
John Thompson,
Lewis Collier,

Theo. Stapleton,
Harvey Hughes,
Charles Boulder,
Oscar Willis,
James Raines,
Owen Chorn,
George Ramey,
George Maupin,
Nick Ashbury,
Harvey Vivion,
Richard Fristol,
Roland Fisher,

John Wheeler,
W. B. McKinly,
James Glover,
Achilles Carson,
Ike Garvin,
William Burrows,
H. H. Boggs,
George Whitlow,
Jule Massey,
Willis Mason,
John Keyser.

HOWARD COUNTY MILITIA.

The following are the names of the officers of the various militia companies of Howard county:

Boonsboro Township—W. A. Elkins, captain; G. A. Knox, first lieutenant; W. R. Quinly, second lieutenant.

Franklin Township—Hugh W. Stewart, captain; Charles Canole, first lieutenant; N. Rollins, second lieutenant.

Moniteau Township—George M. Pipes, captain; M. M. Bascy, first lieutenant; Zach. Crews, second lieutenant.

Bonne Femme Township—Platoon—J. N. Smith, first lieutenant.

Prairie Township—W. S. Lynch, captain; W. A. Green, first lieutenant; Thomas Montgomery, second lieutenant.

Chariton Township—June Williams, captain; Martin Green, first lieutenant; Peter Land, second lieutenant.

Richmond Township—James H. Feland, captain; Joseph Peeler, first lieutenant; William Shafroth, second lieutenant.

Colored Companies.—*Richmond and part of Bonne Femme*,—R. J. Patton, captain; Woolman Gibson, first lieutenant; A. M. Fielding, second lieutenant.

Moniteau and part of Bonne Femme—No officers.

Franklin and part of Boonsboro—No officers.

Chariton—W. P. Etheridge, captain.

Prairie Platoon—John Quinn, first lieutenant.

COLORED RECRUITS.

The former owners of slaves, and their descendants in Howard county, may feel some interest in looking over the list of negroes who enlisted in the war of 1861. The list does not contain the names of all the slaves who entered the army from Howard county. The num-

her enrolled and in the service (U. S. army) was 600; the whole number fit for military duty was 930. This was in 1864. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the history of those times — a fact showing the astonishing credulity of the people — was the belief that the institution of slavery would either remain intact, or that the owners of slaves would be compensated for their loss. Notwithstanding the enrollment of negroes was going on in their very presence, where they could be seen drilling daily for service, they were bought and sold as though the existence of the “peculiar institution” had not been imperiled by the war. The sale of the following slaves took place as late as January, 1864; they were owned by Philip Robertson's estate, and were sold at the court-house door in Fayette: —

Dick, aged 31 years, bought by David E. Hays, price \$140. Baltimore, aged 25, by David Dennis, \$100. Elizabeth, aged 13, by Jos. Robb, \$200. Caroline, aged 9, by A. J. Robertson, \$174.50. William, aged 11, by Hiram Robertson, \$211. Susan, aged 6, by Wm. Shields, \$78.85. Kitt, aged 3, by Jno. Manion, \$48.50.

COLORED RECRUITS FROM HOWARD COUNTY.

Cyrus, owned by Elizabeth Hughes.
Turner, owned by John Burton.
Squire, owned by Frank Williams.
George, owned by John H. Withers.
Sam, owned by Henry Knouse.
John, owned by Joseph Hockersmith.
Lewis, owned by A. W. Morrison.
Ben, owned by A. W. Morrison.
Henry, owned by Narcissus Snoddy.
Ollie, owned by Wesley Green.
Cyrus, owned by Richard Earickson.
Harrison, owned by Wesley Green.
Walter, owned by Roxanna B. Hern.
George, owned by Roxanna B. Hern.
Samuel, owned by L. T. Patrick.
Henry, owned by Colonel John F. Williams.
William, owned by S. T. Crews.
Frederick, owned by Thos. C. Boggs.
Howard, owned by Thos. C. Boggs.
Toby, owned by John Kirby.
Stephen, owned by Hampton Green.
Polk, owned by Wesly Green.
Oscar, owned by P. W. Hawley.
James, owned by W. P. Hawley.
Baddies, owned by W. P. Hawley.
Jacob, owned by P. W. Hawley.

Edward, owned by J. R. Estill.
Joseph, owned by estate of Roland Hughes.
Frank, owned by Joe Swan Hughes.
Martin, owned by J. H. Hughes.
Andrew, owned by John Blakely.
Lowry, owned by J. R. Estill.
Olie, owned by J. R. Estill.
Dennis, owned by John Hickerson.
Ben, owned by Wm. Wigham.
Robert, owned by James Ferguson.
Martin, owned by Thomas Knouse.
Jacob, owned by John Q. A. Bibb.
Benton, owned by Ira C. Darby.
William, owned by R. T. Prewitt.
James, owned by B. Eddins.
Andrew, owned by S. T. Crews.
Robert, owned by James P. Beck.
Lewis, owned by J. P. Morrison.
William, owned by J. P. Morrison.
Martin, owned by J. W. A. Patterson.
Jackson, owned by L. D. Brown.
Jackson, owned by J. W. A. Patterson.
George, owned by Nancy Snell.
Sanford, owned by Nancy Snell.
William, owned by R. J. Payne.
William, owned by I. S. Brooks.
Booker, owned by Willoughby Williams.
James, owned by W. L. Reeves.
John, owned by estate of John A. Talbott.
Jeff, owned by W. L. Reeves.
Richard, owned by Benj. Reeves.
Samuel, owned by estate of J. Q. Hicks.
William, owned by Benj. Reeves.
Mack, owned by Willoughby Williams.
Solomon, owned by Dr. Thomas Dinwiddie.
Merit, owned by Jeff Payne.
Alexander, owned by Hiram Robertson.
John, owned by estate of David Johnson.
Green, owned by John Embree.
Reuben, owned by Mary Ann Cake.
Howard, owned by S. T. Crews.
Granderson, owned by Mary Withers.
Henry, owned by T. H. Richards.
Jackson, owned by John Snoddy.
Ben, owned by Sarah Barnes.
Jackson, owned by estate of William Brown.
Charles, owned by Ann Miller.
Lewis, owned by William Payne.
Daniel, owned by estate of William Brown.

George, owned by Susan Jackson.
Sam, owned by James Means.
Benton, owned by James Means.
Willis, owned by Samuel Maddox.
Lewis, owned by W. P. Jackson.
Alfred, owned by Andrew Tolson.
Bartlett, owned by Rice Patterson.
William, owned by John R. White.
Adam, owned by John R. White.
Alfred, owned by John R. White.
Sam, owned by John R. White.
Andy, owned by John R. White.
Preston, owned by John R. White.
Jacob, owned by John R. White.
Thomas, owned by W. B. Muir.
Perry, owned by Ira C. Darby.
Charles, owned by Gideon Wright.
Shelby, owned by Federal Walker.
Daniel, owned by Federal Walker.
St. Andrew, owned by Federal Walker.
Charles, owned by Gerard Robinson.
William, owned by Wade M. Jackson.
James, owned by David Isaacs.
Ben, owned by David Isaacs.
Barney, owned by Mark Jackman.
Charles, owned by L. S. Eddins.
Thomas, owned by L. S. Eddins.
Judd, owned by L. S. Eddins.
Oliver, owned by M. G. Maupin.
Garland, owned by Ann Adams.
Jim, owned by Bainer Spotts.
Abraham, owned by estate of George P. Bass.
Thomas, owned by Mrs. Sallie Patton.
Jim, owned by Archie Woods.
Warren, owned by estate of A. Leonard.
Joseph, owned by A. Cooper.
Henry, owned by A. Cooper.
George, owned by A. Cooper.
Robert, owned by Luther Cooper.
Lunzen, owned by C. E. Givens.
Isaac, owned by C. E. Givens.
Thomas, owned by Stephen Mott.
Edmon, owned by C. E. Givens.
Jake, owned by estate of A. Leonard.
Anderson, owned by Jack Haden.
John, owned by Archibald Hill.
David, owned by G. W. Stapleton.
Harrison, owned by J. T. Carson.
Charles, owned by Solomon Barnett.

Antony, owned by George Harvey.
 Ambrose, owned by G. F. Stapleton.
 John, owned by Ira C. Darby.
 Amos, owned by James Perkins.
 James, owned by G. W. Stapleton.
 Aaron, owned by Wm. Long.
 Jacob, owned by Mrs. J. Blythe.
 Henry, owned by Moses Burton.
 Adam, owned by estate of F. E. Williams.
 Mack, owned by Eliza Stapleton.
 Lee, owned by James Proctor.
 Isaac, owned by estate of Wm. Elgin.
 George, owned by Thomas Dinwiddie.
 Allin, owned by estate of F. E. Williams.
 Ambrose, owned by H. Dudgeon.
 Pleasant, owned by Mrs. Sallie Patton.
 Alex, owned by Jo Davis.
 John, owned by Ben Reeves.
 Charles, owned by J. H. Petty.
 Sam, owned by B. W. Lewis.
 William, owned by J. G. Long.

BATTLES AND INCIDENTS.

There were a few engagements, and one or two incidents that occurred in Howard county during the war, that we deem of sufficient importance to be chronicled in this history. We copy from Major John N. Edwards' "Noted Guerillas."

ATTACK ON FAYETTE.

A long night march and a dark one, succeeded to the evening of the fight, but by sunrise the next morning Todd had formed a junction with Quantrell, Poole, Anderson, Perkins and Thomas Todd, these two last being Confederate officers. Aggregated, the force numbered 277 rank and file, not a formidable force to do effectively the important work General Price required of it. Poole commanded 52 men; George Todd, 53; Anderson, 67; Quantrell, 16; Thomas Todd, 42, and Perkins, 47. All eyes were now turned towards Fayette, the county seat of Howard county, eleven miles north of the rendezvous, where 400 Federal soldiers did garrison duty, strongly fortified and capable of stout resistance. The command was first offered to Quantrell, but he refused it, next to Anderson who accepted. Quantrell argued in the counsel against attacking Fayette, and voted against it, as a piece of military folly. So did George Todd; but the balance overbore them and decided to make the venture.

On the morning of September 20, 1864, the march towards Fayette began. Anderson moved first, Poole next, Stuart next, and

Quantrell fourth. In the rear were George Todd, Perkins and Thomas Todd. Fayette had a strong stockade on the north as a defensive work, and in the town itself both the court-house and a female academy were strongly fortified. Anderson, Poole, and Quantrell were to charge through Fayette and invest the stockade, while the two Todds and Perkins were to look after the buildings on the inside of the corporation. Tom Todd led the advance in the attack on the town, as Fayette was his home.

Fayette was reached about eleven o'clock and attacked furiously. Anderson, Poole, and Quantrell dashed through the square, losing some of their best men, and the two Todds and Perkins faced the two fortified buildings, and did what was possible to be done—bear breasts against brick and mortar. Sergeant McMurtry, of George Todd's company, fell first and close to the court-house fence. Old Thompson was mortally wounded, Perkins lost ten men in as many minutes, Tom Todd seven, and Poole eight. Anderson lost in killed, Garrett, Cravens, Agen, Grosvenor, and Newman Wade; and in wounded, Thomas Maupin, Silas King, William Stone and Lawrence Wilcox; Lieutenant Little, one of the oldest of Quantrell's veteran's was badly wounded. Every attack was repulsed both upon the court-house and the stockade, and the guerrillas retreated finally, but unpursued, with a loss of eighteen killed and forty-two wounded. Richard Kinney and Jesse James volunteered to bring McMurtry out from under the guns of the enemy, and they dashed in afoot, and succeeded safely amid a shower of balls. Quantrell, infuriated at a loss of so many splendid fellows, fought with a recklessness unusual with him. Leading in person three desperate assaults upon the stockade, and wounded severely in the second assault, he would have commanded a fourth if Poole and Anderson, convinced at last of the uselessness of the sacrifice, had not shown the insanity of the effort and argued him out of his reckless purpose. Many feats of individual and heroic daring were performed. Thomas Todd, his long red beard waving in the wind, and his black plume floating free where the fight was the hottest, dashed up once to the main gate of the court-house and emptied six chambers of a revolver into a door, from which twenty muskets were protruding. Peyton Long, losing his horse early in the fight, rushed desperately into a corral under cover of the stockade, coolly chose the horse which suited him best, mounted him bareback and galloped away unhurt into his own ranks again. Harrison Trow, procuring from a citizen an excellent shot-gun, crept to a sheltered place close to the academy and silenced one window of it by the accuracy and rapidity of his fire. He was so cool and so calm always in danger, that his comrades called him "Iceberg." The night of the retreat, Oliver Johnson died. Only twenty-five years of age, he was six feet two in height, and large in proportion. Of immense physical strength, in a charge or close hand to hand fight he was simply resistless. Wounded six times, the seventh wound killed him. To find one to fill his place, who could be braver, more deadly.

or more constantly in the saddle, was to hunt for gold dust in a straw pile. There were none such.

The above account is correct in the main, but is wide of the truth in reference to the number of men that were stationed in Fayette. The garrison consisted of 300 men all told. On the day of the attack Major Reeves Leonard was out of town on a scouting expedition, and had with him 250 men, leaving 50 men in Fayette, but only 45 of these were able to bear arms. The Federals lost two men killed, and had one man wounded. One of the men killed, however, was not at the time a soldier. Had the guerrillas known at the time of the attack that there were only 45 effective men opposed to their number — 277 — they would have probably made a more desperate effort to have captured the garrison. One of the men killed by the guerrillas was scalped, and this trophy of the bloody deed was found pinned to a tree south of Fayette, with an inscription badly written and badly spelled, stating in substance, "This is the way we do business."

AFFAIR NEAR NEW FRANKLIN.

While Colonel S. D. Jackman was on his last recruiting expedition in Howard county, in the spring of 1863, and while in the neighborhood of New Franklin, his company, consisting of about twenty men, was attacked by a detachment of Federals under Captain Samuel Steinmetz, from Glasgow. The guerrillas had taken a strong position in a ravine, and after pouring a single volley into Steinmetz's ranks, the latter scattered in every direction, and did not halt until they reached Fayette. Major Reeves Leonard, commander of the post at Fayette, and a member of Colonel Guitar's regiment, aroused at the signal failure of Steinmetz to break up Jackman's recruiting camp, hurried out himself at the head of sixty picked troopers. A combat ensued, brief but savage. Jackman and Leonard met face to face and fought a single-handed fight. Leonard was wounded severely in the leg. Jackman and his men retreated.

CASON'S ATTACK ON TWO STEAMBOATS.

On the 17th of August, 1861, the guerrilla, Captain Cason, ascertained that two steamboats, the White Cloud and the McDowell, were coming down the Missouri river en route to St. Louis. An ambuscade was immediately formed on the Howard county side, and almost opposite Saline city. Here the current of the river

sweeps almost to the shore, which would of necessity bring them within rifle range of the concealed guerrillas. Unsuspicious of danger and crowded with human freight, the boat swept swiftly along. A sudden flame leaped out from the bushes as though some hidden fire was there, and then on the crowded decks were terror, confusion, bleeding and dead men. For nearly an hour Cason fought the boats, making of every embankment and earthwork, and of every tree a fortress. Finally a landing was effected and two pieces of cannon hurried ashore, and used for shelling the timber that concealed the guerrillas. Cason held on. As the infantry advanced he fell back, as it retired he advanced. Night alone ended the savage duel, the Federal loss being about sixty-two killed and more than that number wounded. The guerrillas lost no men.

AN ACT OF BRUTALITY.

The following seems to illustrate the villainous and brutal character of that inhuman butcher, who reveled in the blood and sufferings of his unfortunate victims:—

[From Colonel Switzler's History of Missouri.]

After the abandonment of Glasgow, the guerrilla chief, Bill Anderson, and his band of outlaws, came at night to the house of William B. Lewis, in the vicinity, and in the presence of his family and of Mrs. Clark, mother of the rebel general, John B. Clark, Jr., and Mr. Dabney Garth, brother-in-law of Sterling Price, both connected by marriage to Mr. Lewis, subjected their victim to the grossest and cruellest indignities. He was knocked down with the butts of heavy pistols, bruised and battered while helpless on the floor, his clothes cut open, his flesh pricked with knives, and his body singed with the flash of pistols fired within a few inches of his face. In their savage cruelty, the villains stuck the muzzles of their pistols into the mouth of their unresisting victim, and threatened to blow out his brains, accompanying their threats with ribald oaths and imprecations. All this was done partly to wreak their fury on a Union man, and partly to extort money from him. Mr. Lewis, who was a wealthy citizen, gave his tormentors \$1,000, which was all the money he had in the house, and was then permitted to go in the streets under guard, and borrow as much more as he could from his neighbors. Anderson demanded \$5,000 for his ransom, and this sum by the active aid of neighbors and personal friends he was enabled to raise. It was paid over to his greedy persecutors, and he was released. Next day he escaped from the town, together with several other citizens, and made his way to Boonville.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL THOMAS J. BARTHOLOW.

We clip from the Howard county *Advertiser*, of April 30, 1863:—

On Wednesday night last, Brigadier-general T. J. Bartholow, commanding the eighth military district of Missouri, was taken from bed at Glasgow, Missouri, by Jackman's guerrillas, and was not heard from till yesterday. There was a company of enrolled militia in the town, but the general, having recently lost by death his wife and mother, was staying for the night (Wednesday) at his mother's late residence, situated on the outskirts of town. During the night the guerillas entered and carried him away. Yesterday, however, General Gray received the following dispatch from General Bartholow:

GLASGOW, April 24.

General John B. Bray, A. G.: I was released by Jackman yesterday evening; have just arrived at headquarters. I positively refused to take any oath or accept any parole, or compromise my honor. Particulars by mail. T. J. BARTHOLOW, Brig. Gen.

THE ABDUCTION OF GENERAL BARTHOLOW.

General T. J. Bartholow, who was taken from his residence in the suburbs of Glasgow, Missouri, on the morning of the 23d inst., by Jackman and a band of his guerrillas, has communicated the particulars of the affair by letter to General Gray. From the communication, we learn that on the morning of the 23d of April, 1863, at about two o'clock, General B. was awakened by a few raps upon the front door of his residence. He arose from bed, struck a light, went to the-door and demanded what was wanted. A man replied that he was a messenger to him from General Guitar, having a verbal message, and he desired an interview to enable him to deliver it. General B. replied that he did not know him and would not admit him. He then turned off with the apparent intention of leaving, but in a few moments returned with the remark that his information was of an important nature, and hoped General B. would grant him an interview, so that he might return immediately to Columbia. General B. then looked out one of the sidelights by the door but could discern but one man. He then concluded to open the door, as he was armed with a navy revolver. As soon as General B. had admitted the man, he closed and locked the door and invited him into his chamber, where they had an interview of some ten minutes, during which General B.'s suspicions were to a considerable extent removed, although he held his pistol in his hand all the time. The interview closed and the man started out. General Bartholow followed him to the door with his pistol in one hand and a lamp in the other. As he approached the door he observed that the man suddenly quickened his pace. This again excited General B.'s suspicions, and he sprang

towards the door hoping to get hold of the key, but failed. The door was then suddenly opened and a large man forced his way in, despite of his efforts to prevent him. General B. then pointed his pistol at his breast, and was almost in the act of firing, when one of them caught his pistol, and the other took hold of him. Finding himself thus overpowered, he had no alternative but to surrender, which he did. General Bartholow was now informed that he was Colonel Jackman's prisoner, and that the alleged messenger from General Guitar was Major Rucker, lately escaped from Gratiot street prison. They were accompanied by ten men.

General Bartholow was ordered to dress and go with them. They took him to his stable, and as soon as his horse was saddled, they started with him in a southeasterly direction at a brisk pace through the woods and farms, avoiding all public roads until daylight, when Major Rucker left with all the men but one, General B. remaining with Jackman and the man in the woods all day, some twelve miles from Glasgow where he had a good deal of conversation with the colonel, in which General B. told him that he would not take an oath or accept a parole from him, to which Jackman replied that he would then have to hold him.

Late in the afternoon General B. proposed to Jackman that in consideration of his release, he would give protection to the person and property of a man named Maxwell, of Howard county, at whose house a party of Jackman's men were captured last winter, in consequence of which Maxwell left home to avoid arrest, as he was under oath and bond. General B. having learned that Maxwell did not willingly harbor those men, but begged them to leave, stating that he was under bond and would suffer if they were known to have been at his house. This statement was corroborated by Jackman and his men. Jackman accepted the proposition, and General Bartholow was released.

It is proper to say that General B.'s residence is nearly outside the town, and some distance from any other house, and the force in Glasgow at the time being small, it was impossible to picket all the roads.

These are all the facts connected with the affair. General Bartholow is now at his post in attendance upon his ordinary duties, his standing as an officer of the militia unimpeached, and his honor in no wise jeopardized by the unfortunate occurrence. His course under the trying circumstances in which he acted, cannot but be approved by all judicious and just persons.

BATTLE AT GLASGOW.

The most important engagement that occurred between the Federals and Confederates during the war, in Howard county, took place at Glasgow.

While General Sterling Price was making his last raid into Mis-

souri in 1864, and while he, with a portion of his forces were occupying Boonville, Cooper county, he ordered General John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow. Clark's command consisted of his own brigade of cavalry, Marmaduke's brigade, Shelby's forces, which numbered at the time some three hundred men, and Colonel S. L. Jackman's command, all told, about seventeen hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery.

Glasgow was occupied by Colonel Chester Harding, who commanded the 43d regiment of Missouri Volunteers. General Shelby, with one piece of artillery, commenced the attack on the morning of the 15th of October, 1864, at the dawn of day, from the western bank of the river. General Shelby moved his forces about sunrise up the eastern bank of the river, and opened a hot fire from his battery of six pieces (Major Pratt's artillery), which he stationed on the hills south of town.

Shelby first directed his fire against The steamer Western Wind, which was lying at the wharf and occupied by Union soldiers. The boat was soon disabled and abandoned, when he turned his guns upon the city hall, which was used by the Union forces as a commissary depot. Before ten o'clock A. M. the garrison defending the town was compelled to take to their rifle pits, which had been prepared at one of the highest points of ground in the town. The Confederates had completely surrounded the place and were closing in on the rifle pits, when the city hall was set on fire. A strong wind was blowing at the time from the northwest, and the fire was communicated to twelve or fifteen houses, which were entirely consumed with their contents. About 1 o'clock P. M. the garrison surrendered. There was fifty or sixty men killed and wounded of the Union forces, and about an equal number on the Confederate side.

The prisoners were sent under an escort to Boonville, at their own request, fearing that if they remained unarmed at Glasgow, they would be killed by the guerrillas and bushwhackers.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Dr. J. P. Vaughan, one of the oldest residents of Glasgow, went voluntarily out of the city during the engagement to the place where General Clark was sitting on his horse, watching the progress of the fight, to prevail upon the general if he could, to cease firing upon the city. He volunteered to be the bearer of a flag of truce, and actually returned to the city with a flag from General Clark, which he carried to the headquarters of Colonel Harding. General Clark in-

formed the writer that while the doctor was making his way back to the Federal commander's presence, on foot, he could occasionally see the dust rise from the ground, in front and upon every side of the doctor, which was thrown by bullets from guns in the rifle pits. The doctor, however, nothing daunted, delivered his message and returned to General Clark with Colonel Harding's answer.

During the engagement a battalion of Confederates occupied the elegant residence of W. F. Dunnica, which was located about 225 yards from the rifle pits. The house had ten openings fronting the pits, which were filled with sharpshooters. Six of the soldiers were wounded in the house; the building and furniture were greatly damaged, as the house was pierced by about three hundred bullets (this number being afterwards counted on the side fronting the rifle pits).

QUANTRELL.

After the fight, the noted guerrilla chief, Quantrell, came up to General Clark and told him that he (Quantrell) was the first man to reach the rifle pits after the surrender. The General said that he was not aware of Quantrell's presence at any time during the engagement, but saw him afterwards.

ROBBERY.

On the evening of the second day, after the surrender, Quantrell, with his company of marauders, cut-throats and thieves, entered Glasgow, and sent two of his men to Mr. W. F. Dunnica's residence, commanding them to bring him to his bank (bank of Thomson & Dunnica), which they did. After reaching the bank, Mr. Dunnica was compelled to unlock the bank vault and safe and deliver their contents to the thieves. Mr. Dunnica had anticipated something of the kind and had, the day before, buried \$32,000, which he saved. Quantrell took all the money in the safe (\$21,000) and told Mr. D. that he would conduct him home, so his men on the streets would not molest him, and did so.

MASS MEETING AFTER THE WAR.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Howard county, held at the court-house in Fayette on the 5th day of March, 1866, the object of which was to indorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, and to sustain him in his veto of the freedmen's bureau bill, the following proceedings were had and resolutions adopted:—

At the request of the chairman, A. J. Herndon explained the objects of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner.

A committee, consisting of I. N. Houck, G. C. Eaton and S. C. Major, of Richmond town-ship; David Wilson and W. J. Talbot, of Bonne Femme; E. P. Kirby and Jno. D. Rickets, of Moniteau; W. J. Baskett and N. G. Elliott, of Franklin; Wesley Hyeronemus and R. H. Turner, of Boone's Lick; J. V. Bastin and A. W. Roper, of Chariton, and Rice Patterson and John Dysart, of Prairie, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the retirement of the committee, Colonel Joe Davis, under repeated calls, addressed the meeting in well-timed remarks. The meeting was also addressed by S. C. Major, Jr., and H. Clay Cockerill in support of the resolutions.

The committee reported the following, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, as president of the United States, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the constitution, has recently sent to the senate of the United States a message vetoing the act known as the freedmen's bureau bill; and

WHEREAS, He has been threatened and insulted for so doing by members of the senate and house of representatives in congress, and also by the concurrent resolutions passed by the radical members of the Missouri legislature, who in that, as in other acts passed by them in the present session, are misrepresenting the known wishes of the people of the state; and

WHEREAS, The president, in his messages and speeches, has submitted his cause to the judgment of the people, who are his constituents; therefore he it

Resolved, 1st, That the message of President Johnson vetoing the freedmen's bureau bill, meets the unqualified approval of the citizens of Howard county, and we hold that no enlightened and patriotic citizen can fail to discover evidence of profound statesmanship and heroic fidelity to the constitution.

2d. That the system which the freedmen's bureau bill proposed to establish is radically repugnant to the principles of republican liberty; that it would pauperize the negro race and tax the white race to maintain them and perpetuate the subordination of the civil to the military power.

3d. That the disfranchisement of eleven states of the union is a usurpation of power, and is calculated to fill the public mind with alarm and keep alive the passions and prejudices kindled by the war, and make chronic disloyalty on the one hand and tyranny on the other.

4th. That all legislation by congress solely affecting the eleven States which are denied representation, is unconstitutional and invalid, and should be so treated by the president of the whole country.

5th. That we denounce without stint the action of the General Assembly in condemning, by concurrent resolutions, the veto message and declaring for negro suffrage; that it is a gross misrepresentation of the public sentiment of Missouri; that we tender those senators

and representatives who opposed the passage of these resolutions, our warmest gratitude.

6th. That the preservation of this government depends upon the maintenance of the foregoing principles, and that we pledge ourselves to cordially co-operate with the citizens of whatever former political complexion or party, who will honestly labor for them.

7th. That we heartily approve and indorse the course of Hons. John Hogan and Thomas E. Noell, representatives in congress, for their able support of the chief magistrate in his efforts to maintain the supremacy of the constitution.

8th. That we deem radicalism as antagonistic to the principles of a republican form of government; that taxes cannot rightfully be imposed where there is no representation.

9th. That we regard the new constitution of Missouri as objectionable to the people of the state, and an infraction upon and deprivation of the liberties of the citizens, and we pledge ourselves to use all lawful and proper means to repeal its odious provisions.

10th. That we hereby invite all good citizens to unite with us in restoring to the people of this state and nation, the liberties guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States.

11th. That Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state, by his co-operation with, and indorsement of, the acts of President Johnson, has given unmistakable evidence of patriotism and a desire for the perpetuity of the union of these states, and that however we may have differed with him in times past as to his political views, we tender him our thanks for the noble stand he has taken in upholding the president, and exhibiting his desire for the preservation of republican liberty.

Mr. Herndon offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That we heartily indorse the course of Hon. F. P. Blair in first standing in the breach throughout the war, fighting gallantly for the union, and then in manfully and fearlessly opposing the reckless and revolutionary policy of the radicals of the country generally, and particularly of this state; and we tender him our thanks, with a request that he continue his work until the radical factionists and disunionists be hurled from power.

On motion, it was adopted that the secretary furnish for publication, a copy of these proceedings to the Howard county *Advertiser*, Glasgow *Times* and Missouri *Republican*.

On motion, the secretary was directed to send a copy of same to President Johnson and Hon. Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. P. GRAVES, Chairman.

H. CLAY COCKERILL, Secretary.

October 18, 1866, there was held in Fayette an unconditional union convention, as will be seen by the notice below, for the purpose of making nominations for the different offices:—

UNCONDITIONAL UNION CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The unconditional union convention of Howard county assembled at the court-house at Fayette at 1 o'clock P. M., and was organized by electing Judge E. S. Davis president, and William Selman secretary.

Nomination of candidates being in order, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

State superintendent of schools—T. A. Parker.

Representative—J. D. Keebaugh.

Judges of county court—David Wilson, E. S. Davis, Larkin T. Patrick.

Clerk of circuit court—John H. Lewis.

Assessor—W. Con. Boon.

County school commissioner—Wm. Watts.

Supervisor of registration—James Andrews.

The Democratic, or Conservative party had already made their nominations. The election resulted as follows:—

For state superintendent common schools, J. F. Williams, 980; congress, J. M. Glover, 1,011; state senate, T. B. Reed, 986; legislature, Cockerill, 618; Patterson, 375; sheriff, J. L. Morrison, 746; P. M. Jackson, 454; county justice, Heath, 928; Taylor, 933; Hanna, 756; Minor, 277; circuit clerk, Stewart, 754; Holliday, 307; county clerk, A. J. Herndon, 1,034; school superintendent, T. G. Deatherage, 973; supervisor of registration, J. D. Ricketts, 834; assessor, H. P. White, 818; Boon, 370; treasurer, T. W. Radford, 767; Ewing, 269.

The following is the Radical vote of the county:—

Superintendent common schools, Parker, 200; congress, Judas P. Benjamin, 204; state senate, Dr. Hays, 161; representative, J. D. Keebaugh, 213; justices county court, D. Wilson, 214; E. S. Davis, 214; L. C. Patrick, 213; circuit clerk, J. H. Lewis, 149; supervisor of registration, Andrews, 210.



CHAPTER XIV.

Agricultural Societies, Railroads and Miscellaneous Matters—Howard County Agricultural Society—Great Central Fair—Its Organization—Howard County Grange—Railroad History of Howard County—First Meeting of Citizens—First Vote—Subscriptions to Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company—Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Missouri and Mississippi Railroad—The St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago Railroad—Bonded Indebtedness—Miscellaneous Matters.

HOWARD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

The above-named society was organized in the year 1852 and incorporated in 1855, on the 28th day of February. Rice Patterson was the first president, John F. Williams and A. J. Herndon were the succeeding presidents. The last fair was held in 1860. It was a success financially, but the war of 1861, prevented the parties interested from attempting thereafter to hold another. One or two efforts have been made since the war to reorganize the society, but without success, until May 26, 1883.* The premium lists were always full, and the prizes offered by the managers and stockholders were of such a character as to attract the attention of the farmer and the mechanic, and stir up the spirit of honest and commendable competition.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

The above-named enterprise was inaugurated in the year 1866, the object being to hold an annual fair at Roanoke, Randolph county, Missouri, which is located on the edge of Prairie township, on the

* At a meeting held in the circuit court room on Saturday, May 26th, the following action was taken in reference to county fair: Meeting called to order by the chairman. Minutes of the last meeting read and adopted. The committee on organization made their report. On motion report adopted and the following were then selected directors to serve until their successors are elected. Richmond township, R. P. Williams, A. F. Davis, Wm. Shrafroth, Solon Smith. Moniteau township, John Hammond. Franklin township, John H. Estill. Chariton, A. W. Morrison. Prairie township, Jos. H. Finks. Boone's Lick, Stephen Cooper. Bonne Femme, Geo. J. Winn. Burton, N. A. Taylor. All present signed the articles of association and paid in fifty per cent of their subscribed stock. All papers and minutes were turned over to the board of directors. Meeting adjourned.

J. H. ESTILL, Chairman.

W. F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

line between Howard and Randolph counties. It was to be held under the auspices of Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties. We copy from the Howard county *Advertiser*: —

At a meeting of the citizens of Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties, held in Roanoke on the first day of August, 1866, to take into consideration the propriety of getting up the great central fair grounds for North Missouri, William Wayland was called to the chair and W. V. Hall appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in an able manner by the chairman, whereupon the following-named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to meet and draft resolutions: —

James M. Richardson, Rice Patterson, W. Y. Lockridge, J. H. Patterson, Geo. M. Quinn, Alex. Denny, W. P. Phelps, W. V. Hall, W. C. Harvey, R. J. Bagby, Rector Barton, Wm. Barton, Lewis Timmell, J. T. Wallace, Judge Henry Blake, T. P. Fristoe, Jr., W. Wayland, C. F. Wright, A. T. Prewitt, J. R. Yancey, S. Phelps, W. E. Viley, J. W. Viley, R. Gilman, J. D. Head, W. Smith, R. Samuel, G. T. Green, J. H. Austin, Hon. W. A. Hall, J. White, R. W. Thompson, Capt. John Head, H. M. Porter, Thos. Kimbrough, Judge G. W. Burckhardt, J. C. Head, R. J. Mansfield, A. J. Robertson, J. B. Bradford, J. L. Morrison, Jas. Brooks, C. H. Stewart, John Duncan, R. Patrick, Peter Land, I. N. Houck, June Williams, A. A. Pugh, John Turner, Jr., W. J. Eddings, J. B. Thompson, D. Pankey, A. W. Morrison, Thos. Boggs, T. J. Payne, A. W. Roper, John Miller, J. G. Maupin, J. Y. Miller, N. G. Elliott, John P. Seebree, Jas. Morrison, John Hayden, Dr. Grinstead, J. W. Harris, J. W. Cox, L. Salisbury, W. C. Hereford, P. T. Dolman, Wm. Hereford, Eli Wayland, W. J. Harvey, Geo. Williams, W. H. Plunkett, A. Moore, Wm. White, L. M. Applegate, C. A. Winslow, H. W. Cross, T. E. Gillian, John Ewing, T. T. Elliott, J. B. Naylor, R. James, J. A. Pitts, Frank Lyman, Frank Williams, J. Crews, B. F. Harvey, G. H. Harvey.

Resolved, That we meet in Roanoke on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1866, to form a permanent organization, and that all the gentlemen named in the three counties, and all others that feel interested, are most cordially invited to meet with us upon that day.

Resolved, That the secretary forward a copy of the proceedings to the *Brunswickian*, *Randolph Citizen*, *Glasgow Times*, and the Howard county *Advertiser*, requesting their publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1866, to form a permanent organization.

W. WAYLAND, Chairman.

W. V. HALL, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting in August, 1868, the fair was organized, as will be seen from reading an account of the meeting which we take from the same paper: —

CENTRAL FAIR MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties, held on the ground selected, A. W. Morrison was called to the chair, and W. V. Hall appointed secretary. A. J. Herndon being called upon, explained the object of the meeting. The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to select officers for the present year. Committee: A. Moore, J. J. Grinstead and Steve Phelps, of Howard; G. T. Greene, Woodson Newby and W. Y. Lockridge, of Randolph; N. G. Elliott, John Miller and Jas. G. Maupin, of Howard. The meeting then adjourned for dinner, after which the meeting was moved to the academy, when the committee made the following report:—

For president — Jas. Richardson, of Randolph.

Vice-presidents — A. W. Morrison, of Howard; Alphonso Moore, of Chariton.

Secretary — W. V. Hall, of Howard.

Assistant secretary — Wm. Burton, of Randolph.

Treasurer — Rice Patterson, of Howard.

Directors — John Miller, N. G. Elliott, J. H. Patterson, of Howard; J. W. Harris, Jno. P. Williams, W. J. Harvey, of Chariton; G. T. Green, Woodson Newby, W. Y. Lockridge, of Chariton.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed to get up articles of association, composed of the following gentlemen: R. S. Head, chairman; A. J. Herndon, W. V. Hall, Thos. Kimbrough, T. T. Elliott, R. W. Thomson and Hon. W. A. Hall; said committee to meet at Roanoke and report on the 30th day of August, 1866. By a unanimous vote the editors of the *Glasgow Times*, Howard county *Advertiser*, Randolph *Citizen* and *Brunswick*, were elected honorary members.

Upon motion of N. G. Elliott, it was agreed that the directors meet at Roanoke, on the 30th day of August, to confer with the committee appointed to get up the articles of association, and to agree upon a time for holding the fair, and to attend to such other business as might come before them for immediate action.

The chairman appointed J. H. Wayland, Jas. Richardson, W. Y. Lockridge, W. P. Phelps, W. V. Hall, J. H. Patterson and W. J. Harvey, a committee of arrangements.

A. W. MORRISON, President.

W. V. HALL, Secretary.

The last fair was held at Roanoke in 187—. W. H. Patterson was the last president.

HOWARD COUNTY GRANGE.

This organization, which was originally instituted in the interest of the farmer and agriculturalist, was introduced into Howard county about the beginning of the year 1874. It soon became a very

popular institution, and numbered among its patrons and members a great many farmers. Its power and influence, however, began to wane after 1877-78. Below will be found the names and locations of the granges of the county in the month of June, 1874:—

Howard Grange, No. 281; W. G. Edwards, master; Geo. C. Edwards, secretary. —

Glasgow Grange, No. 944; G. W. Moorehead, master; John C. Woods, secretary.

Central Hill Grange, No. 1011; Jas. R. McDonald, master; W. W. Gray, secretary.

Oakland Grange, No. 1073; Bird Deatherage, master; George B. Tolson, secretary.

Washington Grange, No. 1010; B. F. Snyder, master; James B. Shores, secretary.

Ashland Grange, No. 1316; J. R. Gallamore, master; G. Heberling, secretary.

Bonne Femme Grange, No. 1161; Owen Williams, master; James H. Feeland, secretary.

Sulphur Spring Grange, No. 1159; J. W. Champion, master; George M. Pipes, secretary.

Richmond Grange, No. 1317; J. T. Smith, master; H. C. Tindall, secretary.

Rock Spring Grange, No. 1419; Seth H. Morgan, master; John M. Elgin, secretary.

New Liberty Grange, No. 1110; E. M. Grimes, master; Pat. Dysart, secretary.

Sebree Grange, No. 1375; Henry Grigsby, master; Joseph Carr, secretary.

Elm Grange, No. 1372; A. J. Kirby, master; D. Morris, secretary.

Maple Grove Grange, No. —; W. F. Cunningham, master; James Y. Miller, secretary.

Richland Grange, No. —; John Tatum, master; William C. Warden, secretary.

Burton Grange, No. 1194; William Creson, master; R. J. Patrick, secretary.

Boone's Lick Grange, No. 1072; John M. Kivett, master; M. W. Henry, secretary.

Walnut Grove Grange, No. —; George G. Harvey, master; A. C. Woods, secretary.

Pleasant Hill Grange, No. —; W. A. Dudgeon, master; John H. Woods, secretary.

Highland Grange, No. —; James Walker, master; J. Y. Hume, secretary.

Moniteau Grange, No. 1160; Wade M. Jackson, master; B. T. Jackson, secretary.

Lisbon Grange, No. 1708; G. C. Shelton, master; Thomas A. Grider, secretary.

The granges now have one co-operative store in Burton township.

RAILROAD HISTORY OF HOWARD COUNTY.

Scarcely had the smoke of the great civil conflict of 1861, been dissipated, when the people of Howard county, ever alive to their own interests as a people, and as a county, began to agitate the question of building a railroad, and in pursuance of their feelings, which seemed to have been almost unanimously concurred in, the following notice was given in the Howard county *Advertiser* of April, 1867:—

RAILROAD MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Howard county, held in Fayette, on Monday, June 3d, 1867, for the purpose of organizing a railroad company, to build a road through the county, that will be of interest to the whole county. It is to be hoped that every township in the county will be represented; books of subscription will be open for the commencement of this important enterprise, which has so long been neglected.

One or two small meetings had taken place, even as early as 1866, but were of no special interest and attracted no particular attention. This meeting then, of June 3d, 1867, was the real beginning of the movement, which finally culminated in the building and completion of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, although several other efforts had been made to secure other roads prior to the building of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The meeting, as advertised, was held at Fayette, at the courthouse. It was well attended and great enthusiasm marked its proceedings. John P. Sebree, Esq., was called to the chair, and stirring speeches were made by Mr. Orick, of St. Charles, Col. John L. Wil-

liams, of Micon. Thomas W. Shackelford, A. J. Herndon, J. W. Robinson, Mr. Brown. After the matter was fully discussed, the committee made a report : —

Recommending the incorporation of a company under the railroad law of the state. Also, of submitting the proposition to the people of Howard county, to build a railroad from Boonville via Fayette and Roanoke, to Moberly, said road being intersected by a branch road from Glasgow, running in the direction of Roanoke.

There were other meetings, but it was not until January 6th, 1868, about eight months thereafter, that any decided steps were taken in the interest of a railroad. The *Advertiser*, speaking of a meeting that occurred on the 6th of January, 1868, says : —

THE MEETING ON MONDAY.

In pursuance of the notice, the great railroad mass meeting was held at Fayette, on Monday the 6th instant, and truly there was a grand rally, considering the sudden and unfavorable change in the weather. On motion, J. P. Sebree was elected chairman, and I. N. Houck and W. A. Thompson were made secretaries. The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions and arrange for a thorough canvass of the entire county : —

For Franklin township, N. G. Elliott ; for Boone's Lick township, R. Stanley ; for Chariton township, T. Shackelford ; for Prairie township, W. H. Morris ; for Bonne Femme township, W. H. Adams ; for Moniteau township, C. E. Givens ; for Richmond township, S. C. Major, Jr.

The committee retired, and in their absence General John B. Clark, Sr., by request, addressed the meeting. It would be impossible to report General Clark's speech in full ; he contrasted the past with the present and showed the change and improvement that had taken place. He spoke lengthily of the farming interests of the county, and showed wherein that class of men would be benefited by the railroad. He alluded to the increase in the value of the lands, and urged that their increased value would more than pay the taxes incurred in building the road. He made quite a lengthy and telling speech and showed that he was thoroughly alive to the work of making old Howard great, rich, and prosperous, as she ought to be.

Judge Tompkins, of Boonville, was then introduced, and in an earnest manner spoke of the thorough arousement of Boonville, and Cooper county, in this railroad movement. He gave us assurances of the co-operation of his people, and said that the railroad from Renick to the Missouri river would receive encouragement from every man in Boonville, and material aid as far as they were able to give it.

Judge Norman Lackland, of Audrian, one of the directors of the Louisiana and Missouri river railroad, and the authorized agent of said road, took the stand and in a short speech assured the meeting of

the firm purpose of the company to build the road from Louisiana to Kansas City, and that speedily, provided the people on the proposed route would aid them.

Mr. R. T. Prewitt next came forward as the champion for the railroad. He made a very stirring appeal; hoped that before he died he would hear more stirring and thrilling music than that just discoursed by our excellent brass band. Mr. Prewitt's speech was kindly received and ought to have been heard by every man in the county. At this point in the proceedings the committee reported the following, as the result of their deliberations, viz.:—

Resolved 1st. That we are convinced of the importance to the people of Howard county of the two railroad projects to be voted on by the people on the 21st day of January, 1868.

2d. For the purpose of eliciting a full discussion on the subject, we recommend the appointment of the following persons to act as a committee to arrange for public meetings in the different townships:—

Richmond township—S. C. Major, Jr., John Duncan, R. M. Patrick, W. H. Nipper, Richard Payne, J. W. A. Patterson, J. C. Ferguson.

Bonne Femme township—W. H. Adams, George Gibson, George Dougherty, E. Andrews, E. Moberly, D. Wilson, S. B. Naylor.

Mouiteau township—C. E. Givens, W. L. Reeves, O. C. Hern, J. D. Patton, W. M. Jackson, Bazeleel Maxwell, Wm. Peeler, J. Gilvin.

Chariton township—T. Shackelford, Boyd M. McCrary, P. Bair, John Tilman, D. B. White, P. M. Land, A. W. Roper, L. F. Haydon.

Prairie township—William Hughes, W. V. Hall, J. Quinn, W. M. White, W. Gates, A. C. Tolson.

Boone's Lick township—Robert Stanley, James Lewis, W. Knaus, H. Miller, J. M. Kivett, Jackson Sterns.

Franklin township—N. G. Elliott, S. T. Hughes, John Lee, J. C. Moore, W. L. Baskett, W. G. Edwards, J. C. Daily, J. W. Robinson, Colonel B. W. Stone.

Mr. Shackelford spoke very earnestly, and showed himself the staunch supporter of the propositions to be submitted to a vote on the 21st instant. He urged all railroad men to vote on that day, and assured us that Glasgow was a unit for the roads. Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Franklin township, next came forward. He said that the subject had already been exhausted, and kindly offered to allow any anti-railroad man to take his place on the programme. No one coming forward, he proceeded to address the meeting, acquitting himself with much credit; for though the day was far spent and the crowd had been standing many hours, yet Mr. Robinson commanded the undivided attention of all, and met with frequent and hearty applause. L. W. Robinson, of Rocheport, being present, was called on and addressed the meeting in the interest of the people of Rocheport and that direction. He favored the building of railroads in Howard county, and wished the people of this county, in case they could not succeed in the

scheme of building the roads proposed, that they would aid Rocheport and Boone county, in continuing the Columbia branch of the North Missouri railroad, from Columbia via Rocheport, through Fayette to Glasgow.

Mr. A. J. Herndon next addressed the meeting; thought the crowd was already tired, and that enough had been said to convince any unprejudiced mind present. He said that all white male citizens qualified under the old law would be allowed to vote on the 21st instant, no oath being required. He said he intended to work until the last day in the evening for the success of the proposition. He said he thought the county of Howard would be better off to give a million, rather than loose the roads. At the close a resolution of thanks was tendered the Fayette cornet band, and three hearty cheers (given with a will) went up for the railroads.

Well done, Howard county,—you will redeem yourself on the 21st instant, and rapidly take your place in the front ranks of the counties of the State.

The county court made an order of publication, and directed an election to be held at the different voting precincts in the county, on Tuesday after the third Monday in January, 1868, to give the voters of Howard county an opportunity to vote upon the proposition of subscribing \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Louisiana and Missouri river railroad company, and \$250,000 to the Tebo and Neosho railroad company.

Below we give the returns from each township:

	For.	Against.
Richmond - - - - -	396	48
Prairie - - - - -	62	129
Bonne Femme - - - - -	156	3
Landmark - - - - -	78	14
Whites' Shop - - - - -	21	72
Franklin - - - - -	159	65
Boone's Lick - - - - -	30	181
Chariton - - - - -	374	37
	<hr/> 1,276	<hr/> 549
Majority - - - - -	727	

Total vote, 1,825.

This was the first vote upon a proposition to subscribe to the building of a railroad. It carried by such a large majority that the county court, believing that their action would be approved by the people, of their own motion made an order subscribing \$750,000 to the Louisiana and Missouri river railroad and the Tebo and Neosho

railroad companies. Four hundred thousand dollars in bonds were issued to the latter, and three hundred and fifty thousand to the former. The Tebo and Neosho railroad company completed their road in 187-, and have since been operating their cars. It is now known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and is one of the branches of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The Louisiana and Missouri river railroad company constructed a road bed through the county, but never completed the road, even after availing themselves of the bonds which were given them for that purpose. These bonds are now in suit in the United States supreme court.

The people of Chariton township subscribed \$100,000 in bonds to the Missouri and Mississippi railroad in 1870; the road is now known as a branch of the Wabash. The bonds have been compromised at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the dollar; new bonds were issued (5-20 bonds) bearing six per cent interest and payable in twenty years.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago (now leased to the Chicago and Alton railroad company), was built by individual stockholders in 1879, to run from Mexico, Missouri, to Kansas City. Bonds to the amount of three millions of dollars were issued. The Chicago and Alton railroad company guarantee the interest on the bonds, and pay a certain per cent of the gross earnings of the road. The Chicago and Alton road have a perpetual lease.

Below will be found a short, but full and comprehensive statement of the bonded indebtedness of the county:—

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Sixteen eight per cent ten year bonds of \$1,000 each, issued December 1, 1869, and seventy-three eight per cent ten year bonds of \$1,000 each, issued November 3, 1871, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce, New York.

Thirty-seven eight per cent ten year bonds of \$1,000 each, issued September 1, 1870; fifty-seven eight per cent ten year bonds issued March 1, 1871; eighty-four eight per cent ten year bonds issued June 1, 1871, and forty-nine eight per cent ten year bonds issued September 1, 1871, to aid in the construction of the Louisiana and Missouri river railroad, interest payable annually at Bank of Commerce, New York.

All these bonds are in litigation and the interest is not promptly paid; interest and sinking fund tax of fifty cents on \$100 valuation levied for Tebo and Neosho bonds, nothing for bonds issued to Louisiana and Missouri river railroad.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.

Buckwheat, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,039
Indian corn, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,770,520
Oats, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,155
Rye, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,018
Wheat, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,934
Value of orchard products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,434
Hay, tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,440
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,385
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,839
Tobacco, pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604,794

LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE ASSESSED.

No. of acres (1881) - - - - -	288,550
Average value per acre - - - - -	\$9.40
Valuation - - - - -	\$2,713,160
No. of town lots - - - - -	1,658
Average value - - - - -	\$ 4,276
Valuation - - - - -	70,900
Total valuation, real estate - - - - -	2,784,060
Total taxable wealth, real and personal - - - - -	4,898,352
Taxable wealth for 1882 - - - - -	4,987,585
Collections from merchants and manufacturers (1881)	763.55
Ad valorem taxes and licenses collected - - - - -	732.92
Collections from back taxes (1881) - - - - -	1,618.58
Commissions on taxes of 1881 - - - - -	620.90
No. of dramshops in the county (1882) - - - - -	11
No. of wine and beer saloons - - - - -	4
Rate of state license paid for six months by dram shop keepers - - - - -	\$ 25.00
Rate of county license - - - - -	125.00
Rate of state license for wine and beer saloons, twelve months - - - - -	25.00
Rate of county license for wine and beer saloons, twelve months - - - - -	25.00
Amount of state licenses and ad valorem taxes paid by dram-shop keepers for year ending July, 1882 -	626.45
Amount of county licenses and ad valorem taxes paid by dram-shop keepers for year ending July, 1882	3,027.55
Amount of state licenses and ad valorem taxes, same period, wine and beer - - - - -	132.09
County license for wine and beer, same period - -	132.09
<hr/>	
Total amount paid for all - - - - -	\$3,918.18
No. of dram-shops in Fayette (1882) - - - - -	8
License every six months - - - - -	50.00
Amount paid by saloons (1882) - - - - -	742.87
Amount paid for wine and beer - - - - -	51.00
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Total amount paid by saloons - - - - -	\$793.87

TAXES LEVIED, 1882, FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES.

State taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.40
County revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.40
County interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Road tax, county	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10
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Total levy state and county	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.40
Average school tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50

AMOUNT PAID FOR BOARD OF PRISONERS, 1882.

For felony cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 197.78
Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342.50
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Total amount paid for costs in criminal cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,945.63
Cost of transporting prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$83.15



CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Politics in the Early History of the County — Early Candidates for Office — Their Methods and Devices — Travelling Together Over the County — From 1816 to 1860, no Political Conventions — Two first Elections — Elections of 1833, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1851, 1868, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882 — Howard County's Influence in Politics — What the *St. Louis Evening News* said — The Leaders of the Whig and Democratic Parties — The County Generally Democratic — Henry Clay Carried the County in 1844 — Harrison's Election — The Campaign — The Result — Whigs Give a Grand Ball — Political Rhymers and Poets — Parody — Difficulty Between General John B. Clark and Claiborne F. Jackson — The Former Challenges the Latter to Fight a Duel — The Correspondence Between Them.

"There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath no operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give expression to."

From 1810 to 1830, or during the first twenty years of the county's history, party politics wielded but a slight influence in the local government of the county. While it is true that many of the first settlers, from the earliest days, possessed well-defined political views and tenets, and were thoroughly partisan upon all questions pertaining to national or state elections, an indefinite number of candidates were usually permitted to enter the race for the respective county offices, and the one possessed of superior personal popularity generally led the field and passed under the wire in advance of all opponents.

In the early days it was not at all unusual to meet the energetic candidate for the sheriff's office, the treasurer's office, or the candidate who aspired to represent the people in the state legislature, astride his horse, going from settlement to settlement to meet with the voters of his county at their own firesides, to sleep beneath their humble roofs, and sup with them at their family boards, to compliment their thrifty housewives, and to kiss the rising generation of little ones.

The historian would not dare draw upon his imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes, moulded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes and methods by them adopted to increase their popularity with the people. There

was then no press, as now, to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the manœuvres and capers, successes and failures, with their pleasures and sorrows, of sixty and more years ago, in this county, are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us, and many sayings and doings of bygone days, which, could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, would shine out upon the pages of this history "like diamond settings in plates of lead." In vain have we tried through the lens of individual recollection to ferret them out. We could not do it. Our discouraged fancy dropped the pencil and said 'twas no use. We could not paint the picture. A little consolation may be found in these lines: —

"Things without all remedy
Should be without regard; what's done is done."

In some of these early campaigns the various candidates for a single office, and sometimes those running for the different county offices, would travel together from settlement to settlement throughout the county. Every camp meeting, log-raising, shooting match, and even horse race, occurring in the county during the season preceding election, was a favorite resort for the electioneer, and every honorable device was adopted by each candidate to develop his full strength at the polls.

For many years after the settlement of the county, no political conventions were held in the county, and the result was that a number of candidates entered the race for the same office. We shall not attempt to give the election returns in the county during the entire period of its political existence, but will give the results as far as we can. The first election that was held in the county occurred in 1819, for delegates to congress. The successful candidates were John Scott and Samuel Hammond. The second election was held in 1820, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the convention to frame a state constitution. Benjamin H. Reeves, N. S. Burckhardt, Duff Green, John S. Findley and John Ray were elected:

ELECTION OF 1838.

For congress — Harrison (Federalist) -	-	-	-	-	-	886
Miller " -	-	-	-	-	-	881
Allen (Whig) -	-	-	-	-	-	671
Wilson " -	-	-	-	-	-	642

Election of 1840 we mention further on in this chapter.

1844.

Benton Ticket.

Anti-Benton Ticket.

Governor.

Edwards	-	-	-	981	Allen	-	-	-	-	908
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Lieutenant-Governor.

Young	-	-	-	-	975	Almond	-	-	-	897
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Congress.

Price	-	-	-	-	979	Sims	-	-	-	-	831
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Parsons -	-	-	-	855	Hudson	-	-	-	824
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Bowlin	-	-	-	-	978	Boone	-	-	-	-	819
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Relfe	-	-	-	-	982	Thornton	-	-	-	817
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Phelps - - - - 980 Jones - - - - 819

Leonard (Whig) for state senate, - - - - - 953

Rawlins (Dem.)	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	963
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Davis (Whig), house of representatives,	-	-	-	-	974
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Woods	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	964
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C. F. Jackson (Dem.)	"	-	-	-	-	-	960
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1846.

Green, for congress, - - - - - 903

[illegible]

Jackson was chosen representative.

1848.

Austin A. King received 991 votes for governor, J. S. Rollins 879; T. L. Price, 984 votes for lieutenant-governor; J. S. Green, 990 votes for congress; C. F. Jackson for state senator, 986, J. B. Clark, 862; H. W. Smith for representative, 973; John Dysart, 862.

1851.

For supreme judges — William Scott, 482; John F. Ryland 135; H. R. Gamble, 448; William B. Napton, 392; Peyton R. Hayden, 414; Philip Williams, 5; William T. Wood, 273; Charles Jones, 6; Priestly H. McBride, 111. For judge circuit court, William A. Hall, 727.

ELECTION 1868.

For President and Vice-President United States:—

Seymour and Blair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1206
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Grant and Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
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J. F. Williams, congress, - - - - - 1256

A. F. Denny, congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
G. H. Burckhardt, circuit judge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1270
J. D. Keebaugh " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
S. C. Major, Jr., circuit attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1108
George Quinn " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
T. B. Read, state senator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1269
Geo. McCullough " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
L. A. Brown, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1265
Rice Patterson, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1277
H. P. White, assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1265
J. M. Reid, treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1269
M. A. Taylor, judge county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1231
S. C. Major, public administrator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1265
Joshua T. Allen, surveyor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1238
T. G. Deatherage, superintendent public schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1270
J. D. Pickets, superintendent of registration,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1269
J. M. Pierce, Coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1253

ELECTION 1872.

For President and Vice-President United States: —

Greeley and Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972
Grant and Hamlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	873
John B. Clark, Jr., congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2008
Mark L. Demoth " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	856
James M. Bean, state senator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2017
Wm. J. Ferguson " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	858
John Walker, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2003
James D. Keebaugh " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
John M. Hickman, judge county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2023
John McConley " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
William O. Burton, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1879
P. W. Land " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	806
C. E. Burckhardt, collector,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2022
Thomas Ward " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	837
J. M. Reid, county treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016
L. C. Patrick " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	851
Harrison Cross, assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2020
E. S. Davis " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	845
J. H. Robertson, county attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988
J. B. Harriston, superintendent public schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2018
David Wilson " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	842
S. C. Major, public administrator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2023
Jesse R. Evans " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	837
H. C. Shields, county surveyor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2018
Harrison Morris " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	848
Jim Williams, coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2742

ELECTION 1874.

John B. Clark, Jr., congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1840
George H. Burckhardt, state senator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1774
R. B. Caples	"	"	-	-	-	-	1807
H. C. Cockerill	"	"	-	-	-	-	14
G. W. Moorehead, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1787
Ignatius Naylor	"	-	-	-	-	-	13
W. W. Cockerill, registrar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	355
C. E. Burckhardt, county collector,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876
V. J. Leland, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1859
James Wildhart	"	-	-	-	-	-	14
Jacob Fisher, county treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1817
Joseph H. Finks, clerk of circuit court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1907
Wm. A. Dudgeon	"	"	"	-	-	-	25
Wm. H. Moss, county assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1802
Joseph Robinson	"	"	-	-	-	-	14
B. H. Tolson, judge of county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1728
J. R. Shepherd	"	"	"	-	-	-	17

SPECIAL ELECTIONS 1875.

For Member Constitutional Convention January 26, 1875.

H. M. Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	451
A. M. Alexander	-	-	-	-	-	-	454
A. J. Herndon	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
L. A. Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
John Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Henry Fort	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

HELD MAY 4, 1875.

For Member Constitutional Convention.

Thomas Shackelford	-	-	-	-	-	-	962
Burckholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	86

NOVEMBER, 1876.

For President and Vice-President United States: —

Tilden and Hendricks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2372
Hayes and Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1048

ELECTION 1878.

John B. Clark, Jr., congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2339
M. L. Demoth	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jo. H. Finks, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2339

L. A. Brown, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	859
W. C. Knaus, circuit clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2308
I. N. Houck " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	835
S. B. Cunningham, county clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3085
John R. Gallemore, assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2269
J. H. Feland " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	942
Stephen Cooper, collector,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2202
W. B. Strode, " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	990
N. B. Cooper, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1227
J. Y. Miller " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	949
J. Fisher, county treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3195
J. T. Smith, probate judge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3146
J. H. Robertson, prosecuting attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2164
G. A. Perkins " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	921
R. W. Engart, coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3095
C. J. Walden, " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
John M. Hickerson, presiding justice county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3126
R. A. Rowland, judge county court, first district,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1246
E. L. Davis, " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
M. Markland " " " second district	-	-	-	-	-	-	480

ELECTION 1880.

For President and Vice-President United States:—

Hancock and English	-	-	-	-	-	-	2047
Garfield and Arthur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1186
John B. Clark, congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2037
James C. Heberling " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1452
George H. Burckhardt, circuit judge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2305
Walter A. Martin, " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1051
Owen T. Qouse, state senator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2115
George W. Smiser " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	947
Joshua R. Benson " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Samuel C. Major, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1922
James H. Boggs " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1301
Stephen Cooper, collector,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2199
Robert T. Kingsbury " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1341
Jacob Fisher, treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3508
Nestor B. Cooper, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2182
Boyd M. McCrary " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1368
Robert C. Clark, prosecuting attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2119
Green A. Perkins " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1345
John P. Gallemore, assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2229
William D. Warden " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1294
Willard W. Cloyd, surveyor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2227
Thomas Owings, public administrator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2161
Jos. Hackensmith " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1363
Von Q. Bonham, coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2194
Wm. M. Crawford " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1340

ELECTION 1882.

John Cosgrove, congress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1738
W. C. Aldridge	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1268
H. W. Cockrell, representative,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1862
W. D. Jackson	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1106
H. C. Tindall, clerk county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1866
G. H. Wallace	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1133
V. J. Leland, sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831
J. H. Feland	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1155
N. B. Cooper, collector,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1820
G. W. Cason	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1171
R. C. Clark, prosecuting attorney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1798
J. H. Robertson	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1159
H. A. Norris, presiding judge county court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1774
J. C. Woods	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	1219
George J. Winn, judge first district circuit court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1037
B. F. Robinson	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	521
John C. Lee	"	second	"	"	"	-	-	778
J. W. Boggs	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	669
J. T. Smith, judge of probate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1881
Thomas Ward	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1126
Wm. A. Dudgeon, county treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1829
M. Lehman	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1172
H. K. Givens, coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1824
J. T. Bailey	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1196
Hamp. B. Watts, assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1785
B. M. McCrary	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1223

Howard county for many years, even as late as the war of 1861, wielded more power in politics than any other county in Missouri. In reference to this fact, the *St. Louis Evening News*, of June 3, 1852, says:—

Howard county, in this state, has for a good while been regarded as a sort of Delphic region in the matter of politics, especially with the democratic party of Missouri. There are long heads and shrewd fingers in old Howard, and the democratic politicians there "know the ropes" and pull the wires about as skilfully as any other men in the country. The whigs of that county are likewise extremely "well-developed" in all that pertains to a masterly vindication of the principles of good government. They may be defeated now and then, by a philistine, who plows with a locofoco heifer, but they never lose the spirit and courage, which a consciousness of right always gives to men of true chivalry.

The Jefferson City scheme was concerted in Howard county, and a very pretty dead-fall it has proved to many scores of the truest sort of Benton democrats. The "nullifiers" about Fayette, are the old regency of Missouri, and they planned the Jefferson City

"slaughter-house," with the sole purpose of taking the hide and tallow from the friends of the ex-senator of Missouri.

They succeeded pretty well—we may say, admirably well. They got what they went for. But they have got rather more than they wanted. They have got the hoofs and horns of the Missouri bull—right after him. Any one who has been made to quake by the unearthly bellowings of a herd of cattle, who have come upon the scene of the murder and spilt blood of one of their comrades, can appreciate the terror that Benton, and the Benton line of the old Jacksonian democracy, will soon send into the ranks of the butchers who slew so many of the honored members of that family at Jefferson City.

That Howard county wielded more influence in politics than any other county in the state, from 1825 to 1860, there can be but little doubt, and, when we consider the number, character, and intellectual calibre of her politicians and prominent men, we are not at all surprised that this statement is true of the period named. Such men as General John B. Clark, Sr., Governor C. F. Jackson, Governor John G. Miller, Colonel Joseph Davis, Colonel James H. Birch, Judge Abiel Leonard, and a score of other men, scarcely less able and distinguished, would have been conspicuous anywhere as leaders of men and champions of a great cause. The democratic party has been the predominant party in politics, but occasionally, the whig candidate, because of his popularity, would succeed in representing the county in the general assembly. The difference between the two parties, at some of the early presidential elections was not very great. In 1844, Henry Clay carried the county by forty-four votes. Take for instance the presidential election of William Henry Harrison, in the year 1840. That was one of the most exciting, and perhaps the most hotly contested of all elections that ever occurred in Howard county.

The campaign for the whigs, was in the hands of Judge Leonard, General John B. Clark, Sr., Colonel James H. Birch, and others who were ably supplemented by the *Boone's Lick Times*, an aggressive and wide-awake paper, edited at the time by Cyril C. Cady. The democratic party was led by Claiborne F. Jackson, John G. Miller, Governor Boggs, and others, and supported by the *Boone's Lick Democrat*, which was also a strong and influential paper, and devoted to the cause of its party.

The campaign was opened in the spring of 1840, at Fayette, when General Clark and Colonel Birch addressed a meeting of whigs. In May following, a Tippecanoe club was organized with Major Gerard Robinson for president.

The election resulted as follows in Howard county. Whigs marked thus *. Others Democrats.

For Governor. — Clark,* 789; Reynolds, 892; Bogy, 781; Marmaduke, 887.

For Congress. — Samuel* 780; Sibley, 781; Edwards, 891; Miller, 890.

State Senate. — Cooper,* 755; Rawlins, 871.

House of Representatives. — Birch,* 748; Kring,* 748; Anderson,* 748; Jackson,* 741; Peeler, 886; Bouldin, 876; Jackson, 859; Redman, 847.

Although the whigs were defeated in Howard county, they felt so happy over the result of the election of General Harrison, that on the 5th of December following, a grand ball was given at Fayette in honor of the victory and called the "Harrison ball." The floor managers upon that occasion, were Judge Leonard, Colonel Davis, George W. Given, W. T. Tyler, L. Bumgardner, D. Kunkle, J. T. Cleveland, George W. Ward, C. P. Brown, and others.

During Harrison's campaign, there were a greater number of political rhymers and poets than ever before or since known in similar campaigns. There was hardly a paper issued that did not contain one or more eulogistic or denunciatory poems on the candidates for the presidential office. In the Boone's Lick *Times* of 1840, a parody on the poem entitled Hohenlinden, was written for that paper by a local poet, and being an ingenious production, we here reproduce a portion of it: —

On the Wabash when the sun was low,
In ambush lay the hidden foe,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Wabash, rolling rapidly.

But Harrison saw another sight,
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkness of the scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,
Each freeman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neighed,
To join the dreadful revelry.

* * * * *

See Harrison rush from place to place,
While smoke and fire begirt his face,
To crush the assaulters of his race,
With Kentucky's gallantry.

* * * * *

Hark! how the falling foes retreat,
Bold Harrison's victory is complete,
And every turf's a winding sheet,
Of some Indian warrior.

While there was much rejoicing among the whigs of Howard county over the result, there had grown out of the contest a bitter altercation between General John B. Clark, Sr., and Governor C. F. Jackson, which was occasioned by Governor Jackson giving publicity to a private letter written by General Clark, to Colonel James H. Birch. Below we give the correspondence in full, in reference to the matter, which almost ended in a duel.

FAYETTE, September 14, 1840.

SIR: In the course of a correspondence respecting a letter purporting to have been written to me by General John B. Clark, from Versailles, on the 9th of July last, and published in the *Democrat* of the 9th instant, I have been referred to you as having furnished it to the gentleman who caused it to be published. My right to demand, not only its restoration, but to be informed when, where, and in what manner you became possessed of that letter, will, of course, be recognized at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. BIRCH.

FAYETTE, September 16, 1840.

Mr. James H. Birch:

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant in relation to General Clark's letter addressed to you from Versailles, on the 9th of July last, has been received.

That letter was found by me with some other papers in my house, some two weeks after the close of our late election. Whether it fell in my possession by an exchange of saddle-bags, or was placed in my own saddle-bags by mistake, is a matter that I do not know, and cannot determine. The saddle-bags which I was using at the time were borrowed, and I am not informed sufficiently to determine more explicitly, how this letter came into my possession, than above stated. That letter is still in the possession of the editor of the *Democrat*, as you have already been informed by C. F. Jackson, Esq., and can be had at any time when applied for, and by leaving with the editor a *written* statement acknowledging its authenticity.

Respectfully, OWEN RAWLINS.

FAYETTE, September 11, 1840.

C. F. Jackson, Esq.:

SIR: Your name having been surrendered by the editor of the *Democrat*, as the author of a communication which appeared in that paper on Wednesday last, over the signature of "Anti-Fraud," I embrace the earliest practicable moment to call your attention to the imputations which it seems to convey, in derogation of my personal honor.

Desiring, nevertheless, in a matter of so much delicacy, that you should have an opportunity of reviewing those strictures and frankly

stating whether they were either originally intended to convey such imputations, or are, from your subsequent reflections, justified either by the tenor of my alleged letter to Colonel Birch, or in any other act of mine, I have requested Colonel Birch to wait upon you with this note, and ask you to mention the time against which I may be favored with a reply.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, September 12, 1840.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, by Colonel Birch, has been received. If there be any particular part or parts of the communication in question which, in your opinion, reflects on your "personal honor," and you will point them out, they will be considered, and such reply given as the facts in the case may warrant. I take this occasion to remark, that I cannot consent to receiving any further communications from you by the hands of Col. Birch, connected with this subject. The relation which he bears to the matter under consideration, in my opinion renders it improper.

Very respectfully,

C. F. JACKSON.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, September 12, 1840.

SIR: If my note of yesterday be of doubtful or uncertain construction, it resulted either from the imperfection of our language or my incapacity to adapt it to the purpose intended. By recurring to that note, you will discover that my object was to call your attention to the communication signed "Anti-Fraud," and to know of you if you intended by that communication, or any part of it, to reflect on my personal honor. If so, it was further designed to suggest to you a review of those strictures, and then to demand of your candor whether the tenor of my alleged letter to Colonel Birch, or any act of mine, justified such imputation. Being thus in possession of my object and purposes, and perceiving no further reason for suspending your reply, I shall await its reception at your earliest convenience.

The suggestion you have made, concerning the double relation by which Colonel Birch has been thus far connected with this transaction, coupled with the more ample explanation of your friend, Dr. Scott, relieves that gentleman from any embarrassment in declining the further prosecution of a duty, which he reluctantly assumed in the first instance, at my reiterated solicitation.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. CLARK.

C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

FAYETTE, September 12, 1840.

SIR: I have received your note of this date by the hands of Mr. Leonard.* Personally, I have naught against you, and have not sought to make an attack upon your "personal honor." My object in writing the article published in the last *Democrat*, signed, "Anti-

* Judge Abiel Leonard.

Fraud," was to expose the political fraud which, I consider, had been put under way to deceive the Democratic party, and in that matter my views remain wholly unchanged.

Very respectfully,

C. F. JACKSON.

GENERAL JOHN B. CLARK.

FAYETTE, September 14, 1840.

SIR: Your note of the 12th, was received late on Saturday evening. It is wholly unsatisfactory. I therefore demand of you a personal interview. My friend, Mr. Leonard, is authorized to arrange all necessary preliminaries on my part, with the understanding that if other engagements should withdraw him before its final adjustment, another gentleman will be substituted in his place.

Yours,

JOHN B. CLARK.

C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

FAYETTE, September 14, 1840.

SIR: I have a few moments since received your note of this date.

The interview demanded can be had. My friend, Dr. Scott, is now absent; on his return he will attend to arranging the preliminaries necessary on my part.

Yours, etc.,

C. F. JACKSON.

FAYETTE, September 15, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the note of my friend C. F. Jackson, Esq., of yesterday, I herewith enclose you the terms, the time and place, that my friend proposes to give General Clark in the interview invited by him.

1. The parties to meet at six o'clock to-morrow morning, within one mile of the town of Fayette, the place to be selected by you and myself this evening.

2. The parties to be armed with rifles, with calibres to carry balls weighing not less than fifty-six to the pound.

3. The distance to be seventy yards.

4. The parties to take their stations in the position of "*present arms*."

5. After the parties shall have taken their respective stations, the word "*fire*" shall be given immediately, after which the words "*one*," "*two*," "*three*" shall be given, and between the words "*fire*" and "*three*," the parties shall fire; the giving of the word to be balloted for by you and myself.

6. No persons to be admitted upon the grounds except the seconds and surgeons.

Respectfully,

C. R. SCOTT.

A. LEONARD, Esq.

FAYETTE, September 15, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have no objection to the terms proposed in your letter to me of this evening, with the exception of the "place."

I cannot consent to advise my friend to meet Mr. Jackson at any place in this state. So far as the knowledge of the practice of this state in matters of this kind extends, the place proposed is unusual and without precedent. Such a meeting would subject both principal and friends to penalties and inconveniences that may be readily avoided by a meeting elsewhere.

I hope, therefore, that it will meet your views to name a place not liable to the objections suggested. Yours respectfully,

A. LEONARD.

DR. C. R. SCOTT.

FAYETTE, September 15, 1840.

SIR: I have noted the contents of your note of this day's date, and cannot consent to any alteration in the place of meeting proposed in my former communication. Respectfully yours,

C. R. SCOTT.

A. LEONARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I pronounce Claiborne F. Jackson a cold-blooded slanderer, a reclaimless scoundrel and a blustering coward, the truth of which I pledge myself to establish the moment my engagements will permit me sufficient leisure. I will take the same occasion to render to my fellow-citizens the most ample explanation in relation to a letter alleged to have been written by me to Colonel Birch, on the 9th of July last.

JOHN B. CLARK.

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1840.



CHAPTER XVI.

PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The area of Howard county is about 463 square miles, with a frontage on the Missouri river on the west and south of thirty-four miles.

It originally consisted nearly altogether of timber, with two small upland and two bottom prairies, which have long since been under tribute to the husbandman. The bluffs near Glasgow rise to a height of 260 feet above average water mark in the Missouri; and this probably is about the general elevation of the highlands throughout the county. The river bluffs at the western border of the county, are steep and sometimes perpendicular, but on the southern border are more gentle. The streams often pursue their way 150 feet below the tops of the ridges, and the valleys are connected with the ridges by long and very easy slopes.

The southern portion of the county is not as hilly as some other districts. We have near the Missouri some steep bluffs with white oak growth. Near the Bonne Femme and south of Fayette for several miles extending to the Missouri bluffs, is a tract of rich, rolling, heavily timbered land, including many varieties of excellent timber, such as white, red and rock chestnut oak, black walnut, elm, hickory, white walnut, ash and linden. Southeastwardly from Fayette, is a similar country, and also westwardly, to Glasgow, but here it is more hilly.

Towards Boonsboro, and west, an occasional sharp and crooked ridge occurs, covered with a heavy growth of chiefly white oak.

The northwestern part of the county sustains a growth of timber similar to that lying south, but the country is not so hilly, and in fact, the slopes are quite gentle.

The northeastern part of the county is broken and hilly, and sustains chiefly a growth of white and post oak.

Black and white walnut are very abundant, being very common over most of the county. Blue ash and sassafras abound, this county being almost the western limit of the former in north Missouri. The spice bush (*Laurus benzoin*), is common on the Missouri bottoms, but dog-wood (*Cornus florida*), is rare, and is not probably found

further west. Many of the trees on the ridges, including walnut, white oak, red oak and rock chestnut oak, attain a great size. One of the latter measured thirteen feet three inches in circumference, three feet above the ground. This tree was on the Missouri bluffs; in the bottoms, cottonwood, elm and sycamore grow to a very large size.

The principal streams in the eastern part of the county, are Moniteau creek (Manitou) with its tributaries, and Bonne Femme. This last rises about the middle of township 52, range 15 west, and flowing in a southerly direction, empties into the Missouri about three miles below Boonville, Cooper county. The principal tributary of Moniteau creek in this county, is Hunger's Mother,* which heads in the northwest part of township 51, range 14 west; and the principal one of Bonne Femme is Salt Fork, rising in the southeastern part of township 52, range 15, and flowing southwest empties into the Bonne Femme in the northwest quarter of section 30, township 51, range 15.

Other streams flowing southward, are Salt Creek and Sulphur Creek, and those running westward, are Richland, Hurricane, Gregg's and Bear creeks and Doxy's Fork. They all run into the Missouri, and some of the smaller ones on entering the bottom, waste their waters on the flats and are lost.

* This stream, it is said, received its name from a party of hunters, early settlers, who were hunting bears, and meeting with no success, got out of meat on this creek. Bad weather came upon them, and they were prevented from hunting, and threatened with starvation. They therefore christened the creek "Hunger's Mother."

LIST OF COAL BANKS.

In the following list there are many localities given at which the coal is too thin to work, but it must be remembered that the coal beds mentioned are only those that are exposed or very near the surface at each locality. Except in the cases where the lowest coal (E) is mentioned, there is every probability of finding a thicker bed by sinking shafts. Coal is found in every township, and in some of them, in nearly every section.

OWNER.	LOCALITY.			COAL.		REMARKS.
	Section.	Township.	Range.	Thickness.	Number.	Worked or not.
				Inches.		
Q. F. Beach.....	S. E. 25	52	16	?	A	Not worked at present—covered.
S. T. Garner.....	20	52	16	9	B	Not worked.
?	22	51	17	9?	"	" "
?	N. E. 15	50	17	12	"	" "
B. M. McCrary.....	N. E. 11	50	17	12	"	" "
?	4	49	17	15	"	Has been worked by local smiths.
S. Garvin.....	28	50	17	20	B?	Has been worked.
— Hatfield.....	?	50	17		B?	Near Garvin's, and is worked.
Mrs. Hackley.....	26	50	17		B?	Covered; worked extensively at one time.
?	7	50	15	15	B	Not worked.
— Pierce.....	S. E. 7	50	15	18 to 30	"	" " (has been).
Mrs. Howard.....	N. E. 10	50	15	?	"	" " " "
?	N. W. 27	51	15	22	"	" " " "
?	N. pt. 17	49	14	17	"	" " " "
Judge McCafferty.....	S. E. 17	51	15	8	"	" " " "
Judge McCafferty.....	N. pt. 19	51	15	9	"	" " " "
T. B. Harris.....	20	51	15	?	"	" " " "
M. Reynolds.....	N. E. 2	51	15	2	"	" " " "
James Ware.....	S. W. 35	52	15	12	"	" " " "
— Pattison.....	16	52	16	9	"	" " " "
Rice Pattison.....	S. E. 9	52	16	?	"	" " " "
James Sperry.....	N. W. 17	52	16	8	"	" " " "
Richard Lee.....	S. W. 17	52	16	?	"	" " " "
Dr. Walker.....	S. E. 5	52	16		"	Worked but little.
?	S. W. 22	51	16	13	"	Worked for domestic use.
?	S. E. 5	49	15	10	"	Not worked.
?	24?	50	16	?	"	This is at the Bonne Femme bridge, on the Fayette and Rocheport road. Worked but little.
?	N. W. 29	50	15	?	"	Covered; has been worked.
James McDonalds.....	S. W. 5	49	15	?	"	Has been worked; covered.
Barton.....	S. E. 34	49	15	?	?	This was covered; has been worked.

* Mr. B.'s coal was covered, and its position relative to the general section could not be ascertained. Everything was in a confused state. Masses of sandstone No. 1, and of the rhomboidal limestone were found, but they appear to have been transported by water. The coal is found in a valley running north and south, with the Burlington limestone on one side and the coal on the other.

OWNER.	LOCALITY.			COAL.		REMARKS.
	Section.	Township.	Range.	Thickness.	Number.	
McCafferty.....	S. E. 17	51	15	1 to 9	C	Not worked.
M. Reynolds.....	N. E. 2	51	15	18?	"	Has been worked a little.
?	N. E. 10	51	15	12	"	Not worked.
J. Tatums..	W. hf. N. E. 16	50	17	24 to 33	D	Worked.
?	S. W. 7	50	14	18 to 20	"	Worked occasionally.
— Powell.....	N. W. 18	50	14	18 to 28	"	Worked.
— Grigsby..	19	50	14	.....	"	"
William Daviss.....	S. E. 5	50	14	6	"	Not been worked. May thicken after going into the hill a distance.
?	W. hf. 8	50	14	24	"	Do not think this coal is known.
N. Robb.....	S. E. N. W. 30	52	15	16 to 24	E?	Very good coal; worked but little.
N. Pitney.....	N. E. 30	52	15	31	E	Not worked.
T. M. Pitney.....	S. E. 25	52	15	30	"	Worked extensively.
Dr. J. P. Becks.....	32	50	16	22	E?	Worked.
Dr. J. P. Becks.....	29	50	16	22	E	"
T. C. Boggs.....	4 and 5	49	16	.....	.....	.....
R. Diggs.....	N. E. 8	50	14	30	E	Said to reach 30 inches, and is worked extensively; very good coal.
— Skinner.....	N. E. 18	51	15	30	"	Worked.
T. B. Harris.....	N. E. 20	51	15	?	"	Not opened.
R. Reynolds.....	S. W. 10	51	15	?	E?	" "

MINERAL SPRINGS.

The mineral springs of this county, from their number and reputation, are entitled to notice.

They occur in nearly every portion of the county, and nearly all of them are briny, and from some of them salt was made as much as sixty-five years ago. Formerly it would pay to make salt, but facili-

ties of transportation and the low price of the imported article has superseded its home manufacture.

In importance we may regard Boone's Lick as of the first, Burchhart's as of the second, and that of Fayette as of the third class.

Boone's Lick is in section 4, township 49, range 17.

There are four salt springs and one well at Boone's Lick, each one affording a free supply of water, all quite strong of brine. A white deposit is found on the surface of the ground at some of the springs, and a black at others.

The first salt was made here in 1807 by Nathan Boone. His old works were on a mound in the valley northwest of the main spring, and just east of a small branch coming into Salt creek from the west. Other old salt works were on the east side of another small branch. Large beds of charcoal and ashes are almost the only remains of the former works, but salt was made here at various times, and almost constantly until about the year 1855 or 1856. The salt made here was sold in 1837 at one cent per pound, and rating a bushel at fifty pounds, this paid very well. As an evidence of former work here, we would state that for four square miles around Boone's Lick, the timber has been entirely cut off at various times for fuel for the salt works. At the present time these grounds are entirely covered over with a thrifty growth of young white oak, with some walnut, black oak and hickory. These trees are mostly six by eight inches in diameter, but many are as much as one foot.

Dr. J. C. Heberling, W. N. Marshall and others are the present owners of the property. In 1869 they began to bore for salt water, and continued their work until the fall of 1872, when the boring had reached a depth of 1,001 feet. They then stopped work. At thirty-seven feet water was obtained; at sixty-eight feet, weak salt water, and at 163 feet 9 inches, the size of the stream had increased a fourth, with percentage of salt about the same as the outside stream, or 4.5 per cent.

At a depth of 481 feet they report a vein of salt water, with an increased strength of one-third. At 707 feet 9 inches a small addition of water was reached; also a strong, offensive gas, with a corresponding increase of strength of the brine from 4.5—9 per cent (double).

A 10-inch square wooden conductor was put into the bottom of the quicksand, twenty-two feet. Below this a one and one-half-inch pipe was inserted, from which the flow is about thirty gallons per minute. The volume of water is sufficient for a two and one-half-inch pipe.

BURCKHARTT'S SPRING.

This spring is two miles west of New Franklin, at the edge of a small valley coming into the Bonne Femme from the west side. The water issues forth very freely from the valley clays, not very far from a bluff of Burlington limestone. A white deposit is formed in the bed of the branch. In former times considerable salt was made here.

LEWIS SPRING.

The Lewis spring, near Glasgow, is on the land of Jno. F. Lewis, one and one-half miles from Glasgow, on the west branch of Gregg's creek. The salt water here flows from clay at several places within a space of twelve feet square. In some places a white, and in others a black deposit is found in the bed of the rivulet.

There is another small salt spring on Bear creek, just outside of the limits of Glasgow.

A weak-flowing salt spring appears on the west side of Sulphur creek, near where it enters the Missouri bottoms.

On the flat below the railroad depot at Fayette, is a salt and sulphur spring of about the strength of the Lewis spring. The cattle have formed, by licking and tramping, an extensive lick fifty by one hundred feet. This was originally known as Buffalo lick, and 2,800 acres of the neighboring lands were originally reserved as saline lands for the use of the state.

Simpson's lick, or Simpson's branch, one mile from the Missouri bottom, is a weak salt spring. No salt was ever made here, although the land was entered for "saline lands."

SALT WATER SPRINGS.

There are a number of salt water springs in the eastern part of the county, at all of which salt has been made at one time or another.

On Mrs. Willhite's land, in northwest quarter of section 2, township 49, range 15, there is a weak salt spring. This was formerly known as the Moniteau lick. Four thousand acres of the adjoining lands were originally selected for the use of the state. On the Messrs. Morris land, in section 34, township 50, range 15, there is another which affords a great deal of water, but which is also weak. Judge Wade Jackson says that he made salt from the water of each of these springs, but that it required from 500 to 600 gallons of water to make a bushel of salt. He then dug a well on his place, in section

35, township 50, range 15, to the depth of fifty feet to limestone, and then bored 250 feet. After boring 200 feet he struck salt water, but it being no stronger than the water in the springs, he bored fifty feet more, and obtaining no water at that depth, abandoned the enterprise. It is his opinion that the water obtained by boring contained less sulphur and magnesia than that in the springs. It all probably came from the same source.

On Judge McCafferty's land, in east half of southwest quarter section 16, township 51, range 15, there is an old lick which is known as Cooley's lick. Mr. McCafferty states that salt was first made here fifty or sixty years ago, and that John Cooley made salt at the lick in 1841. He says he first saw the spring in that year, and at that time there were trees growing up from old stumps that he judged to be thirty years old. According to Mr. McCafferty's calculations, salt must have been made here as far back as 1811. Mr. Cafferty has owned the lick for twenty-five years and made salt in 1862, using the few remaining kettles that were first used fifty or sixty years ago. He was unable to state how much water was required to make a bushel of salt, but says that in making a bushel he burned four cords of wood. At one time he would obtain more salt from a certain amount of water than at another. The water has a sulphurous smell, and leaves and pieces of wood left in the spring are soon covered with a yellowish-white coating.

At Mr. Adams', in the northwest quarter, section 83, township 49, range 15, there are several salt and sulphur springs combined. In some the salt predominates and in others the sulphur. They are all close together and the water is weak, about seven hundred gallons of it being required to make one bushel of salt. Salt was made here fifty years ago.

Quarries of limestone and sandstone are found in various portions of the county. There is also iron ore, fire-clay, and rock which would make good hydraulic cement.



CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Utility of Public Schools—Public School System of Missouri—Comparison with Other States—Teachers' Institute—Report for 1882, Showing Number of White and Colored Children—Number of School Houses and Districts—Number of Teachers—Salary of Teachers—Amount Expended for Fuel—Repairs—Past Indebtedness—Unexpended Funds—Annual Distribution.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following chapter is one which we have found hard to write, owing to the difficulty in obtaining full and accurate information. It should be the most interesting of all the chapters in the book. We have endeavored to remain in the realm of the real, and deal as little as possible in the ideal and imaginative. Comparatively little has been made a matter of record relating to the early schools of the county. What has been so made, and what has been remembered by the old settlers whom we have seen, are here given.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle, the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more men and women better fitted for business and usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of the public school afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factors, the education which the public schools afford, especially when they are of the superior standard reached in this country, fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this government is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive, is important beyond measure

and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity ; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent, social influence which the common schools incidentally exert. It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race for life ; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending beam. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office. The first experience of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public schools. If he is a rich man's son, his classmate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard, the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and the application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of the land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That state or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want, will not lack for defenders in the time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children, is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest, when grown to manhood. In a common, unassuming way, our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises, and sees him break them. Mr. Jones is promised twenty dollars on Monday, he calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the twenty dollars on Saturday. The boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach his boy lessons of common honesty, when the boy knows that the father disappointed Jones, and never reaches the church in time. The boy soon learns at the public schools that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues ; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark. A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced, is a most potent conservator of public morals.

It has been often said that the state of Missouri has not only been indifferent to the subject of education, but that she has been hostile to the cause of common schools. To prove that these are gross misrepresentations, and that her attitude towards an interest so vital and popular does not admit of any question, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875 make this subject of primary importance and guard the public school funds with zealous care. The fact is, the constitution of no state contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education than the constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty-two years of her existence not a solitary line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause of education. No political party in all her history has ever arrayed itself against free schools, and her governors, each and all, from 1824 to the present time (1882), have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. As early as 1839, the state established a general school law and system.

In 1853, one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely for this cause as the people of any other state. With the single exception of Indiana, she surpasses every other state in the Union in the amount of her available and productive permanent school funds, the productive school fund of Indiana being \$9,065,254.73, while that of Missouri is \$8,950,805.71, the state of North Carolina ranking third. The state of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of sixteen cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable values, and does not permit a local tax exceeding twenty-five cents on that amount. The state of Missouri levies a tax of five cents and permits a local tax of forty cents without a vote of the people, or sixty-five cents in the country districts and one dollar in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the tax-payers voting.

For the year ending in April, 1880, only two counties in the state reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported was about thirty-nine cents, or fourteen cents more than the possible rate of that state. It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of school-houses than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate on the amount of her assessed valuation that the amount expended by the latter state is on her valuation, while the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts, \$5,405,127.09.

The Missouri system of education is, perhaps, as good as that of any other state, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year. The one great fault, or lack in the laws in reference to common schools, is the want of executive agency within the county. The state department should have positive and unequivocal supervision over the county superintendent, and the county superintendent should have control over the school interests of the county under the direction of the state superintendent. When this is done the people of the state will reap the full benefits that should accrue to them from the already admirable system of free schools which are now in successful operation throughout the state.

The public schools of Howard county were organized in 1867, under the law of 1866. There had been, since an early date, public money distributed for the benefit of the children of the poor and indigent of the county, but no distinctive public schools taught in the county until 1867. These schools were organized generally by Thomas G. Deatherage, who, though not teaching at the time, was friendly to the public schools, and was anxious to see them firmly established and bearing fruit.

The school districts at that time numbered about sixty, and in each of these a school was organized. The system was not popular at the beginning, but as time passed, and the schools have gradually grown better, it has increased in favor until the public schools are now liberally patronized.

ENUMERATION.

The report for 1882, shows the number of white persons in the county between six and twenty years of age were: Males, 2,131; females, 1,886. Colored persons between six and twenty years of age: Males, 711; females, 589 — making a total of 5,317. This was an increase over the preceding year.

The county is at present divided in sixty-five school districts.

To accommodate the number of pupils attending the public schools, the county has increased from year to year the number of school houses, until they now (1883) number about seventy, a majority of which are neat, frame buildings, a few being brick, but all constructed with reference to the health, comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils. These pupils are under the care and instruction of fifty male and forty-two females, making a total of ninety-two teachers. The teachers are, in the main, not persons who have temporarily adopted the vocation of a teacher as a mere expedient to

relieve present wants and with no ultimate aim to continue teaching, but are men and women who have chosen their profession from choice, expecting to prosecute their labors for many years to come. The male teachers are paid a salary which averages \$36.44 per month, and the females \$37.10; the general average being \$36.77. We hope the day is not far distant when Howard county will be as liberal in the salaries of her female teachers in the public schools, as Green, Dallas and a few other counties of our grand and noble state. These counties have recognized the fact, that the services of the female teachers are worth as much as the services of the male, and pay her about an equal salary. Why a woman should not be paid as much as a man as a teacher in the public schools is a problem, we frankly confess, we have never been able to solve upon any reasonable hypothesis. The sum paid to teachers for the school year of 1881 amounted to \$20,640.43; paid for fuel, \$678.55; for repairs and rent, \$573.10; past indebtedness paid, \$938. Unexpended funds on hand, \$8,301.26.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION, 1882.

Cash on hand at settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1881	\$ 4,974 49
Amount of revenue received from state fund by auditor's warrant, of 1881	3,975 78
Amount received from county fund, 1881 (interest on notes and bonds)	2,418 15
Amount of revenue received from township fund, in 1881 (interest on notes and bonds)	1,534 05
Amount received from district tax in 1881, as per settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1882	21,113 48
Amount received from all other sources, as per settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1882	101 30
Total amount	<hr/> \$34,117 25
Total amount expended, as shown by settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1882	25,815 99
Cash on hand	\$ 8,301 26
Amount of township school funds,	\$16,537 60
Amount of county public school funds,	5,849 79
	<hr/> \$22,387 39
Amount received during year for fines and penalties	\$1,159 97

CHAPTER XVIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Introductory Remarks — Baptist — Christian — Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches.

For history of Methodist Episcopal church, South, the reader is referred to addendum.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The question as to which one of the religious denominations (Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian) first held aloft the banner of Christ, in Howard county, is extremely problematical. They seem to have all been equally zealous in the cause of Christianity, in upholding and sustaining their respective churches. The most authentic record that we have found in reference to the establishment of the early churches in this county are the memoirs of James M. Peck, D. D.

Dr. Peck visited the county in 1818, and in writing about the establishment of his own church (Baptist), said:—

“During the war, when the people had to live in forts, and until 1818, no correctly-thinking person could expect Christian churches to be organized, revivals to follow, and the baptism of converts to be reported. With five Baptist preachers and as many more Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists, only five Baptist churches, with numbers not much exceeding one hundred in all, were gathered before 1818.”

From the above we find there were five Presbyterian ministers in the county, as early as 1818, and equally as many preachers representing each of the two denominations. Which, then, was actually the pioneer religious organization in the county we do not know, the three churches named having an equal number of preachers upon the ground as early as 1818.

It is, however, claimed, that the Baptists erected the first church edifice, called Mount Pleasant, near the town of New Franklin. The first camp-meeting in the county was held by the Cumberland Presbyterians, in 1824, about ten miles above Old Franklin, on the Adkin Lee farm. Among the numbers present upon that occasion,

were Revs. Samuel Pharr, J. W. Campbell, and Finis Ewing. The latter was quite a distinguished preacher, being the founder of that denomination (Cumberland Presbyterians). The Methodists held a camp meeting at Clark's chapel, many years afterwards.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

[Prepared by Rev. M. J. Breaker.]

General Sketch. — The Baptists were the pioneers of religion in Howard county, and laid the strong foundation of the education, morality and religion of the present population. The faith of the earliest settlers was that of the Baptists, and the oldest protestant organization now existing in the state, north of the Missouri river, and lacking but little of being the oldest in the whole state, is the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, near Franklin. This venerable church was organized in 1812, and has had a continuous existence ever since. It was composed chiefly of persons who had first settled, and had organized a Baptist church near Loutre island, in Montgomery county, but who, having been disturbed by the Indians, came to the Boone's Lick country for greater security. From Mt. Pleasant the Baptists rapidly spread all over the country (including the territory now called Cooper, Boone, Randolph and Clinton counties, as well as Howard). For some years they were the only religious denomination having organized churches in the county. During that time they were earnestly engaged in discharging the responsibility they felt God had laid on them. Life in a frontier country was rough, but they found time and had inclination to attend to the duties of religion. Their preachers were illiterate and had to support themselves by manual labor, but they abounded in efforts to save sinners, and their Master blest them. The people were scattered over a wide territory, and often surrounded by savage enemies, but they met for Divine worship, though they had to take their rifles with them; and their places of meeting were often uncomfortable. In the pleasant weather, the spreading branches of an oak, or an arbor of boughs afforded fine facilities for preaching and hearing — the preachers had lungs in those days, and, report says, the sound of their voices could sometimes be heard for miles; but in inclement weather they had to crowd into the log cabins of the settlers, or into the but little larger meeting-houses they were able to erect. The first meeting-house in the county and all the territory north of the Missouri river, was that built at Mt. Pleasant, in about 1816. It was about twenty feet square, and was

built of unhewn logs. The roof was made of clapboards, kept on by poles laid on them. The chimney was built on four posts in the centre of the house. The house had no windows, and the two doors had thick shutters. The floor was the native soil. In the middle of the floor, under the chimney, a fire was built to warm the worshippers, but, plainly, they were better warmed by a fire within them. The seats were long stools made of split logs. There was no pulpit, but the preacher stood on the floor wherever it suited him best. The babes, which the mothers always brought with them, amused themselves by playing in the wholesome dirt on the floor. But great prosperity attended these earnest efforts to serve God, so that by 1834 — just twenty-two years after the planting of the first church — the denomination had increased from one church, with twenty-three members, to some twelve churches, with upwards of 750 members.

Up to this time the utmost harmony, both in doctrine and practice, had prevailed; but now, and for some four years, strifes and schisms occurred. In 1834, the views of Elder A. Campbell were introduced into some of the churches, and confusion followed. The result was that, in some of these churches, the members and preachers were divided, and new organizations were formed. These new organizations took the name of "The Christian Baptist Church," — so at Mt. Pleasant — from which they afterwards dropped the word "Baptist."

In 1835, occurred the great split in the denomination. This was on the subject of missions. Two years before there had been a similar split in Virginia on the same subject. One party opposed missionary operations by district associations, general associations, state conventions and general conventions, and likewise opposed Sunday-schools and ministerial education. The other party, which in this part of the country was in the minority, favored these things. For some years the points at issue were warmly discussed; finally, at a session of the Mt. Pleasant Association, at Mt. Zion church, the matter came to a head. The minority submitted to the majority these propositions, preferring the first to the second, and the second to the third: —

"1. We are willing to be at peace on the principles of the United Baptists of the United States.

"2. We are willing to be at peace if the association will adhere to its advice given at its last session, giving to all liberty of conscience on the subject of missions.

"3. If a division upon the subject of missions is inevitable, the minority proposes that it shall be effected by advising the churches to grant to ministers in each church, if the ministers request it, a copy

of the record of the church book ; and that the majority in each church, whether for or against the foregoing propositions, retain the regular days of meeting and the church book. Should the minority in any case require it, they shall be entitled to the use of the house two days in every month, selecting for themselves any other day, Saturday and Sunday, than those upon which the majority meet."

The majority in the association voted down the first and second of these propositions, and adopted the third. This divided the denomination. Each party continued the association, but for a time retaining the old name — "The Mt. Pleasant Association of United Baptists" — but after some years the anti-missionary party changed the name of their association to "Mt. Pleasant Old School Baptist association."

After this split the missionary party showed great vigor, and numbers now some eighteen churches and 1,200 members. The opposing party has declined to three churches and about 150 members.

Soon after the close of the late war the negro members withdrew and formed churches of their own. These will be more particularly mentioned below.

BENEVOLENT WORK.

The Baptists of Howard county have ever been among the foremost in the state in the support of the missionary and educational work of the denomination. In 1818 "The Mt. Pleasant Association of United Baptists" was organized at Mt. Pleasant church. Than this, there are but two older associations in the state — Bethel and St. Louis — and for many years it was the most efficient body of its kind among the Baptists of Missouri. Until 1880 its main strength had always lain among the churches of Howard county. Here lived its wisest leaders and its strongest supporters. Since 1880, most of the churches of the county have belonged to the Mt. Zion Baptist association, which was organized in that year at Mt. Zion church, and which is a vigorous and efficient body.

The general organization of the Baptists of Missouri for missions and education is the general association, which has exerted a great influence and done vast good in the state. This body — first called the "Central Society or Committee" — took its origin in 1833 from a prayer-meeting in the house of John Jackson, near Fayette, in this county, which meeting was composed of Elders Thomas Fristoe, Ebenezer Rodgers and Fielding Wilhite. For some years the executive board of the general association was located in Fayette, and Mr. Leland Wright, now a resident in Fayette, was the corresponding

secretary. And the Baptists of Howard county have never failed to support most warmly this great missionary body.

William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., is the male college which the several associations founded and fosters. It is the chief Baptist college of the state. Many of its trustees, and some of the most liberal contributors to its endowment, have been found among the Baptists of Howard county. And Mount Pleasant college, which existed for many years at Huntsville, partially derived its origin and its strongest support from the churches of this county. For the past few years the average annual contributions of the denomination in the county for Christian work has been about as follows:—

To sustain the preaching of the gospel in the churches, \$3,300; missions, education and other benevolent purposes, \$1,200; total, \$4,500.

III CHURCHES.

In almost every neighborhood in the county there has been and is a Baptist church. Among the points where there used to be churches, but where for various reasons they have become extinct or been removed, may be mentioned Boonsboro, Richland, Old Chariton, Lower Moniteau. The following list embraces churches now existing in the county:—

1. Mount Pleasant church, near New Franklin, was organized near its present site, April 8, 1812, by Elders David McLain, Colden Williams and John Sneethen, presbytery. The original members, besides these three preachers, were Samuel Brown, Abraham Grooms, William Creson and wife, John Berry and wife, William Monroe, — Stephenson and wife, Mrs. Winscott, Nancy Goggin, Nancy Cojum, Joseph Boty, Mrs. John Sneethen, Sophia Swearingen, Josiah Boon and wife, Dan Rider and wife. The following have been the pastors till now: David McLain, William Thorp, Ebenezer Rodgers, Reuben Alexander, William Duncan, Green Corey, Noah Flood, B. F. T. Coke, B. F. Smith, X. X. Buchner, J. D. Murphy, M. H. Williams, H. M. King, E. D. Isbell, M. J. Breaker. The church now numbers about forty-two members, and worship in an excellent frame house — union.

2. Mount Zion church grew out of the above, and was organized December 20, 1817, at the house of Elisha Todd (now Mr. Richard Payne's) by Elders David McLain, Edward Turner, Thomas Hubbard and Colden Williams. These were the original members: David McLain and wife, Thomas Hubbard, Elisha Todd and wife,

Henry Burnham, Colden Williams and Edward Turner. The following have been the pastors: Edward Turner, William Thorp, Colden Williams, Fielding Wilhite, William Duncan, Green Corey, Noah Flood, Thomas Fristoe, B. F. T. Coke, T. H. Olmstead, X. X. Buchner, G. R. Pitts, W. R. Painter, M. F. Williams, B. F. Lawler, E. D. Isbell, N. T. Allison, M. J. Breaker.

The house of worship is a neat frame building, owned by the church and situated near where the church was organized. Present membership about thirty — a small but intelligent and active body.

3. Glasgow church is a continuation of the Old Chariton church, and so also is the Chariton church below. This Old Chariton church was organized at the town of Chariton, Chariton county (about one and a half miles from Glasgow), April 8, 1820. The presbytery consisted of elders John B. Longan, William Thorp, Charles Herryman, and Thomas Henson. The constituent members were: General Duff Green, Daniel Riggs, Ebenezer Rodgers, John Tooley, Benj. F. Edwards, John Bowles, David Love, Enoch Morgan, Elizabeth Bowles, Sally Maddox, Kitty Bailey, Nancy Riggs, Phoebe Tooley, Sarah Botts, Sally Love, Nancy Morgan, Lucretia M. Green. The pastors until 1848 were Wm. Thompson, D. D., Ebenezer Rodgers, and Thomas Fristol, with Addison M. Lewis as assistant pastor. In 1827 the church moved from the town of Chariton to a point about two miles northeast from Glasgow. Here it remained until 1861, when it removed to Glasgow. The pastors from 1848 to 1861 were Thomas Fristol, Addison M. Lewis, A. P. Williams. And from that until the present time, the pastors have been A. P. Williams, D. D. M. L. Laws, M. J. Breaker, J. F. Kemper, W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., W. F. Harris. When the church removed to Glasgow it built a substantial brick house — now owned by the Presbyterians — which was sold in 1866, when the majority of the church withdrew and reorganized the present Chariton church. After some years the Glasgow church built, at a cost of \$12,000, the present house of worship, the most elegant in the county. The present membership is about sixty.

4. Chariton church, about six miles north of Glasgow, is a continuation of the Old Chariton church just referred to and located at its present place in 1866. At the reorganization the presbytery was composed of Elders Jesse Terril, Thomas Kilbuck, S. Y. Pitts, and G. W. Rogers. The pastors from 1866 until the present time have been W. R. Painter, F. M. Wadley, L. M. Berry, M. P. Matheny, A. F. Pearson. The church worships in a substantial frame house which it owns. Present membership about 130.

5. Mount Moriah church was organized August 13, 1823, by elders Ebenezer Rodgers and Colden Williams. The original members were Henry Burnham, Sarah Burnham, Samuel Hughes, Nancy Hughes, John Jackson, Susannah Jackson, John Matthews, Rachel Matthews, James Reid, Abraham Dale, Pleasant Wilson, Susannah Wilson. Pastors: Ebenezer Rodgers, A. J. Bartee, William Duncan, Wm. Thompson, B. T. F. Cake, G. R. Pitts, W. R. Painter, M. F. Williams, M. J. Breaker. The house of worship is a substantial brick, situated about four miles west of Fayette, and is owned by the Baptists and another denomination. Present membership about sixty.

6. Roanoke church is a continuation of the old Mount Moriah church, which was formed about twelve miles north of Fayette in 1826, but the names of the original members and of the pastors before 1836 could not be obtained. In 1836 the name was changed to Mount Olive, and after some years the church removed to the town of Roanoke, and has been called by that name ever since. The pastors have been since 1836, as follows: —

Thomas Fristoe, Jesse Terril, W. H. Mansfield, Wm. Thompson, Noah Flood, S. G. Pitts, W. L. T. Evans, F. M. Wadley, L. M. Berry, W. P. Yeaman, W. F. Harris. The church owns the lower story of a substantial frame house in Roanoke. Present membership about 120.

7. Gilead church was organized in April, 1820, by Elders Edward Turner and Colden Williams. Original membership: Edward Turner and wife, Daniel Lay and wife, Sally Brashears, Amos Deatherage and wife, Henry Saling and wife, Elizabeth Saling, Jane Maughan, Paten Maughan, Henry Bowman. The pastors have been Edward Turner, J. D. Butts, Thomas Turner, A. J. Bartee, William Duncan, Jesse Terril, R. H. Harris, Noah Flood, W. R. Woods, Green Carey, Wm. H. Morris, J. D. Murphy, J. W. Terrill, P. T. Gentry, M. F. Williams, E. D. Isbell, J. B. Dotson, L. M. Berry. House of worship is situated about five miles east of Fayette, a frame house, owned in part by the Baptists. The present membership of the church is about ninety.

8. Fayette church grew out of Mt. Moriah in 1839. The members were these: Wm. Taylor, Emily Taylor, Sarah C. Birch, Olivia C. Birch, Elizabeth Daly, Louisa Major, Elizabeth Major, James Bradley, Susan Wilson, Adelia Garner, Euphemia Turner, Geo. W. Lydiletes, D. E. Searcy, David Morrow, Eleanor Morrow, Mary Ann Anderson, Elizabeth J. Searcy, Eliza Holliday, Terry Bradley, Christopher Cockerill, Hardin A. Wilson, Amanda Shepard, Eliza Ann

Reynolds, Letty Watts, Polly Litchler, John Hanson, Jane Hanson, John W. Searcy, Mrs. W. R. Dickerson, John H. Potts, Priscilla Price, Susan, slave of Jos. Major; Esther, slave of Eunice Payne; Esther and Eliza, slaves of Mrs. E. Daly. The pastors have been: A. M. Lewis, Thomas Fristoe, A. B. Hardy, W. W. Keep, G. C. Harris, N. Flood, Wm. Thompson, Green Carey, F. Wilhite, X. X. Buckner, G. R. Pitts, A. M. King, E. D. Isbell, T. A. Reid, M. J. Booker. The house of worship is a substantial frame building, well situated in the town. The present membership is about eighty.

9. Mount Ararat church was organized in 1865 by Elder William Woods and Jesse Terril. The original members were: T. Creeson and wife, T. Pemberton and wife, William Nicolas and wife, Andrew Nicolas and wife, Sallie Nicolas, Eunice Creeson, Jane McGruder, James Creeson, Willis Graves and wife, Ruark Graves, Nancy Creeson. Pastors: W. H. Woods, S. G. Pitts, F. M. Stark, L. A. Minor. No house of worship is owned by the church, but services are held in the Pemberton school-house, about eleven miles north of Fayette. Present membership about seventy-five.

10. Friendship church, about six miles north of Fayette, was organized May 9, 1829, by Elders Edward Turner, Ebenezer Rodgers, Thomas Turner, A. J. Bartee and Thomas Todd. The original members were: Benjamin Cook, Polly Cook, Wm. Cornett, Nancy Cornett, John Kirby, John Leach, Jemima Leach, Wm. Baskett, Susan Baskett, Samuel Fields, Elvira Gibbs, John Swetnam, Sarah Swetnam. The pastors have been: A. J. Bartee, Jesse Terril, W. H. Woods, W. L. T. Evans, Joshua Terril, J. D. Smith. Present membership about seventy-five. A good frame house is owned by the church.

11. Sharon church was organized January, 1877, by Elder J. W. Terril. The original members were W. A. Morris, Sr., and wife, B. O. Morris and wife, Bettie Morris, Mary J. Morris, J. S. Morris, Tilford Pemberton and wife, Sarah Pemberton, Florence Pemberton, Henry Hatler, J. C. Taylor, Thomas Magruder and wife, W. H. Morris, Jr., Annie Morris. The pastors have been J. W. Terril, G. C. Brown, W. R. Woods. The church partly owns a good frame house about ten miles north by west from Fayette. Present membership about twenty.

12. Boone's Lick church, near Lisbon, was organized January 20, 1870, by W. R. Woods and William Kilbuck, pres-bytery. The original members were Preston V. Smith, Mary Smith, Nancy Cooper, Martha Booth, J. H. Bodle, Rachel Bodle, Mary Stuart, Mary M. Wiseman,

Richard Jackson, Louisa Garvin, M. E. Ainsworth, Martha A. Dunn, Mary E. Johnson, Susan Burton, Robert Tippet, Catharine Tippet, Eglantine Headrick. The pastors have been Jackson Harris, W. L. Baskett, Luther Cloyd. The present membership is about twenty-five.

13. Moniteau church, at Bunker Hill (Myer's post-office) was organized at the house of Mr. John Perkins in 1847 or 1848, by Elders J. W. Terril and Green Carey. The original members were John and Rachel Perkins, Aaron and Willis Andrews, Henry and Cynthia Lynch, A. Banes. The pastors have been Jesse Terril, Bartlett Anderson, James Burton, William R. Woods, W. L. T. Evans, John Byrum, W. L. Baskett, Green Carey. The church worships in a good frame house in which it owns a half interest. The present membership is about sixty.

14. Ruhamah church, six miles north by west from Fayette, was organized in 1870 by Elders M. L. Laws, R. J. Mansfield, W. L. Baskett, John Byrum and W. R. Woods. The original members were Martin and Nancy Andrews, Nancy and William and Van Buren Andrews, Bennett Brown and wife, James Y. Miller and Ann his wife, Willis Rout and Sally his wife and Nancy his daughter, Harriet Andrews, Joe Andrews and Fannie his wife, Strotta Pritchett and Patsy his wife, Russia Branham, James Hutson, and Alex. his son and Rebecca his wife, Robert and Jimmie Andrews, Mrs. Eaton and Ike, Kibble, Nancy and Jane her children, John Eaton and Mary his wife, Lucy Hackley, Eva Hackley, James Miller, James Branham, William Pulliam, Luther Pulliam, Bradley Pulliam, Emma Broadbudd, Mary Hudson, Newton Hudson, George Rout, Franklin Smith and Bett Ann his wife, Dora Browning, Nicinda Andrews, Mary Gibbs. The pastors have been W. L. Baskett and William Kilbuck. The church worships in a school-house. Present membership is about forty-eight.

15. Mizpah church, about four miles northeast of Fayette, was organized in 1872, by elders M. L. Laws, M. F. Williams, and H. M. King. The original members were J. Q. Moberly, Prior Burton, Robert Dougherty, Charles Berkley, Mrs. A. E. Berkley, Mrs. S. Burton, Mrs. M. E. Moberly, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mrs. H. George, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. J. Patterson, Miss Laura Patterson, Mrs. M. Jourdan, N. Brown, S. R. Jourdan, Miss N. George, J. Stroby, Mrs. P. George, Owen Williams. The pastors have been P. S. Collop, M. F. Williams, W. K. Woods, J. D. Smith. The church is a union house, a good frame building. Present membership about fourteen.

16. Sulphur Springs church, about three miles northwest from Rocheport, Boone county, was organized September 22, 1880, by elders J. B. Dotson and B. E. Harl, with these members: J. H. Jordan and wife and daughter, Levi Barton and wife, John Farris and wife, William Dodson and wife, Mrs. L. Minor, Miss Ada Rowlings. The pastors have been B. E. Harl, J. B. Starke, J. F. Parmer. The church owns a good frame house. Present membership about forty.

17. Rock Spring church (old school) is situated about eight miles west of Fayette. It was organized in 1823 by Elders Ebenezer Rodgers and C. Williams. The original members were the same as those given for Mount Moriah, for this church is a continuation, in one line, of the Mount Moriah church. The pastors since 1839 have been: R. Alexander, A. B. Frioreor, J. W. Akers, Martin Doty, James Bradley, L. B. Wright. In 1872, the name of the church was changed to its present name, and the church built its present substantial house of worship. The membership numbers about fifty.

18. New Hope church (old school), near Bunker Hill, was organized as early as 1839, but further information could not be obtained. The present membership is probably about eighteen persons.

19. Sharon church (old school) has the same location as the Sharon church above. It was organized as early as 1826, and is a continuation of the old Mount Ararat church. It has a membership of about eighteen persons. No further information could be obtained concerning it.

N. B. — These three churches do not contain quite all the Old School Baptists in the county. At all the above points where churches were organized prior to 1835, that organization continued in two lines, and we have given the line that has kept up an organization till now. In many cases the old school line continued many years parallel with the other.

20. Second church, Fayette (negro), was organized soon after the close of the war, but no names or dates could be obtained. The present membership is supposed to be about 100.

21. Bethel church (negro) is situated in the Missouri bottom, a few miles west of New Franklin. This is all that could be ascertained about it.

SUMMARY.

Whole number of churches, 21; aggregate membership, about 1,200. Number of preachers now resident in the county were, viz.:

W. K. Woods, Jackson Harris, M. J. Breaker, W. F. Harris. Most of the churches are presided over by preachers not resident in the county. Most of the missionary churches have Sunday schools, but no statistics could be obtained.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

[Prepared by Elder James Randall.]

Two of the Christian churches of this county were organized at a very early day -- between 1816 and 1820. They were organized substantially on the same basis as those which were afterwards known as the Disciples of Christ and Christian churches, that originated from the ministry of B. W. Stone, of Kentucky. The ministers who organized and who became the pastors of these churches, were Thomas McBride, and James McBride, his son; he and his son left the county at an early day. Joel H. Hayden came to the county in 1827 or 1828, and labored with the McBrides. He was a man of strong mind and spotless reputation. Joel Prewitt was among the early ministers, coming in 1830, and did much for the cause of Christ.

Several other churches were organized about 1830, at which period a union was effected between the Stoneites, New Lights, Campbellites, Reformers, and Disciples in Kentucky. After the union of these churches in Kentucky, the churches elsewhere throughout the country were united and were known as Disciples or Christians, and were organized under the name of "Church of Christ." From 1830 to 1840, Elder Marcus Wills of Callaway county, Missouri, preached in Howard county. Elder F. M. Palmer preached also for several churches. From 1840 to 1850, D. P. Henderson, T. M. Allen, H. S. Boon, William Boon, Jerry Lancaster, and Dr. Winthrop H. Hopson labored here in the ministry. Henderson and Allen left for California in 1849. Dr. Hopson came to the county in 1847, and after practising medicine for a short time gave himself entirely to the ministry; he was an influential man and an eloquent speaker. From 1840 to 1860, William Burton probably did labor more and with larger results than any other minister. His education was limited, but he possessed fine social qualities and great power as an exhorter. About the year 1840, Elder Thomas M. Allen, of Columbia, Boone county, spent a portion of his time in Howard. Elder S. S. Church was in the county in 1849 and 1850. From 1850 to 1860 Alexander Proctor, now of Independence, Missouri, and a graduate of Bethany college, Virginia, began his ministry here. In 1851, John W. McGar-

vey, also a graduate of Bethany college, began his ministry here, remaining one year.

Thomas W. Gaines was pastor of several churches in the county about the same time. N. B. Peeler, another graduate of Bethany college, commenced his ministerial labors in Howard county in 1860, and remained until 1870. There are seventeen organized churches in the county; two of these, Big Springs and Roanoke, are partly in Boone and Randolph. Total membership is about 1,000. Ten of these churches own houses of worship valued at \$9,700, and a half interest in two other houses of worship valued at \$1,000; one-fourth interest in three houses of worship, valued at \$890; making about \$12,000 of church property.

Church of Christ was organized by Elder Thomas McBride or Joel H. Hayden, about 1830. Among the original members were Thomas McBride and family, Joel H. Hayden and wife, Joel Prewitt, Henry Crisman and wife, Major Johnson and wife, George Saffran, Mrs. Ruth White, A. J. Herndon, Thomas Roy, Sr., F. E. Williams and wife, Dr. S. T. Crews and wife (the last three named and A. J. Herndon are still living). Elder McBride, Elder Hayden and Elder Prewitt were the pastors up to 1840; after that time for several years Jerry Lancaster was pastor. Between 1840 and 1850, T. M. Allen preached quite often at Fayette; as did Dr. Hopson, S. S. Church and D. P. Henderson, H. L. Boon and T. M. Allen, in 1851; J. W. McGarvey and William C. Boon, in 1854; Thomas N. Gaines, in 1867; J. A. Berry, in 1868; W. H. Blank in 1871-2; W. M. Featherstone, in 1873-5; James M. Tennyson, 1878-80; James Randall, from 1882-83, and is the present (1883) pastor. W. H. Hopson, A. J. Herndon, L. Cook and John H. Bradley each occasionally officiated as ministers of the Fayette church, from 1849 to 1867. Alexander Campbell visited Fayette in 1852 and again in 1858. In 1850 the church had 284 members; it now has eighty members. The house of worship was built in 1840 and is valued at \$1,000.

Church at Roanoke was organized in 1845, by Allen Wright. Robert Terrill, James Terrill, and Presley Halley were among the early members. In 1850, S. S. Church was the pastor, J. A. Berry from 1865 to 1870. J. A. Wedington has preached for them during the four years past. Captain Bagley, Colonel James Richardson, and Dr. Walker are among the prominent members of the church at this time.

Ashland church, originally called Salt Creek, was organized by Elder McBride in 1820. Among the earliest members were the Bradleys

and Martin Little, Sr. Samuel Rodgers, of Kentucky, visited this church as early as 1821 or 1822. McBride, Hayden, and Prewitt officiated with others up to 1850. J. W. McGarvey filled the pulpit in 1851. J. V. Gains in 1856 and 1857. D. P. Henderson, T. M. Allen, and others, from 1850 to 1860. W. H. Roberson and N. B. Peeler were born and raised in the church, the latter preaching from 1865 to 1873, and again in 1880 and 1881 for this church; James Randall from 1874 to 1877; V. Hockensmith from 1878 to 1879. William H. Little, James Smith, J. F. Hockley, and B. Maxwell have each preached for this church at different times. J. M. Tennyson and O. A. Carr are the present ministers. This is the largest church of this denomination in the county, having a membership of 150. They own a house of worship valued at \$1,200.

Mount Moriah church was organized by Elder Prewitt in 1835. Prewitt and wife and Martin Verian and wife were among the early members. Prewitt and Hayden preached for this church several years. The church organization was discontinued in 1845 and reorganized again in 1871. W. H. Blank, J. R. Gallemore, and J. H. Headington have each filled the pulpit of this church. Present membership, thirty. J. H. Headington is the present pastor.

Church at Armstrong, was organized August 9, 1881, by R. N. Davis, James Boggs, and T. N. Gates, elders. J. P. Witt is the present pastor. Twenty-one members have an interest in a union house of worship.

Church at New Liberty—In 1873, this church was organized by M. M. Davis. F. M. Grimes and family, and J. W. Thompson and wife were among the original members. Grimes and Thompson have been elders from the organization of the church, and D. Long and Patrick, deacons, D. M. Granfield and O. A. Carr have held meetings for this church. Membership is about twenty.

Church at Glasgow—This church was established in 1841, by H. P. Boon. John H. Estill and wife, Alfred Roper and wife, Weston F. Birch, W. C. Boon, W. B. Tolley and William Allega were the constituent members. H. P. Boon was the first pastor. A. Proctor, S. S. Church, I. W. Waller, Dr. J. W. Cox, J. M. Tennyson and T. W. Allen have each filled the pulpit of this church. The church went down in 1860, and was reorganized in 1878. T. W. Allen, present pastor. Membership twenty. Building cost \$1,500.

Church at Boonsboro was formed in 1850, by W. M. Burtin, with the following members: John Arnick and wife, William Arnick and wife, Greenfield Heflefinger and wife, Henry Cooper, Nancy B.

Cooper, Lettie Sims, Caroline Smith, Ann Sims, Caswell Dunking and Thomas Campbell. Elders of the church at that time were John Arnick and Greenfield Heilefinger. William Burton, Castleman, Joel Hayden, Wilmot, Robert N. Hudson, Giles Phillips and Thomas Campbell have each preached for this church. Present membership, ninety-nine.

Rose Hill Church was organized in 1872, by Elder C. P. Evans. George W. Arnick and wife, and B. J. Ballew and wife were among the original members. Thomas Campbell and R. N. Davis have preached for this congregation. Present membership, seventy-five.

Church at Pleasant Green—Elders Joel H. Hayden and Thomas E. Gates organized this church, September 30, 1861. William Allega and wife, and Joseph Silvey and wife were a few of the constituent members. William Burton, Stephen Bush, Talton Johnson, R. N. Davis, M. M. Davis, W. N. Tandy, I. P. Witt and R. H. Love have been pastors of this church. James Randall is present minister. House erected, in 1867, at a cost of \$1,000. Members number forty-six.

Church at Big Springs was organized by John O. White, in 1860, with the following persons: Judge David Pipes and wife, Porter Jackman and family, John Artold, James Pipes, George Pipes, Charles Pipes, and their wives, Talton Johnson and wife, George Drake and wife, and Lyre Martin and wife. Talton Johnson, N. Hockensmith, M. M. Davis and G. M. Perkins have each administered to the spiritual wants of this church. Present membership, sixty: own a nice house of worship.

Richland Church—This is the oldest church of this denomination in the county, having been established in 1816; Elder Thomas McBride officiating. Sion Bradley and wife, John Thomas and wife, and ——— Holt and wife were a few of the early members. ——— McBride and son preached for the congregation until 1832. Among other ministers who succeeded the former were Samuel Rodgers, William Burton, Joel H. Hayden, A. Proctor, W. H. Roberson, R. N. Davis, M. M. Davis, Robert N. Hudson, I. P. Witt, John C. Woods, William Warden and E. P. Graves. Present membership, eighty. The church owns an edifice worth \$800.

Mount Pleasant Union Christian church, situated in Bonne Femme township, Howard county, was organized by Elders William White and John McCune in September, 1854. The organization num-

bered twenty-eight members when it was organized — twelve males and sixteen females, to wit :

Males.

John Evans,
Moses Cleeton,
Samuel Moody,
G. H. G. Jones,
Joseph McCune,
Elijah Ancell,
John Asbury,
Minter Bailey,
Edward S. Davis,
Anderson Johnson,
John McCune,
Thomas Ancell,

Females.

Minerva Davis,
Sarah L. Fisher,
Nancy Bailey,
Elizabeth Ancell,
Rutha Estis,
Jane Bailey
Sarah A. McCune,
Sarah A. Jones,
Moriah Cleeton,
Agnes Asbury,
Mary Manning,
Lucinda Moody,
Sally Ann Gilvin,
Sarah J. Johnson,
Sarah F. Ancell.

The local elders were Minter H. Bailey and Edward S. Davis; the deacons, Thomas Ancell and Anderson Johnson. The church was organized at the Baldrige school-house; a house of worship was begun the same fall, which cost \$700. Elder John McCune preached about nine or ten years — until the war troubles became so bad that he moved to the state of Illinois. The members have been greatly reduced by the organization of Locust Grove congregation, and also Newhope congregation, and by a number moving away. They now number only about thirty-five members. Elders at present: George W. Potter, Thomas Ancell, Elijah Ancell, Minter H. Bailey; deacons: Dr. Dougherty, Elisha Ancell and Ed. St. Clair.

Locust Grove church — The Church of Christ was organized on the Saturday before second Lord's day in November, 1870, at Locust Grove school-house, in Howard county, Missouri. Elders Talton Johnson and Stephen A. Bush were present and assisted in the organization. Abner Holtzelaw and Silas B. Naylor were the elders of the congregation, and Berry Williams and Thomas Jackson, deacons. The organization numbered twenty — ten males and ten females, to wit :

Males.

Montreville Reynolds,
Y. L. Atkins,
Berry Williams,
J. A. Durnall,

Females.

Frances Reynolds,
Elizabeth Reynolds,
Sarah Ann Craig,
Tabitha Holtzelaw,

Males.

J. C. Foster,
George F. Craig,
William Campbell,
Thomas M. Jackson,
Abner Holtzelaw,
Silas B. Naylor,

Females.

Mary Frances Williams,
Margaret A. Holtzelaw,
Mary M. Naylor,
Elizabeth Campbell,
Emmarette Campbell,
Sarah A. Foster.

Elder Talton Johnson preached two years. On the second Lord's day in September, 1871, Silas B. Naylor was ordained as teacher, elder and bishop, with the privilege of solemnizing marriages, etc., Elder Talton Johnson officiating. Elder Silas B. Naylor began preaching in 1873 and continued until 1880. The congregation at one time numbered between eighty and ninety members, but a number died and moved away; it now numbers about sixty members. Elders in the congregation now are, Abner Holtzelaw and Silas B. Naylor; deacons acting now, Berry Williams and James Holtzelaw; clerk, George Craig.

The Christian church at Newhope, near Bunker Hill, in Howard county, was organized by Elder William Anderson, of Randolph county, on Saturday before the fourth Lord's day in October, 1874, with about thirty-three members. The local elders selected at the organization were, Dr. Boyd, Augustus G. Atkins and Y. L. Atkins: the deacons were Robert Dougherty and James T. Reynolds. Elder William Anderson preached about five years. Since that time Elder Silas B. Naylor has been, and is yet, preaching for this church. The officers at this time are, Elders A. G. Atkins, Dr. Boyd, Judge George I. Winn and John W. Lynch; deacons, James T. Reynolds, Robert Dougherty and Jesse Kirby. Present membership is about fifty.

Mount Pleasant church—The Church of Christ at Mount Pleasant, near New Franklin, was organized about 1830. The exact date and original members are not known as the books were consumed by fire. The following were among the original members: Wm. Scott and wife, Charles Swope and wife, James Hughes and wife, Thomas H. Hickman and wife, Owen Rowlings and wife, Richard Brannen and wife. They were organized by either Joel Prewitt or Joel H. Hayden. These were the pastors of the church up to 1840. Elder Wm. Burton was pastor, preaching from 1840 to 1846; 1846-49, Elder T. M. Allen, was their preacher; 1849, Elder Samuel S. Church; Thos. M. Allen, 1850, 1851. John W. McGarvey, now of Bible college, Lexington, Kentucky, author of "Commentary on Acts of

Apostles," and "Land of the Bible," was their preacher—the first year of his work as a preacher of the gospel. From 1854 to 1860, Thomas H. Gaines; 1860, Jonah Atkinson; 1863, Elder Wilmot; 1865, T. N. Givens; 1866–70, V. B. Peeler; Wm. H. Blanks, 1872; 1873–78, Jas. Randall; 1878–79, Jas. M. Tennyson; 1880–84, James Randall. Wm. Scott was elder of the church from organization to his death, 1849; James R. Estill, elder from 1846 to the present, Jas. Randall from 1873 to 1878. Wm. Tutt and Matthew Mullins, deacons from an early day in the history of the church. Robert E. McGooch was deacon until his death, 1875.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Church at Old Franklin (O. S.) — The first church established in the county by the Old School Presbyterians, or Presbyterians of any name, was organized at Old Franklin on the 28th day of April, 1821, by Rev. Edward Hollister, and known as the Franklin Church. There were twenty-three constituent members; the names of these we could not get, as no record of the church has been retained and none of the original members are now living.

This church was moved to Boonville a few years afterwards, and called the Boonville church. Among the early ministers were Edward Hollister, Augustus Pomeroy, W. P. Cochran and Hiram Chamberlain.

Church at Glasgow — The Old School Presbyterians organized a church March 9, 1845, at Glasgow, Howard county. The constituent members were George Humphreys, Mrs. Mary Burke, Martha N. E. Feazel, Pauline Stratton, Miss Evalina Dyer, Mrs. Nancy Turner, Mrs. Minerva Tillet, Daniel McSwain. This church was organized by Rev. C. D. Simpson, who came from St. Louis, the church being under the charge of the Lexington presbytery.

George Humphreys was the elder. In 1866 this church reorganized, purchasing the Baptist church edifice at a cost of \$5,000, to which were added repairs to the amount of \$3,000.

The church edifice is a large and substantial brick building with a basement. At this time (1883) they have no regularly employed minister. The last pastor was Rev. Lyman Marshall. The present officers are C. Dantel and T. G. Diggs, deacons. J. W. Marshall, J. M. Feazel and Samuel W. Steinmetz, elders. Present members, forty-eight.

Church at Fayette—In 1848, Rev. Charles Simpson, who had already organized a Presbyterian church at Glasgow, visited Fayette and reorganized the Presbyterian church, it having already been instituted as early as 18—, by Rev. Augustus Pomeroy. The members were: Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Miss M. Anderson, Dr. W. Snelson and wife, Mrs. Prior Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hanna, Miss Jane Hughes, Mr. H. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Todd with their daughters Laura and Maggie, Miss M. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Gatende, Dr. and Mrs. William Everett, William T. Davis and Dr. Dunwiddie, who were made elders, and Mr. James Allen, deacon. Mr. Simpson held services regularly once a month (meeting in the Baptist church) until he was called to St. Louis. The church, though few in number, were a faithful and energetic little band, working faithfully for the cause of Christianity until they became scattered by the great civil war and other causes. Of the resident members who were present at the reorganization in 1848, Mrs. Prior Jackson is the only one left in Fayette.

In 1850, Dr. Gallaher held a meeting in Fayette in the chapel of Central college; at that time quite a number of adults were added to the church and several infants baptized. He administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the meeting, the communicants all being seated at a long table, which had been placed upon the platform for that purpose.

After Mr. Simpson left Glasgow for St. Louis, Rev. Lee Byer preached once a month in the Methodist church edifice. Like Mr. Simpson he was highly esteemed by the members, but was soon called to another field of labor. Rev. James Quarles was the last pastor that officiated for this church, who remained until the breaking out of the civil war.

Church at Roanoke (C. P.) was organized in 1851 by Rev. James Dysart with thirteen members. We were unsuccessful in our efforts to get the names of all the constituent members, but have the names of Arrarah Wayland, Martha Wayland, William Ferguson, Rufe Lockridge, Kate Lockridge and James Wallace. The first ministers were James Dysart, J. W. Morrow and J. B. Mitchell, D. D. The church is in a prosperous condition and now numbers 135 members.

Armstrong Organization—The Cumberland Presbyterians have an organization at Armstrong and worship in the Union church edifice.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FAYETTE.

[Prepared by Rev. J. L. Gay.]

The first service in Fayette, according to prayer book, was held by Bishop Kemper in the fall of 1835. No further services were attempted until November, 1836, when the Rev. Frederick F. Peake visited Fayette and held service on the 9th day of that month. At that time and for two years afterwards Mr. Peake was only in deacon's orders. He found six members of the church. At his first service a dozen persons joined in the responses. In January, 1837, he gave half his time to Fayette, and in June following he came to reside in the town to take charge of the female academy. Bishop Kemper confirmed five persons in 1837. In May, 1838, Mr. Peake returned to Boonville, where he remained until October, 1839, when he entered upon duty in Christ church, St. Louis. In May, 1846 or 1847, Mr. Peake moved to Pensacola, Florida, whither he went in search of his health, and where he died July 21, 1849. The mission at Fayette remained vacant until September, 1840, when Rev. James D. Meed held a service every alternate Sunday. There were seven or eight communicants and thirteen families attached to the church at that time. Mr. Meed remained about eight months, when he resigned and went to the Sandwich Islands in search of health. He now resides in Woodbridge, Ontario. Bishop Hawks, on May 9, 1845, officiated in the Baptist church. He reported an earnest desire for a resumption of church services. The long vacancy was ended on the 10th of May, 1846, when Rev. Enoch Reid took charge of the church. He was formerly a Methodist minister, and was the first person ordained by Bishop Hawks. It was during Mr. Reid's incumbency, in 1847, that the parish of St. Mary's was organized and admitted into union with the convention. The congregation was at that time worshipping in an upper room of the old court-house, but the sum of \$900 had been raised for a church building. Mr. Reid resigned in June, 1847, and died August 6, 1876, in Virginia. In July, 1847, the Rev. John W. Dunn entered upon his work in the parish. In the spring of 1848, the erection of the church edifice was begun; it was finished November 23, 1850. In the spring of 1851, the trees which now stand in front of the church were planted by Mr. Dunn. In May, 1853, Mr. Dunn reported that in addition to his duties in Fayette he was continuing a monthly service in Glasgow, which he had commenced several years previously, and that a gentleman of that place had donated a lot for the church, and that a suffi-

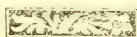
cient amount of money had been raised to build a church, which, by the way, has never been erected. In August, 1855, Mr. Dunn resigned. When he left there were twenty-three communicants. Mr. Dunn now resides in Independence, Missouri.

In November, 1856, Rev. William R. Pickman took charge of the parish. In May, 1857, he reported twenty communicants. He resigned December 1, 1858, and went to St. Joseph, Mo. Rev. C. F. Scoss entered upon duty in September, 1859. In May, 1860, he reported twenty-three communicants; he resigned in 1860, and went to California.

During the four years, when the dark cloud of war hung over the land, the parish remained vacant. Rev. John Portmess, an Englishman, entered upon duty as a missionary, June 12, 1864, and remained till January 1, 1865. He could find only thirteen communicants. He is still living in Texas. After another vacancy of fourteen months, Rev. Thomas Greene, entered upon the pastorate of the church. During his ministry, the church lot was enclosed, lamps were purchased and an organ bought. Mr. Greene resigned March 31, 1867, and now lives in Wisconsin.

In the summer of 1868, Rev. Granville C. Walker took charge of the church, but retained it only until the close of the year. He is now in Kentucky. In the summer of 1870, the parish was served by two young lay readers, namely, Mr. Abiel Leonard and Mr. Ethelbert Talbot. In 1871, Rev. C. J. Hendley, assumed the rectorship, and in May following, he reported twenty-four communicants, and also reported that Mrs. Abiel Leonard (wife of Judge Leonard, now deceased) had donated an acre of land on which to build a rectory, for which \$1,350, had been subscribed. In 1872, the rectory was finished and paid for. He resigned in March, 1873, and moved to Maryland. After another vacancy of sixteen months, Rev. J. F. Hamilton took charge of the parish in 1874, and relinquished the same in the spring of 1878.

On February 1, 1879, Rev. J. L. Gay assumed the pastoral care of the parish, and reported twenty-eight communicants. Mr. Gay still has charge and has held it longer than any of his predecessors, except Mr. Dunn.



CHAPTER XIX.

LIST OF HOWARD COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1816.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

1816. David Barton.	1840. John D. Leland.
1818. Nathaniel B. Tucker.	1847. Wm. A. Hall.
1819. David Todd.	1862. G. H. Burekhartt, present
1837. Thomas Reynolds.	incumbent.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS.

1816. John J. Heath.	1838. J. M. Gordon.
1821. H. R. Gamble.	1848. C. H. Hardin.
1826. Abiel Leonard.	1852. R. T. Prewitt.
1827. Charles French.	1856. John F. Williams.
1828. John Wilson.	1860. H. M. Porter.
1836. Robert W. Wells.	1862. A. J. Harbison.
1837. W. B. Napton.	1864. W. C. Barr.
1838. Samuel N. Bay.	1868. John H. Overall.

Office abolished in 1872, then the office of county attorney was established.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

1821. Henry V. Bingham, David R. Drake, Thomas Conway.
1825.* Enoch Kemper, George Chapman, John Walker, Ed.
V. Warren, John Myers, John Harvey, and others.
1826. John Bird, Joseph Sears, William Taylor, Asa Q. Thomp-
son, Adam C. Woods, and others.
1828 { Robert Wilson, Urial Sebree, Richard Cummins,
Urial Sebree, George Stapleton, Jonathan Crawley.
1829 { George Stapleton, N. T. Burekhartt, Jonathan Crawley,
George Stapleton, N. T. Burekhartt, Wm. Wright (ap-
pointed).

* The clerk of the county court selected men from the different townships to act as members of the county court.

- 1830 } Wm. Wright, N. T. Burckhardt, John P. Morris,
 { John P. Morris, Henry Lewis, Owen Rawlings.
1831. David R. Drake, Henry Lewis, John P. Morris.
1832. David Peeler, David R. Drake, Henry Lewis.
1838. Alfred W. Morrison, Wm. Botts, William Buster.
1840. Wm. Buster, Wm. Botts, A. F. Walden.
1846. C. C. P. Hill, W. M. Jackson, A. F. Walden.
1850. C. C. P. Hill, W. M. Jackson, Thomas J. Owen.
1851. C. C. P. Hill, Wm. Botts, Wm. R. Heath.
- 1854 } Wm. R. Heath, H. L. Brown, C. C. P. Hill,
 { H. L. Brown, John Swetnam, F. W. Diggs.
1857. John Swetnam. W. M. Jackson, F. W. Diggs.
1858. Wm. R. Heath, Morgan A. Taylor, James McCafferty.
1862. M. H. Harris, John P. Sebree, Isaac P. Vaughan (W. B. Hanna, appointed in July to fill Harris' place, who resigned.)
1863. Wm. B. Hanna, F. W. Diggs, Edward P. Graves.
1865. Wm. B. Hanna, Edward S. Davis, F. W. Diggs.
1867. Wm. R. Heath, Wm. B. Hanna, Morgan A. Taylor.
1870. Wm. R. Heath, Morgan A. Taylor, James McCafferty.
1872. Morgan A. Taylor, John M. Hickerson, James McCafferty.
1874. John M. Hickerson, B. H. Tolson, James McCafferty.
1876. John M. Hickerson, J. R. McDonald, B. H. Tolson.
1878. John M. Hickerson, M. Markland, Sulton Johnson.
1880. John M. Hickerson, M. Markland, H. Kingsbury.
1881. B. H. Tolson, M. Markland, H. Kingsbury.
1883. H. A. Norris, G. J. Winn, J. C. Lee.

COUNTY CLERKS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1821. Hampton, L. Boon, clerk
<i>pro tem.</i> | 1845. James H. Saunders. |
| 1821. Armstead S. Grundy, ap-
pointed in May. | 1846. Leland Wright. |
| 1823. John B. Clark. | 1847. Andrew J. Herndon. |
| 1842. Nathaniel Ford. | 1874. Sid. B. Cunningham. |
| | 1882. Henry C. Tindall. |

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1816. Gray Bynum. | 1870. John C. Woods elected ; |
| 1842. S. Bynum. | Jos. H. Finks filled the |
| 1856. Andrew Cooper. | office. |
| 1860. C. H. Stewart. | 1879. Walter C. Knaus, present |
| | incumbent. |

SHERIFFS.

1816. Nicholas T. Burckhardt.
 1822. Benj. R. Ray.
 1826. David Prewitt.
 1829. Nathaniel Ford.
 1832. Alfred W. Morrison, and collector, *ex-officio*.
 1840. Lewis Crigler, and collector.
 1844. Jacob Headrick, and collector.
 1848. Newton G. Elliott, and collector.
 1852. Bird Deatherage, and collector.
 1856. Boyd McCrary, and collector.
 1860. James H. Feland, and collector.
 1862. Thomas G. Deatherage, and collector.
 1865. Prior M. Jackson, and collector.
 1866. John L. Morrison, and collector.
 1867. Rice Patterson and collector.
 1871. James G. Maupin, and collector.
 1873. Wm. O. Burton (office of collector separated).
 1874. V. J. Leland.
 1878. Nestor B. Cooper.
 1882. V. J. Leland.

COLLECTOR.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1821. Joseph Patterson. | 1825. David Prewitt. |
| 1822. Benj. B. Ray. | 1826. Samuel Shepherd. |
| 1822. John Harvey appointed in August. | 1827. Enoch Kemper. |
| | 1831. Wm. B. Warren. |
- The sheriffs were then *ex-officio* collectors till 1873.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1873. C. E. Burckhardt. | 1883. Nestor B. Cooper. |
| 1879. Stephen Cooper. | |

ASSESSORS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1821. Nicholas T. Burckhardt. | 1832. John S. Rucker. |
| 1822. Price Prewitt, Glenn Owen, | 1833. Lewis Wilcoxon. |
| Watts D. Ewin, Geo. | 1834. James Turner. |
| Jackson, J. Meyers, | 1837. Strother Bramin. |
| Benj. H. Reeves, John | 1845. Andrew Crews, Newton G. |
| Rooker. | Elliott. |
| 1823. Watts D. Ewin. | 1847. John W. Patton. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1826. Joshua W. Redman. | 1848. John Swetnam. |
| 1826. Watts D. Ewin appointed
in July. | 1850. Boyd M. McCrary. |
| 1830. Alfred W. Morrison. | 1853. Joseph F. Hughes. |
| 1858. County divided into four assessment districts. John W. Morris, assessor first district; Jas. H. Feland, second; Wm. E. Hackly, third; Stephen Stemons, fourth. | 1857. James H. Feland. |
| 1859. Jno. R. Hitt, first district; Jas. H. Feland, second; Wm. B. Yager, third; John Q. Hicks, fourth. | |
| 1860. Jno. R. Hitt. | 1866. Harrison P. White. |
| 1861. Miles Baldrige. | 1872. Harrison Cross. |
| 1861. Boyd M. McCrary, appointed December. | 1874. Wm. H. Moss. |
| 1862. Prior M. Jackson. | 1879. J. R. Gallemore. |
| 1865. W. Con. Boon. | 1883. H. B. Watts. |

TREASURERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1823. John B. Clark, <i>pro tem.</i> | 1858. Walter Adams. |
| 1825. Robert Wilson. | 1862. Thomas Ray. |
| 1830. John B. Clark. | 1865. John E. Ewin. |
| 1833. John H. Turner. | 1867. Thomas W. Radford. |
| 1840. Alfred W. Morrison. | 1868. John M. Reid. |
| 1845. Leland Wright. | 1876. Jacob Fisher. |
| 1846. Adam Hendrix. | 1882. Wm. A. Dudgeon. |

SURVEYORS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1821* Elias Bancroft, | 1843. H. T. Fort. |
| 1821. Lawrence J. Daley, appointed in November. | 1868. Joshua T. Allen. |
| 1841. James Jackson. | 1872. Henry C. Shields. |
| | 1880. Willard Cloyd. |

CORONERS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1816. John Monroe. | 1867. John M. Pierce, |
| 1821† Jeremiah Rice. | 1870. Isaac Hamilton. |
| 1841. Nathan H. Stephenson. | 1872. June Williams. |
| 1849. Joseph Cary. | 1878. Richard Enyart. |
| 1856. R. T. Basye. | 1880. Von. Bonham. |
| 1862. James H. Saunders. | 1882. H. K. Givens. |

* The early records were very meagre in reference to the surveyors of the county.

† Early records meagre in reference to coroner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

1841. Samuel C. Majors.	1854. Samuel C. Majors.
1850. John W. Henry.	1880. Thomas Owings.
1853. Thomas M. Perkins.	

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

1841. Owen Rawlings.	1866. W. H. Watts, appointed in August.
1856. John F. Williams.	
1856. E. K. Atterbury, resigned.	1870. John B. Hairston.
1857. Wm. T. Lucky, appointed.	1872. Thomas G. Deatherage.
1860. James R. Saltonstall.	1874. J. B. Hairston.
1861. Thomas G. Deatherage.	1876. Thomas Owings.
1866. C. W. Pritchett, appointed in July.	1881. A. F. Willis.

PROBATE JUDGES.

1824. Robert Wilson, appointed by the governor, and served until 1827, when the duties of that office were transferred to the county court, which tribunal continued to have jurisdiction of probate matters until 1878, when the probate office was again created.

1879. J. T. Smith. Present incumbent.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

The office of county attorney was created in 1872. Prior to that time the business of that office was done by the circuit attorneys.

1873. James H. Robertson.	1881. Robert C. Clark.
1875. R. B. Caples.	1882. Robert C. Clark.
1879. James H. Robertson.	

The following in reference to the history of Boonsboro, Boone's Lick township should have been placed on page 156; but owing to the fact that it was handed us too late for insertion in its proper place, we insert it here.

BOONSBORO,

named, also, in honor of Daniel Boone, was laid out in 1840 by Col. N. G. Elliott, Joseph Cooper, Achilles Callaway and Lindsay P. Marshall, on section four, township forty-nine, range seventeen, and twelve miles southeast of Fayette, the county seat.

The first house in the place was erected by Achilles Callaway, soon after the laying out of the town. It was built of logs, and in it Callaway opened a small stock of goods, consisting principally of tobacco and whiskey. He was a native of Howard county, but his parents were from Kentucky. He died in Boone's Lick township, since the late war. He left a widow and several children.

The first dry goods and general stock of merchandise was kept by R. H. Turner; Turner was also the first mail contractor. The first mail facilities enjoyed by the town was during the year 1853, when the people supplied their own mail by the way of New Franklin. The first post-office was established there in 1856, John A. Fisher postmaster. The first church edifice was erected about the year 1850, but was not completed until 1853. This was built as a union chapel by the Methodists, the Christians, the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Baptists. Wm. K. Woods was the Baptist minister, — Morrow was the Presbyterian, James Penn the Methodist, and Wm. M. Burton was among the early Christian ministers. About the year 1868, the building was taken down and a new one erected in its place by the Christian denomination principally, but with the understanding that it was to be free to all religious bodies. This is all the church building in the town.

Hamp. Carson was the first blacksmith. W. J. and F. M. Baugh were two of the first merchants. Stephen Bynum sold goods there soon after the war of 1861. The town contains a population of one hundred and fifty souls. It contains, beside the house of worship above mentioned, a school house, two general stores, two drug stores, one blacksmith shop, one wagon and carriage shop, two saloons and a post-office. The postmaster at present is Henry A. Deistelhorst.

INCIDENT.

Many years ago — before the late war — a young married man by the name of Cassius Nelson, was riding along very fast, horseback, into Boonsboro, and after reaching the town his horse in making a short turn in the road threw him against a stump, killing him almost instantly.



ADDENDUM.

It has been nearly impossible to obtain a history of the churches of the M. E. denomination in this county, in consequence of the early records having been lost. What we here present was handed us too late to place in its proper order in the ecclesiastical history of Howard county. For this reason, we insert it here.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, FAYETTE, MO.

[Prepared by Rev. J. H. Ledbetter.]

“The world is my parish,” has ever been the motto of Methodism. Since 1770, Methodist circuit riders have been pushing on westward with the sure rolling tide of emigration. The Methodist itinerant is everywhere. During the year 1806, one of these modern apostles on horseback, with saddle-bags containing his Bible and hymn book, crossed the Mississippi river at or near New Madrid. This was John Travis, a member of what was then called the western conference. The whole territory of Missouri was his circuit. In the year 1815, a new circuit was formed north of the Missouri river, embracing the counties of Boone, Howard and Chariton. It was called Boone’s Lick circuit, and was the seventh circuit organized in Missouri. Rev. Joseph Piggott was the first regularly appointed pastor of the Methodist church in Howard county. Others may have made preaching tours to the several small settlements in the county prior to this; but Piggott came as the regular preacher, and organized the church. Rev. Samuel Thompson was presiding elder of the Missouri district. The next year Rev. Jesse Walker was presiding elder, and Joseph Piggott circuit preacher. From 1817 to the fall of 1824, the following Methodist preachers were at times employed in Howard county: Jesse Walker, John Scripps, Alexander McAlister, Jesse Haile, James Keyte, David Sharp, Wm. R. Redman, Uriel Ham, and Shadrack Casteel. Missouri had, in the year 1824, been constituted an annual conference, with three districts. About this time, or probably a little latter, a church was organized in or near the present town of Fayette. The preaching, and the customary class meetings, were held in the house of William Reynolds, commonly called “Billie

Reynolds." His house was situated about a half mile east of Fayette, on the spot where General J. B. Clark, Jr., lived when elected to Congress, in 1872. It is not known certainly who organized this church, or who composed the membership.

During the great civil war, the church records were taken out of the store of Mr. John Ewen by a body of United States soldiers and burned. It was done, no doubt, because the word "south" was on them, it being a part of the name of the Methodist church at Fayette. By this vandal act, very important historical matter was destroyed, with no possibility of ever having it reproduced, so the meagre statements contained herein have been gathered after much trouble and delay.

It appears from all that can be gathered from the memories of the "oldest inhabitants," that the Methodist church was organized sometime between 1824 and 1827. Mr. Stephen Garner, now living in Prairie township, Howard county, came to the county in 1820, and he says that he attended class meeting and preaching at the residence of "Billie Reynolds," in 1827, and that a few years before that, he knows the class had been organized. It is not certainly known who the minister was under whom the organization was effected. We know this, in the year 1824, Rev. Wm. W. Redman was preacher in charge of Boone's Lick circuit, which included all of the county, and more. It is very probable that he preached at Fayette, for we find his name associated in the minds of the old people, with the earliest meetings held by the Methodists in this part of the county. In the year 1825, Rev. Uriel Ham, and Rev. Shadrack Casteel were the preachers. In 1826, Ham and Redman were the preachers. Now, we think that it was during this period that Fayette became a regular preaching place, and other new points were evidently added, as the circuit had two regular preachers. In the years 1826 and 1827, Rev. Andrew Monroe was presiding elder, and James Bankson was the circuit preacher. He was a young man of fine natural gifts, but of limited education, yet, by application, he became an able minister. The house of "Billie Reynolds" was still the preaching place for the Fayette church, and in the country, the house of Mr. Bennett Clark was another preaching place.

Early Members of Fayette Church.—We are very sorry that we cannot give a full list of the original members of the Fayette Methodist church; but so it is. We give below the names that we have been able to obtain, as belonging prior to 1840. The first six or seven were doubtless charter members. Billie Reynolds and wife, Mrs.

Mary Green, Bennett Clark, Joseph Sears, Esq., Hampton Boone, Mr. Ball, David Johnson, Henry W. Kringe, Mrs. Leverage, James Miller, Mrs. James Miller, and James Hicks.

It might be well for me to give a few lines of personal reference to some of these pioneers of the Fayette Methodism.

Mr. Bennett Clark was a Virginian, and came to Howard county in 1818. He was a true man and an earnest Christian of the Methodist type of that day. His house was a preaching place, a home for the saddle-bag circuit rider. The old gentleman was very large. He was as tall as his son, General J. B. Clark, Jr., and weighed about 400 pounds. He was faithful in holding family prayers, but could not kneel down, so he sat up and read his Bible and prayed.

Joseph Sears was a farmer, and for several years justice of the peace. While in this office he officiated at the marriage of Abiel Leonard. He was a devoted Methodist, and as a man and Christian was much beloved by all classes of society.

Mrs. Mary Green, the wife of Doctor J. Green, was one of the elect ladies. What would the church do without its holy women? She was one of the charter members of the Methodist church in Fayette. She was the mother of the noble Christian wife of Colonel Joseph Davis. The old Boone's Lick circuit was noted for its holy, devout women.

Of the members who were conspicuous after 1844 we may mention Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hendrix, Mr. and Mrs. William Nipper, Doctor and Mrs. J. J. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Colonel Davis, Mrs. Kringe, Mr. John Ewen, Mr. John Marmaduke, etc. From these families there are three Methodist preachers now at work in Missouri: Doctor E. R. Hendrix, president of Central College; Rev. Charles W. Watts, preacher in charge at Weston, and Rev. James J. Watts, of St. Louis.

Of the early preachers mention should be made of Jesse Green, who took charge of the Fayette church in October, 1827. He was a preacher of mark in his day. His fort was doctrinal preaching, and he distinguished himself in the doctrinal debates of those early times. He gave special attention to the Calvinists and to the Disciples. He was a regular sledge hammer, the doctrinal preacher of his conference.

In the fall of 1828 Rev. William Shores took charge of the church. He was afterward a citizen of Howard. He was a man of deep piety. He has several worthy children still living in the county, and one son, Rev. J. W. Shores, is a member of the Missouri conference at this time. In the fall of 1829 Joseph Edmondson became the preacher. He was a strong man, and was afterward stationed in St. Louis. In

September, 1809, Rev. Robert Jordan, who had just been ordained a deacon by Bishop Roberts, became preacher in charge. He was as good a man as ever was sent out — a true apostolic preacher. Then for ten years, up to 1840, the following preachers had charge at various times: William Kretton, John K. Lacy, A. W. Arrington, R. H. Jordan, Thomas Wallace, G. W. Bewley and David Fisher. Not having a copy of the general minutes at hand, I am unable to say who were the preachers from 1840 to 1857. During that time, however, Rev. Tyson Dines, one of Missouri's greatest preachers, was in charge of the church. From 1858 to 1865 the following were the pastors: S. W. Cope, B. F. Johnson, Andrew Monroe, W. M. Sutton and E. Robinson.

Heretofore the Fayette church had formed part of the circuit; but in 1869 it was made a station. Professors Forster and Miller supplied the pulpit after the death of Dr. William A. Smith. Professor W. G. Miller acted as pastor from September, 1870, until the fall of 1871. At that time Rev. J. H. Ledbetter was appointed to the station. In September, 1872, Rev. William M. Newland became pastor. In September, 1873, Rev. William Penn; September, 1874, Rev. H. P. Bond; October, 1875, Rev. E. M. Mann; September, 1876, Rev. W. W. Jones, and the church was again connected with the circuit. In September, 1877, Rev. J. R. A. Vaughn became pastor, and remained four years; in September, 1881, Rev. William Penn; in September, 1882, Rev. J. H. Ledbetter, who is still pastor.

On the 12th of October, 1828, the thirteenth session of the Missouri annual conference convened with the Fayette church. In order to accommodate the preachers and people, and get the greater amount of religious good out of the occasion, they held the conference in connection with the camp meeting, on the old Fayette camp ground, two and a half miles north of town. Bishop Joshua Soule presided. Some of the old people still remember the bishop. They were then children, and were struck by his dress. His coat was made with a stiff upright collar; it was straight breasted, and shad-belly. His pants came just below the knees, and his high top boots buttoned over them.

In October, 1839, the Missouri conference once again met with the Fayette church; but this time in the town. Bishop Morris presided; William W. Redman, secretary. In September, 1881, for the third time, the conference convened in Fayette. Bishop Capers presided; W. M. Rush, secretary.

The first preaching place, as I have already stated, was the residence of Billie Reynolds. In the year 1826 the first court-house was

erected, and the Methodists secured the privilege of preaching in it, which they continued to do until they succeeded in building a church. This first Methodist church ever built in Fayette was completed and occupied in 1838. It was only used by the Methodists about two years; it then passed into the possession of the Reformers, or Disciples, as they were then called—"Christian church" now. They still use it. It is a small frame building on Second Main street. It seems that this church was never deeded to the Methodists. Mr. Hampton Boone, a well-to-do merchant, at that time a member and a local preacher of the Methodist church, advanced most of the money used in erecting the building. He found it difficult to get his pay, at least it came in slowly. In 1840 he asked and obtained of the quarterly conference authority to sell the property and get his money out of it. When he had obtained this permission he withdrew from the Methodist church, and shortly afterward united with the Disciples and turned the church over to them. This, I have no doubt, is a true history in brief of a matter that occasioned much talk at the time and since. After the Methodists had thus lost their church they worshipped in a small brick school house that stood within the present campus of Central College; but on great occasions they used the chapel of the high school building. This they continued to do until the year 1855, when they succeeded in building a frame church, at a cost of \$2,500. It is still standing, and is now the property of the colored Methodists. This church was dedicated by Bishop G. F. Pierce, in 1856. This building was used until 1870, when, under the direction of Doctor William A. Smith, president of Central Nollege, the congregation moved into the college chapel, where they still hold all of their services. They are soon to have more elegant quarters than ever, as the magnificent new chapel, "Centenary," is being erected at a cost of \$24,000. God grant that their wanderings may be over!

When the Methodist church was divided in the United States into two branches, in 1844, on account of the great trial of Bishop Andrews, growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, there was a division in Howard county. All of the Methodist churches in the county adhered to the southern branch of the church. There has always been unity and harmony in the Fayette church. Even the great civil war did not disrupt them, though there were people of both sides in the church. For nearly sixty years Methodist preachers have been laboring in Fayette. The church has had a variety of experiences. It has passed through many dark and stormy days. It has been houseless and almost friendless at times, but better times have come to her. The handful has become a strong congregation.

The future grows rosey with promise. Her gospel is the same, her mission the same, her spirit the same — may her courage and fidelity be the same! The present membership is 227. The following is the official board: A. F. Davis, Lewis S. Prosser, O. H. P. Corprew, T. G. Mampower, J. B. Bell. There are two foreign missionary societies among the ladies and girls of the church, and one among the young men. The whole church contributes for missions about \$400 per annum.

Washington church, M. E. south, located on section 11, township 51, range 16, was organized about the year 1850. Among its original members were: Wm. Shores, wife and family, D. K. Spotts and wife, Reuben and Levy Alverson, John Green, Martin Green and wife, Martin A. Finnell, Wesley Green, and others. William Shores was the founder of the church. The building, a frame structure, was erected in 1866, at a cost of about \$1,000, and during that year was dedicated by Dr. W. G. Miller. The present pastor in charge is William Wasen. Its membership numbers 100. After the organization was first effected a church was built upon the site of the present one, but was burned at the beginning of the war.

Oak Grove M. E. church south, is located on section 18, township 52, range 16, and was organized May 22, 1856. Its original members were: Mrs. Permelia Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. James Dodd, Mrs. Narcissa Snoddy, Stephen T. Garner and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Yancy, (wife of Robert Yancy), Miss Emeline Dodd, Mrs. Ann McCully, Robert Yancy, Miss Mary A. Snoddy, Mary Switzer, and three colored people, slaves. The building was constructed in 1874, and is of frame, having cost \$1,600. It was dedicated in June, 1875, by Dr. E. K. Millet. Among the pastors who have served the church, as such, are: James Penn, F. W. Cope, Andrew Monroe (J. Smith, assistant), William F. Bell, Dr. Johnson, D. H. Root, William M. Rust, George Penn, Geo. W. Rich, Rev. Rooker, William Warren, and others, at intervals. The present membership is twenty-four. Rev. James Penn organized the church at the Old Liberty church site, one mile south of the present location, and services were held there until the winter of 1861, when the building was burned. Then services were conducted during the war at the house of Stephen T. Garner, and from 1866 until the new church was erected they occupied a school-house on the old Snoddy farm.

Lebanon church was built in 1880 by members of Washington, and other churches. It is of frame and cost about \$900, and was dedicated (in 1880) by Dr. W. G. Miller. There is no regular pastor.

Armstrong society, located in Armstrong, was organized in June,

188—, with the following, as constituting the original membership: John J. Walkup and wife, Mrs. Narcissus Harvey, Mrs. Fugate, Matthew Markland, Belle Krouse, William McCully and wife, Miss Ida McCully, Mrs. Bettie Walker, Mrs. Cynthia Hannah, Mrs. Lucy Morris, S. B. Weir, M. D. Alverson and wife, Mrs. Francis, Jane Denny — seventeen in all. The church, a frame building, erected in 1881, cost \$1,800, and is a union church, owned by the Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and M. E. South denominations. June 2, 1881, it was dedicated by Rev. J. H. Pritchett. The pastors have been: Rev. W. F. Bell, Rev. W. Warren. Its membership is twenty-nine.

Sharon church was organized in 1876. They worship in a building owned by the M. E. south, Presbyterian and Baptist. The church building cost about \$1,500.

Besides these, there are churches known as Roanoke, Franklin, Clark Chapel, Cooper Chapel, Ebenezer Church, and Smith's Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Glasgow, December 28, 1844. The preaching places were Glasgow and Soul's chapel. Thomas Johnson was the first preacher in charge, and William Patton was the presiding elder. The trustees for the church at Glasgow were William D. Swinney, John Bull, William N. Smith, William F. Dunnica, K. L. Barton, Benjamin W. Lewis and Jesse Arnot. Of these, three are now living. K. L. Barton and William F. Dunnica are living in Glasgow, and Jesse Arnot in St. Louis. James S. Thomson was elected first Sabbath school superintendent. At a quarterly meeting held April 5, 1845, the question of the division of the church was brought up, and it was unanimously decided to concur with the annual conference in the division of the church, and from this time the church was called the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The names of the first members were as follows: B. W. Lewis, James Y. Williams, J. S. Thomson, John F. Nicholas, J. M. Sexton, George Humphreys, W. G. Brown, Elias R. Barton, R. P. Hauenkamp, Mrs. Carter, L. Wilson, Thomas Mead, T. N. Cockerill, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, Mrs. Lacy, Jesse Arnot, Noah Swacher, G. B. Dameron, W. F. Dunnica, Charles Gilliam, James B. Lewis, Mrs. William Barton, T. Emerson. Present pastor is Rev. A. Mizell.

M. E. Church (North), at Glasgow, was organized in the fall of 1865, with the following members: B. W. Lewis, James W. Lewis, Jennie Lewis and Noah Swacher and wife. The name of the first pastor was D. A. McCrady. Its membership now numbers forty-four. This church is now the only organization of that branch of the M. E. Church (North) in the county. Another organization was started at Gillie's chapel, below Glasgow, but it has not now any existence.

HISTORY OF CHARITON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Importance of Early Beginnings—First Settlements—Earliest Permanent Settler—Where the Settlements Were Made—Thomas Stanley—General Duff Green and Colonel Cooper—Indians Frightened at a Steamboat—The First Mill—What Major Daniel Ashby Says About It—The First Steam Mill.

INTRODUCTION.

Sixty-three years have passed since Chariton, one of the oldest and fairest daughters of Howard County came into existence. Most wonderful have been the changes, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred within this time.

Perhaps since "God formed the earth and the world," and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any sixty-three years. Reflection cannot fail to arouse wonder, and awaken thankfulness that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung. The matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward, have since reached the culmination of their powers, and passed into the grave. Macaulay, Thiers, Gizot and Froude have written in noble strains the history of their lands; and Bancroft and Prescott and Hildreth and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth; Spurgeon and Punshon, and Beecher and Moody have enforced with most persuasive eloquence the duties of morality and religion.

Carlyle and Emerson, and Stuart Mill and Spencer have given the

results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered; Alaska has been purchased; the centre of population has travelled more than two hundred and fifty miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the States composing the American Union have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been founded and populous countries developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far West, and the great civil war — the bloodiest in all the annals of time — has been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In fact, during this time, our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is to-day the most marvellous country for its age that ever existed.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin. Neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, as is often the case, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content until he had found the "first settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to pre-empt.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginning. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its settlements and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of

mankind. In the history of Chariton county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman, from the "Buckeye" or "Hoosier" State, and from Kentucky and Virginia on his way West, "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition for a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community and have sought the newer portions of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated or returned to their native heath.

We shall find something of that distinctive New England character, which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the West. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires. They who in the early dawn of Western civilization first "bearded the lion in his den," opened a path through the wilderness, drove out the wild beast and tamed the savage Indian, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the records of the past.

The old pioneers of Chariton county—the advance guard of Western civilization—have nearly all passed away; those remaining may be counted on the fingers of one hand. A few more years of waiting and watching, and they, too, will have joined—

"The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

Fresh hillocks in the cemetery will soon be all the marks that will be left of a race of giants, who grappled nature in her fastnesses and made a triumphant conquest in the face of the greatest privations, disease and difficulty. The shadows that fall upon their tombs as time recedes, are like the smoky haze that enveloped the prairies in the early days, saddening the memory and giving to dim distance only a faint and phantom outline, to which the future will often look back and wonder at the great hearts that lie hidden under the peaceful canopy.

To preserve the memory of these brave men from oblivion, and to record their deeds of energy and noble daring, together with their early experiences as taken from their own lips, while preparing the wilderness to "bud and blossom as the rose," and to tell the story of the wonderful changes which have been wrought by the hand of progress in "Old Chariton," will be the chief object of this book.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white men to press the soil of Chariton county were supposed to be French fur traders who located at or near the mouth of the Chariton river. When they made this settlement is not known; it is certain, however, that they were upon the ground prior to the year 1804, because during that year, Lewis and Clark while passing up the river by this point, say in their report: "The next morning, the 10th, we passed Deer Creek, and at the distance of five miles the two rivers called by the French the Charitons, a corruption of *Thieraton*, the first of which is thirty and the second seventy-five yards wide."

The oldest settlers now living in the county say they have always understood that the mouth of the Chariton river was settled by French fur traders. It may be that the fur traders were the first settlers in the county and that the Chariton river or rivers were named by the early French explorers. However this may be, the Chariton rivers had been seen and named (so say Lewis and Clark) as early as 1804 by the French; whether they were fur traders or explorers we cannot now determine. The Chariton river, which now has but one outlet to the Missouri, had two in 1804.

The earliest permanent settler in the county, of which we have any account, was one George Jackson, who came before the war of 1812, and afterwards represented the county in the General Assembly. He located in the southern portion of the county, not far from the Missouri river. The next settlement was made about twenty miles from the present town of Brunswick, on Yellow Creek, by John Hutchinson and two or three others, with their families. These parties came from Howard county, in 1816; Hutchinson continued to reside there until his death, which took place in 1857. The first land sales took place in the fall of 1818, at Old Franklin, in Howard county. During that year the tide of immigration turned hitherward and the lands, in what is now known as Chariton township, were

rapidly settled, a few cabins being erected on the old town site of Chariton, even as early as the summer of 1817. In the former year (1818) the Missouri river bottom, west of the Grand Chariton river, was settled by James Earickson, afterward Senator and State Treasurer: his son-in-law, Galton Turner, Archibald Hix, Samuel Williams, Colonel John M. Bell, John Morse, Henry Lewis, Richard Woodson, John Doxey and others who occupied the country as far north as Bowling Green prairie.

At the same period Joseph Vance, Colonel Hiram Craig, Abraham Lock, Nathaniel Butler, Thomas Watson, Peterson Parks, Robert Hays, Samuel Burch, Samuel Dinsmore, James Heryford, James Ryan and Abner Finnell settled in the forks of the Chariton rivers. In Chariton township John Tooley, Samuel Forrest, Joseph Maddox and Thomas Anderson settled. During the same year Major Daniel Ashby, Abram Sportsman, Alexander Trent, John Harris, John Sportsman and Edward B. Cabell made a settlement on the bluffs. A small settlement was made on Salt creek and Clark's branch a little later, by William and John Beatty and Henry Clark and others. Clark's branch and Clark township were named after the above mentioned Henry Clark, and still perpetuate his name.

The original pioneer who located near the banks of the Grand river was Thomas Stanley. He was a great hunter, and spent much of his time in the woods or on the streams, where he indulged his propensities for sylvan sports and diversions to his heart's content. During the winter he lived in the hollow part of a huge sycamore log, keeping his fire outside. This habitation proved highly convenient, as it was large enough for him to move around out of the smoke when the wind was in the wrong direction. With such books as the settlement afforded he spent his long winter evenings; a sycamore splinter dipped in raccoon oil supplied him with light; wild game furnished his table, and here he lived as happy, if not as comfortable, as a prince.

General Duff Green, who was one of the pioneers, was upon one occasion a candidate for major of the militia, the opposing candidate being the celebrated Indian fighter, Colonel Cooper. Some misunderstanding existed between them. Green was to address the voters on election day, and Cooper declared if he dared to do so he would take him down and chastise him. Green knew this, but commenced his speech at the appointed time. He saw Cooper making his way through the crowd, evidently intent on putting his threat into execu-

tion. He continued his speech until Cooper was quite near, when, turning his eagle eyes upon him and laying his hand upon his sword, he mildly said: "Old gentleman, I respect your gray hairs." No further interruption occurred. Cooper, known to be a brave man, on being asked why he stopped, answered: "I saw something in Green's eyes to warn me to keep hands off." Green was elected. About this time, Green was appointed by Governor Clarke to distribute a quantity of goods to the Indians in these regions. One of the few steamboats then navigating the Missouri, was slowly making its way to the shore with the Indian goods on board. The copper pipe by which the steam escaped was made in the form of a snake, head erect and jaws wide apart, and was placed in the water in front of the boat, and the steam gushed out at intervals with a loud snort. The Indians crowding the bank, watched the boat (the first they had ever seen), with intense interest; as it came near enough for them to see the terrible snake in the water drawing it along, as they thought, the officer on board fired a small cannon. This was too much for the red man and away they went, flying in consternation through the woods in all directions, and it was not until the next day that they could be prevailed upon to return.

Nearly all the pioneers were men of intelligence, substance and energy, and well qualified to build up a new country. They rapidly opened farms and began early to erect mills and manufacturing establishments for their own convenience. The first mill erected by them was located in what is now called Missouri township, and was known as Hooser's mill.

Major Daniel Ashby in speaking of this mill says:—

Not long after this we sent a delegate from the bluffs to a meeting down on the Missouri river, at the house of one Hooser, where a meeting from all the surrounding settlements was called to consider the proposition to build a mill, which should be portable and be pulled around by horses. There was a man named Ben Cross, who was a good workman in wood, that submitted a plan for such a mill as follows: A main shaft with a hole in the lower part when set upright. A beam passing through the shaft with it arranged so the horses could be hitched to each end of the beam, thus giving bearing power on the main shaft. Near the upper end of the main shaft, poles called arms were inserted, into which pins about a foot in length were placed. Around these was put a band some forty feet long. At one side there was an arrangement we called a trundle head, around which the

band passed, twisted on the upper part of the trundle head. The iron called a driver was fastened and bedded into the upper stone or runner. The band was made of rawhide, soaked soft, cut and then twisted, and would last for a year.

The band would turn the trundle head and it would turn the stone which would grind the corn or wheat. This when completed was regarded with more curiosity than a locomotive in years after.

In a short time there was a combination formed to run the mill exclusively for the benefit of a few. Nowadays we would call it a ring or corner. A man named Hooser, and some of his brothers-in-law named Clark, living close to the mill, would grind a large quantity of meal for themselves, and when done would take out the balance iron and hide it, so no one else could use the mill. Those living in the bluff settlements had to go about twelve miles to get to this mill to have their grinding done, so if they could not grind when there, they would be sorely disappointed and make great complaint. The "ring" would tell them that the iron was broken and at the blacksmith's shop for repair. This company to whom the mill belonged had a constitution, signed by all interested, that provided among other things, that equal justice should be done in the use and repair of the mill; when new bands were to be made that all should contribute their equal portion of the funds necessary to purchase the hides, all of which was to be determined by the number of each family capable of eating bread. This clique or "ring" would always provide a good supply of meal for themselves about the time the old band was pretty well worn, then hide the iron in a hollow log, which they called Clark's shop, as there was a blacksmith of that name living in Old Chariton.

However, we learned of the deception that had been practised on us and were naturally considerably wrathful. At one of these times when they were practising their frauds, I had been down in Howard county, and was passing by the mill. I found them all collected at the mill and saw they had just placed the balance iron in its place to grind up a supply of meal for themselves. As soon as I saw this, it made me angry and I rode up to where they were collected and said, "I see you have got the iron from Clark's shop." I was answered by Reuben Clark, who was the leader of the gang and bully amongst them, who replied in a make game manner, "Yes, we have got it from Clark's shop." His reply and his manner made me mad enough to fight. "Well," said I, "there have been more infernal lies told

about this mill than it is worth, and if I had a knife I would cut that old band to pieces." Reuben Clark said, "Here is a knife, sir," handing me a large clasp knife, with which he was whittling. I took the knife, jumped over the fence, went to the band and cut it in two. I then walked around the mill and about the middle of the band I cut it again. I took one half of the band and wound it up in the shape of a collar and put it around my horse's neck. Handing the knife back to Clark, I again mounted and was in the act of riding off, when Hooser spoke to me and said, "If there was any law for it, I would make you pay for cutting that band." I replied, "No doubt of it, for I never doubted your meanness, and I will further say I consider the whole set of you a pack of unprincipled scoundrels who dare not resent any insult a gentleman may think proper to pass upon you." After this I rode off with a single comrade by the name of Morse, who was travelling with me. I returned home and constructed a similar mill on a smaller scale out of the material I had from my old mill. After this we had no trouble on the bluffs about milling.

The first steam mill was erected near the town of Old Chariton in 1820, by a man name Findly. This was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1823-24, and was a great misfortune to the people who lived in this region of country.



CHAPTER II.

Physical Features — Climate — Health — First Settlements made in the Timber —
The Seasons since 1844 — Mineral Resources — Coal — Sandstone — Cavern —
Cement — Fauna and Flora of Howard and Chariton Counties.

STREAMS.

Chariton county is watered by the following streams: Grand Chariton river, Little Chariton, East, Middle and Muscle Forks of same, Salt, Lake, Palmer, Yellow and Cottonwood creeks, and Bee Branch and its tributaries. These streams flow generally south and are well distributed in almost every part of the county.

The surface of the county is an undulating plane, there being, however, several marked elevations and depressions in the vicinity of the Missouri river and the creeks. The surface in most places is far from being flat, and there is a perfect system of natural drainage. From some of the highest points the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of river and creek, the waving foliage of trees, the undulating surface of the prairie, with cultivated farms, farm houses — from the log hut of the first settler, to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivators of the soil, and the palatial mansions of the wealthy capitalist.

Chariton county is well watered, as before stated, by many streams, the principal being the Missouri river. All the streams are timbered. The surface of the earth in some portions is quite broken and uneven, but as these portions are generally covered with timber, they are none the less valuable. In other parts of the county, the land near the streams is rather level in some places, but the very superior system of drainage renders it unsurpassed for agricultural purposes. The high table lands away from the streams are unsurpassed for fertility. The "divides," as they are called, embrace three belts of land, and extend nearly the whole length of the county north and south. The soil is chiefly a rich loam of vegetable deposit with a porous subsoil. The depth of the vegetable deposit, which has been

accumulating for ages, varies from two to six feet, and is inexhaustible in fertility. The ease with which the soil is cultivated is an important item to the farmer. One man with a team can tend from forty to sixty acres of corn. There is comparatively little waste land in the county. Such portions as are not well adapted to the cultivation and growth of wheat, corn and other cereals are the best for grazing lands. The county presented to the first settlers an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its broad prairies in the south were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich, black soil seemed to be awaiting impatiently the opportunity of paying rewards in the shape of abundant crops, as a tribute to the labors of the husbandman. The farms of Chariton county are generally large, unbroken by sloughs, but have some obstructions such as stumps and boulders, but they are excellently well cultivated. Corn planters, reaping machines, mowers and all kinds of labor-saving machinery can be used, however, with great ease. The prairie of the county is gently rolling throughout its whole extent. The timber is of a good quality, but the original growth has, to a considerable extent, disappeared in some parts.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN THE TIMBER.

The first settlements of the county were invariably made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers so chose both as a matter of necessity and convenience. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Kentucky and Tennessee. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." The woods was generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he emigrated West, one objection was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Kentuckian could not entertain the idea of founding a home away from the familiar forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the

early immigrants to Missouri, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical. The early settler must have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to inclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads by which lumber could be transported from the pineries. No coal mine had yet been opened, and few if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which material improvement was an impossibility.

No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:—

“Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever'n ager.”

The most important resource in the development of this Western country, was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present, not the most enterprising and progressive, were, nevertheless, an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the country, were originally belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of the smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here “began to operate those forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to bud and blossom as the rose.”

Much of the primeval forest has been removed for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions and probably the largest part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed. This destruction of timber has been somewhat compensated by the planting of artificial groves. Among the most abundant of the trees originally found is the walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Oaks, of several varieties, are still very plentiful, although for many years this wood has been used for fuel.

The best timber in the State is to be found in this county. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony, but are very useful in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best authority that climate varies with the physiognomy of a country.

It is quite important for settlers and immigrants to know what sections of the county are most healthful. Some have asked if this is a healthy county. The answer without any hesitation will be given in the affirmative, that it is as much so as any county in the State. In all the counties there are some things, however, that are calculated to produce disease — some localities are more healthful than others, and to enable strangers coming into the county to select the one and avoid the other is our object. Chariton county, in its general aspect, is an elevated, undulating plain, intersected by numerous small streams, running generally from the north to the south, and emptying into the Missouri river, which forms the southern boundary of the county. The principal of these streams is the Grand Chariton, with its tributaries. Adjacent to all these streams are bottom lands, more or less extensive, nearly along their whole course on one side, and bluffs or hills on the other. These bottoms are to some extent subject to overflow for the reason that their beds are crooked.

The bottoms above mentioned extend up the several branches to near the summit of the dividing ridge, and many springs rise within fifty yards of the summit. In the larger bottoms are a number of small ponds or lakes, and spots of marshy ground which are filled with water the greater part of the year, and in rainy seasons become quite extensive, which evaporate and dry up in the hot, dry seasons usually following in the months of July, August and September, and thus generate the poisonous exhalation about which so little is known, and called by physicians "miasm" or "malaria," which produces fever of various types and grades. This exhalation follows along the different ravines, even to the summit of the highlands, and is carried a greater or less distance in proportion to the current of air or wind.

But they do not seem to extend very far up the sides of the ravines unless carried by a strong breeze; care should, therefore, be taken to avoid locating residences near the heads of ravines, and more particularly where they terminate on the ridges, which is a frequent error. A man finding a good spring near the summit of a hill, builds his house so as to be near the water, on the hill or ridge, and immediately

in the course of the ravine, and as a consequence receives the concentrated "miasm" arising from it. Now at a distance of fifty or at least a hundred yards a point may generally be selected very nearly if not entirely free from it. The existence of this malarious air in the ravines is very clearly proven to any man of observation; in walking or riding across them in the night, in descending a hill, as he approaches the base, he will be sensible of cold, damp atmosphere which will disappear at the same elevation in ascending the opposite slope. This fact is often observed in Missouri and Illinois. It is generally believed that the bottoms are much more sickly than the hills, or uplands, which is to some extent true. The cases of fever are perhaps more frequent in the bottom lands, but less malignant, and all experience goes to show that persons living on the bare slopes or summits of hills near the bottoms suffer most, and those living near the banks of rivers, or creeks of running water in the bottoms, are more healthful. The reason is that the exhalations rise and are carried by the winds over the dwellings in the lowlands and are wafted to the tops of the highest hills. Several precautions are necessary in selecting sites for dwellings on hills near bottoms. First, build, if possible, on the opposite side of the hill from the bottom, so that the "miasm," after reaching the summit, may pass above you; second, avoid the heads of ravines; third, have a grove of timber between you and the bottom — this will have the effect of protecting you from the "miasm," and moreover, the trees absorb a large portion of it. Again, hills having bottoms to windward of them will be more sickly than those that the wind blows from them to the bottom. The prevailing winds here in the months of June, July and August are from the south and southwest, but in the latter part of August they begin to blow from the north and continue mostly during September and October in that direction. Thus it will be seen that persons living north and south of the bottoms will, in a sickly season, suffer first, say in July and August, but the fevers would be milder than later in the season, when the "miasm" has become more concentrated and virulent; when the winds are from the north, that is during the latter part of August and the whole of September and October, then those living south of the bottoms will suffer most, and, for the reasons given above, the fevers will be of more malignant type. Hills east and west of the bottoms are most healthful, because the winds in the hot months seldom blow in these directions.

In speaking of the topography of Chariton county, it should be

observed that in the vicinity of all the streams are strips of woodland more or less extensive, and that along the Missouri river the timber land extends from three to ten miles in width from the river, and in many places the timber is large and of excellent quality, and in others the growth is smaller, forming dense thickets in many places, showing clearly that the timber has encroached on the prairie, and it is interesting to note the gradual change which takes place from almost impenetrable thickets to open woods. As the trees grow and overshadow the undergrowth, such as hazel, sumach, etc., this dies out and the more thrifty and larger trees continue to grow, while the more feeble and delicate die out one after another and give place to their more stately neighbors; and thus in a few years thickets become open woodlands, and as this process goes on the sun has freer access to the earth and it is consequently drier and more healthful. Many thickets in this county during the period of thirty years have undergone these changes, and are now beautiful open woodlands of trees of considerable size and height. Another very interesting fact going to show that the country is becoming more healthful, is that the wet lands in the bottoms are being filled up by the alluvial deposits brought down to them from the roads and cultivated fields, and being covered by a thick sward of blue grass as fast as they become dry enough, and at the same time the channels of the branches which run through them are deepened and compressed into narrow space. There are quite a number of bottoms along the Chariton river which thirty years ago were quite wet and swampy, which have become dry, tillable land, and which will, in all probability, continue in the future to improve more rapidly than in the past. This holds good with the broader ravines and valleys in the upland prairies, many of which are quite wet and in many places marshy. Now as these slopes of the hill are cultivated, these marshy spots are filled up and the land rendered more compact by the trampling of stock, the blue grass takes hold readily and a firm sward covers them so that they are less likely to generate "miasm," and consequently the country around will become healthier. Those settling in the prairies should be advised to observe the same rules in building homes as in the timber, that is, to avoid heads of ravines, as mentioned heretofore, and even more carefully on account of the want of protection by trees. It may seem strange, but I believe the statement is fully attested by experience, that in very rainy and consequently sickly seasons, persons living on the prairies suffer more than those in the timber. The cause of this may,

I think, be found to be the protection afforded by the timber in absorbing and warding off "miasm." Such persons, as soon as possible, should make for themselves a protection by planting groves of timber and orchards near their dwellings, which will be a source of safety from disease, and at the same time of pecuniary profit, to say nothing of the agreeable shades in the summer and the protection from cold in the winter — both important objects for the preservation of health, and particularly in a climate as variable as this.

In considering the causes tending to influence the health of any locality, we should take into account the effect of temperature and the particular season in which we have the greatest amount of rain and highest temperature. As a rule, our rainy season commences about the 20th of May and extends to the 10th of July; when we say season, we do not mean that it is only in that season that we have rains, but that rains are more abundant then than at other times. Yet, there occur seasons that are exceptions to the rule, as we shall see hereafter. The months of June and July, and the early part of August, are marked by the highest range of temperature.

We will now endeavor to give a brief account of many of the seasons since 1844. The year A. D. 1844 is known in Missouri as the year of the great flood. In the month of May there was considerably more rain than in any other year.

About the 15th of June the rains abated, and the rivers receded from the bottoms, but in a short time recommenced exceedingly copious rains of almost daily occurrence, continuing to about the 10th of July, and the Missouri river and its tributaries overflowed their banks to the depth of twenty feet, and in many places to the depth of thirty feet — the temperature at this time being high. The latter part of July and the month of August were very dry and hot, and sickness was general throughout the State, the diseases being mostly of a mild character, and yielding readily to the influence of medicines. The winter of 1844 and 1845 was very mild, little snow or rain fell during the winter or spring, so that the rivers were quite low to the latter part of May, when the rains commenced and continued to the beginning of July. Some of the heaviest rains ever known in the State were witnessed this season, but west and north in the valleys of the Kaw and Platte rivers there was but little rain, and the Missouri overflowed its banks but little at the mouths of the Osage and North Grand rivers. This season was also very warm, and about the first of August sickness commenced and was more general, and of a more malig-

nant type, than in the preceding year, but still quite manageable. The succeeding winter was cold, with considerable snow, and the spring pleasant.

The season of 1846 had no excess of rains, and had not a great many cases of fever, but some of those were more violent and difficult to manage. During the early part of the summer there was an epidemic of scarlet fever, and in the fall a great many cases of jaundice.

The winter following was mild, and the spring and summer not remarkable for rain and but little sickness. The following year, 1847, partook very much of the same character, and was also a tolerably healthful year.

The winter of 1847 and 1848 was very mild, so much so that very little ice formed sufficiently thick to keep. The spring and summer of 1848 was dry and healthful.

The winter of 1848 and 1849 was remarkably cold, with a great deal of snow, which melted partially in the month of January and froze suddenly, leaving the ground covered with a firm coat of ice from three to five inches in thickness, which remained the greater part of February, and then melted off, accompanied by rain, and broke up the ice in the rivers, which had formed to a thickness of fifteen to eighteen inches. The spring of 1849 was wet and cold till sometime in April, when commenced a succession of hot weather with frequent rains, alternated with sudden changes of cold, which continued through May, June and most of July. Such was the peculiar condition of the atmosphere that a feeling of debility and exhaustion was very generally experienced, and those who have been exposed to its influence will thereafter recognize it as a cholera atmosphere; the wind during the greater part of this time, and especially during the damp days, was from the east and southeast. In the month of April there occurred a number of cases of diarrhoea, and other diseases of the digestive organs were of frequent occurrence.

The year of 1850 was not remarkable for heavy rains or any great vicissitudes of temperature, and was comparatively healthful; but the following year, 1851, this region was again visited by hot and rainy weather and eastern winds, and cholera made its appearance and was excessively malignant, continuing from the latter part of May to almost the first of August, which was again followed by fever; during this year a greater number of citizens fell victims to cholera than in 1849. The year 1852 was again a very equable season; there was not a great amount of sickness until late in the fall and beginning of win-

ter, when the vicissitudes of temperature were great and sudden, and there occurred a large number of cases of pneumonia of a typhoid character and a general prevalence of typhoid diseases. About the middle of December epidemic erysipelas — also assuming a typhoid character — made its appearance, and continued to prevail in some neighborhoods until the following April.

The year 1853 was a mild and pleasant season, unmarked by great rains or changes of temperature, and although there were occasional cases of cholera, it was, in the main, a healthful season. The spring of 1854 was pleasant, and vegetation came forward very early. About the last of May it began to rain very frequently and heavily, and continued till the 19th of June, from which time scarcely any rain fell until the 18th of November. The crops of small grain were heavy, but in consequence of the long continued drouth after heavy rains the crop of corn was very small, not being more than one-third the usual yield. We had considerable fever in August and September; early in October it became quite healthful, and continued so during the fall and winter.

The spring and beginning of the year 1855 were pleasant until the latter part of July, when there set in a succession of heavy rains which lasted until about the 20th of August. Crops of all kinds were good, wheat and oats were far better than usual, both as to quality and quantity; but the farmers having adopted the use of threshers, and being busy with the corn and hay crops, failed to house or stack them in season, and at least three-fourths of the crop of small grains was spoiled, and rotted in the fields. This year was quite healthful, except a short time in September and October. The year 1855 was not remarkable as to health, there being no unusual sickness until late in the fall, when typhoid fever prevailed to a considerable extent for some three months. The winter of 1856 and 1857 was unusually cold, with but little snow, and we had an unusual number of cases of rheumatism, and in the spring considerable pneumonia and other inflammatory affections. The season during most of the year 1857 was not unusual. The following winter was not marked by any unusual extremes, and the spring of 1858 was rather dry and pleasant, until the month of June, when we had again excessive and long continued rains, extending to the early part of July; during this month and August the weather was hot and dry. Early in August fever commenced, and we had more sickness than in any year since 1845.

The ensuing year of 1859 was very similar in regard to tempera-

ture and rains, and we again had a considerable amount of sickness through the fall and winter months. The winter and spring of 1860 were unusually dry and windy, there being no rain sufficient to wet the ground until the 25th of May, at which time and also some time in June, there was a good shower in the northeast part of the county. This drouth continued through the summer, and consequently the crops were exceedingly short; and west of us, in the State of Kansas, almost an entire failure. About the 10th of July we had for two or three days a south wind, as hot as if coming from a furnace, which was very oppressive to man and beast, and wilted the vegetation considerably. In this year, as well as 1854, we had incontestible evidence of the superiority of the bottom lands along the Missouri river, which are bedded on sand as subsoil, in dry seasons, for reason that the water from the river percolates this sand, and a sufficient quantity of moisture arises to sustain the growth of grain. This is also true to some extent in uplands, in which there is a considerable amount of sand mixed with the sub-soil. The year 1861, which will be long remembered for the inauguration of the civil war, which cursed our country and desolated the finest portions of our land, among which Chariton county is one of the most beautiful and fertile, was a season of unusual health and productiveness — full crops and fruits of all kinds, rewarded the labors of the husbandman; and had we been blessed with peace, would have been one of abundance and comfort. There was but little sickness during this and the two following years.

The winter of 1863 and 1864 was exceedingly cold, with considerable snow, the spring was pleasant but too cold to bring forward vegetation. This dry weather extending through the greater part of summer there was great drouth, and vegetation became scarce. The crops of all kinds were light. During the latter part of summer and beginning of fall there was a severe form of dysentery, followed later in the season by typhoid fever. The year 1865 may be properly called a rainy season, for frequent and exceedingly heavy rains set in early in June and continued till the latter part of August. Dysentery again made its appearance in July and prevailed during that month and August. In September, October and the fore part of November there were many cases of fever which were very violent, being mostly of a congestive type, and complicated with diseases of the bowels. Later in the season we had some cases of typhoid fever, also attended with disease of the bowels and in some cases of the lungs. During the year 1866-67 all the diseases were of a mild character and easily man-

aged. There were no cases of epidemic diseases. In the year 1868 there were more cases of sickness, and some were typhoid fever, but not of a very malignant type. Since the war, even to the present time, there have been no severe cases of cholera. In 1869 the cases of sickness were less frequent than in 1868, all diseases easily managed. There have been no cases of small-pox since the year 1865, and it might be remarked that as the country grows older it becomes more healthful. The summers, which are wet and excessively warm, are followed in the fall months by more or less fevers. In 1870 there were several cases of "Rothlene," a form of scarlet fever, in the spring, some cases of intermittent fevers in the fall, and taken altogether it was more sickly than 1869. During the year 1871 and 1872 there was some pneumonia in the spring, with mild cases of fever in the fall of 1871. There were very few deaths. The year 1873 was healthy and all the cases requiring the attention of a physician were easily managed. The summer of 1874 was very dry and hot, several persons requiring treatment for sunstroke, the mercury ranging for considerable time from 95° to 100° in the shade. There were some cases of diphtherietic croup, several of which were fatal. There was also epidemic whooping cough. The spring of 1875 was very wet, and there were cases of capillary bronchitis among children and sore throat and catarrh among adults. There were some fatal cases of consumption. The summer of 1876 was healthful and also the year 1877. In 1877 there were some cases of scarlet fever, but of mild type and easily managed. The year 1878 was quite healthful. The year 1879 chronicled some scarlet fever in the spring.

Considerable sickness of a typho-malarial character existed during the spring of 1880, but the remainder of the year it was exceedingly healthful. There were sufficient rains to produce the growth of abundant crops, and probably never in the history of the country had there been a better average yield to the labors of the husbandman. Great quantities of fruit and cereals matured and were gathered for the market. General prosperity and abundance crowned the year. Men who were in debt paid up the mortgages on their farms and houses and now, in this year (1883), are becoming independent.

We have now given a condensed history of the seasons for the past thirty-seven years, and by it a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the healthfulness of this county.

It will be found that seasons in which there has been an excess of rains, and of floods in the streams, have produced a large amount of

sickness, and this is also true with other portions of the country. It will also be remarked, that in our seasons rains are later and more immediately followed by dry and hot weather than in the Eastern States, and as a necessary result we would expect in those seasons a considerable amount of fever, but the comparative frequency of such seasons are not greater than in other localities. As to the prevalence of scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas and other diseases of similar character, it may be asserted that our county has not suffered more than in many other parts of the Western, and perhaps less than many of the Eastern States. Of typhoid fever it may be said that the disease is milder and less frequent than in many of the Northern or Eastern States. In the course of thirty-seven years there have been five, or less than one-seventh, in which there were heavy and long continued rains in early summer and general prevalence of fevers, the remainder being comparatively healthful. There has been no year when there has been an entire loss of crops, and nearly every year great abundance has been produced.

The greater portion of the county — leaving out the bottom of the Missouri river and larger streams — is posed upon a bed of limestone at various depths; yet such is the formation of the country that the stone very little, if at all, interferes with the cultivation of the soil, for the reason that it does not crop out, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, on the slope of hills, or at their base. Those sections in which the limestone is wanted are based on sand of very considerable depth. There is also in the greater part of the county a large admixture of sand both with the soil and the subsoil, and consequently, as may be inferred, the land is light and easily cultivated, much more so than in many fertile regions elsewhere, as, for instance, the rich blue grass lands of Kentucky. No amount of tramping can make it so hard that, if broken up in large clods, it will not shake and fall to pieces, like lime, in the first considerable shower; and moreover, it has the additional advantage of becoming sufficiently dry in a short time after rains for plowing, and does not break and become hard so easily if worked a little wet. This enables the farmer to cultivate his crops in wet seasons to better advantage than if the sand was wanting. In addition to this, as mentioned in the last article, drouth does not so greatly affect the crops, because a considerable amount of moisture arises from below, which goes to support vegetation. Indeed, our farmers say that crops will grow here with less rain than in almost any other county. We have in this

county but little poor land; yet the quality of the soil and the growth of the timber indicating those qualities vary a great deal, and the changes are frequently abrupt. We have, for example, strips of land covered by walnut, hickory, elm, box elder, honey locust, coffee bean, lima, etc., of some miles in extent, and changing in many instances abruptly, to oak land, of inferior quality. Again, we have strips on which the growth is white hickory, different species of oak, wild cherry, slippery elm, etc., and the undergrowths are in oak lands, hazel, sumach, and a species of dogwood. The pawpaw abounds in the walnut and hackberry lands, and on the river bottoms and hills contiguous to them. There are also some spots of rather spouty lands, with stiff clay subsoil, the growth on which is almost exclusively a species of pine-oak, of a dwarfish character, with the limbs extending almost to the ground. There is some diversity of opinion in regard to the fertility of the different characters of soil, but the statement is fully borne out by experience that the walnut and hackberry lands are strongest, and in favorable seasons will produce the largest crops of hemp and corn, and are better adapted to the domestic grasses, especially the blue grass, while the brush lands, in which the white hickory abounds, with the undergrowth of hazel and sumach, will on an average of all seasons, and all kinds of crops, surpass them, and are greatly superior for wheat and other small grains. This county is well adapted to the production of various kinds of fruits, as the apple, pear, apricot and peach, all of which grow rapidly and yield abundantly, fruits of excellent quality. The common morello cherry also yields well, but the finer qualities of cherries and damson plums do not seem to do as well. The gooseberry, black raspberry, dewberry, blackberry and strawberry are indigenous to the soil, growing in large quantities in the woodland and prairies. Grasses have not yet been extensively cultivated, but so far as their cultivation has been tried the results has been very satisfactory.

The climate of Missouri is very changeable, the changes of temperature being frequent and sudden, varying often fifty or sixty degrees in a few hours. Great precaution is, therefore, necessary to adapt the apparel so as to be little affected as possible by these sudden vicissitudes, and we would advise those whose business requires them to be at such a distance from the dwellings as to be unable to change their clothes readily, to suffer the inconvenience of being uncomfortably warm for a time rather than run the risks of exposure to these sudden

changes when thinly clad. Woolen clothing, therefore, is preferable to lighter fabrics even in summer.

Dwelling houses should be so constructed as to have free ventilation in every part from cellar to garret, and especial care should be taken that houses without cellars should be somewhat elevated from the ground with opening sufficient to admit the free circulation of air under them and these should be open in summer. In damp, rainy weather fires should be made occasionally to dispel the dampness and dry the rooms. They also serve to purify the air by producing a draught or current of air which carries off the impure atmosphere which is generated, especially in sleeping rooms, and for these reasons small fires night and morning will be found beneficial. It is improper to close sleeping apartments at night so as entirely to exclude the air, especially when the atmosphere is dry. Yet we should avoid sleeping with a current of air blowing over us. It is better to open the upper sash of windows which will generally admit sufficient external air and carry off that which has become heated and impure. Exposure to cold and damp air, especially in the latter part of the night and early morning should be avoided, and if this kind of exposure is necessary it is better to fortify the body by taking a quantity of food, say a cup of coffee and a little bread before going out, and this is more especially necessary during the prevalence of epidemic. Indeed it is better, especially with farmers and others engaged in outdoor labor to have breakfast before commencing the labors of the day. In the latter part of summer there are very heavy dews and care should be taken to avoid having the feet and legs wet with them, as is frequently the case, and as a rule it is better not to go out before sunrise in the morning. Long continued exposure to midday sun and heat should be avoided. Meals should be regular and all unripe fruits and substances difficult of digestion should be avoided. Cleanliness is also an important item, both in person and in habitation. The accumulation of water in cellars and low places, as well as all kinds of garbage, decaying animals and vegetable substances should be carefully guarded against. A free use of lime, both by whitewashing houses and cellars and spreading in damp places, will also tend to purify the air and promote health. Cesspools and drains can be purified and deodorized by lime and a strong solution of sulphate of iron thrown into them. Shades about dwellings are very pleasant and promotive of health, but the trees should not be so close together that

the sun cannot have access to the ground at some time during the day.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The yet scarcely developed mineral resources of Chariton are destined at no remote day to constitute an important element of the wealth of this section of the State. The entire country, with the exception of the low alluvial districts, is underlaid with veins of bituminous coal.

This mineral as yet has been but imperfectly prospected, and the conclusion of its vast abundance is due in a great measure to the presence of numerous outcropping strata of surface veins. Experimental investigations in certain locations, however, have revealed the presence of sub-strata, said to be of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. Outcroppings of this coal have been observed on the sides of hill slopes at a perpendicular distance or depth of from 100 to 200 feet below the upland surface level. Some of these deposits are being worked at points east of Salisbury by Joel Koliskons, P. D. Vandeverter, and others. Another is worked near Keytesville; another by Daniel Hays on the Chariton river, east of Salisbury, and one west of Brunswick, and seem to promise paying results. At the latter place a vein of considerable thickness was found underlaying a stratum of fire clay about a foot in thickness, and pronounced by competent judges, of excellent quality for the manufacture of pottery. In view of this discovery, the development of an enterprise of this character is, of course, only a matter of time. It is believed from the cursory investigations of experienced parties that there is in the vicinity of Salisbury a vein or pocket of cannel coal, but as yet the positive existence of this valuable deposit has not been definitely confirmed. At a point known as Williams Mill, about three miles southeast of Keytesville, is a remarkable formation, consisting of a solid mass of sandstone, extending a considerable distance along the edge of the Chariton, and rising 100 feet above low-water mark, suggesting the idea of a vast wall without crack or seam, and smooth and even as though cut by the hand of art. This is pronounced of admirable quality for building purposes.

In the lower or southern extremity of this bluff is a cavern of considerable extent, known as Robbers' Cave, and recognized as a point of no small interest, from the fact of its having been the lurking place of a notorious robber by the name of John Carey, who flourished in this locality about thirty years ago.

In the southeast part of the county, near Forest Green, is an inexhaustible mine of fire clay or cement, which has not yet been fully developed. This clay is used by many for plastering, being preferred for this purpose to ordinary lime and sand mortar. For the manufacture of pottery it is generally conceded to be superior to the ordinary fire clay found elsewhere, as above mentioned.

FAUNA AND FLORA OF HOWARD AND CHARITON COUNTIES.

The names and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, state, or county, are always of interest to the inhabitants, especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its natural history, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study. Some were animals of prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the State ranged over a wide field, and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions of the Missouri river, and its tributaries, differ but little materially as to species. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous in this territory, we had the American elk and deer of two kinds; the more common, the well known American deer, and the white tailed deer. And at a period not very remote, the American buffalo found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Missouri and Chariton rivers, and the plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The black bear were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in Howard and Chariton within the last thirty years. The gray wolf and prairie wolf are not unfrequently found, as is also the gray fox, which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the wild cat, the weasel, one or more species; the mink, American otter, the skunk, the badger, the raccoon and the opossum. The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The bear and otter are extinct in the counties, and were valuable for their furs. Of the squirrel family, we have the fox, gray, flying, ground and prairie squirrel. The woodchuck and the common musk-

rat were numerous here. The bats, shrews, and moles are common. Of the muridae, we have the introductory species of rats and mice, as also the native meadow mouse, and the long-tailed jumping mouse, frequently met with in the clearings. Hares, commonly called rabbits, are very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers, and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The buffalo and the elk have passed the Rocky Mountains to the westward, never more to return. Of birds, may be mentioned the following: Among the game birds most sought after, are the wild turkey and prairie hen, which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and have been quite plentiful; primated grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, English snipe, red breasted snipe, telltale snipe, yellow legs, marbled godwin, long-bitted curlew, short-bitted curlew, Virginia rail, * American swan, trumpeter swan, snow goose, Canada goose, brant, mallard, black duck, pintail duck, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, shoveler, American pigeon, summer or wood duck, red-headed duck, canvass back duck, butter ball, hooded mugsansor, rough billed pelican, the lorn, kildeer, plover, ball head, yellow legged and upland plover, white heron, great blue heron, bittern, sandhill crane, wild pigeon, common dove, American raven, common crow, blue jay, bobolink, red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, golden oriole, yellow bird, snow bird, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, indigo bird, cardinal red bird, cheewink, white-billed nuthatch, mocking bird, cat bird, brown thrush, house wren, barn swallow, bank swallow, blue martin, cedar bird, scarlet tanager, summer red bird (robin came less than forty years ago), blue bird, king bird, perver, belted kingfisher, whippoorwill, night hawk, chimney swallow, ruby throated humming bird, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, redheaded woodpecker, golden winged woodpecker, Carolina parrot, great horned owl, barred owl, snowy owl, turkey buzzard, pigeon hawk, swallow-tailed hawk, Mississippi kite, red-tailed hawk, bald eagle, and ring-tailed eagle.

Many of the above named animals and birds, are no longer to be found within the limits of these counties. I may say within the limits of the State. Some of them are now extinct, and some disap-

* We state, upon the authority of Judge Jno. M. Davis, that the little lakes on Chariton river, above old Chariton, were full of swans from 1820 to 1830.

peared with the Indian, upon the advance of civilization. The bald eagle was often seen by the early settlers on the Chariton river, along the banks of which, in the tallest timber, it built its nest, and brooded its young for many years after the first settlements were made.

FLORA.

God might have bade the earth bring forth,
 Enough for great and small,
 The oak tree and the cedar tree,
 Without a flower at all.
 He might have made enough, enough
 For every want of ours:
 For luxury, medicine and toil,
 And yet have made no flowers.
 Our outward life requires them not—
 Then wherefore have they birth?
 To minister delight to man,
 To beautify the earth;
 To comfort man—to whisper hope,
 Whene'er his faith is dim:
 For whoso careth for the flower,
 Will much more care for him.

In speaking of the flora it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits. "Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a learned writer, "might, without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value," a supposition which would be far from the truth. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kind of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The cabinet-maker and the wheel-wright, and all other workmen in wood, will find what materials are at hand to answer their purpose. Upon the flora of these counties, civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the blue grass. Below we add a list of

NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

Rock sugar maple,	Choke cherry,	Kentucky coffee nut,
Black " "	Black cherry,	Butternut,
Soft " "	Cabinet cherry,	Walnut,
Silver leaf " "	False dogwood,	Red cedar,

Ash leaf maple	Kinnickinick,	Woodbine,
Boxelder,	Pigeon berry,	Mulberry,
Stinking buckeye,	Red osier,	Moonseed,
Smooth leaf alder,	Hazelnut,	Hophorn beam,
True semice berry,	Hawthorn,	Iron wood,
False indigo shrub,	Shagbark hickory,	Buttonwood,
Lead plant,	Shell bark “	Sycamore,
Virginia creeper,	White heart “	Quaking ash,
Pawpaw,	Pignut “	Aspen,
Red birch,	Leather wood,	Poplar,
Blue birch,	Wahoo,	Cottonwood,
Red root,	Strawberry tree,	Cotton tree,
Judas tree,	White ash,	Wild plum,
Red bud,	Green “	Crab apple,
False bitter sweet,	Black “	Buffalo berry,
Wax work,	Blue “	Greenbriar,
Hackberry,	Honey locust,	Vinebark spiræa,
Button bush,	Witch hazel,	Hardhack willow
Burr oak,	Sumach,	spirea,
Post oak,	Climbing poison vine,	Rattle box,
White oak,	Poisoning,	Wood bladder nut,
Swamp white oak,	Prickly gooseberry,	Coral berry,
Swamp chestnut oak,	Smooth “ “	Trumpet creeper,
Laurel leaf oak,	Swamp “ “	Bass wood,
Black jack oak,	Black currant,	Hickory elm,
Yellow bark oak,	Prairie rose,	Red “
Scarlet oak,	Wood rose,	White “
Red oak,	Silky head willow,	Cork “
Swamp Spanish oak,	Rose willow, “	Black haw,
Pin oak,	Black “	Arrow wood,
Elderberry,	Joint “	Summer grape,
Sassafras,	Brittle “	Frost “
Black locust.	Cone “	Spice bush,
Blackberry,	Red raspberry,	Prickly ash.
Black raspberry,		

We have treated particularly of the more valuable woods used in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants and vegetables and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of these counties. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and

some for medicine. The pink root, the columbo, the ginseng, boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eye-bright, gerardia, and hundreds more that adorn the meadows and brook sides; besides, are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. Here are found the oak with at least its twenty varieties, the hickory with as many more species, the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort that bears leaves as large as a man's hand to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb nail; the black oak, so tall and straight and beautiful, is here, the hackberry, gum tree, black and sweet, the tulip, the giant cottonwoods, and a hundred more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The white oak is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the panel oak, burr oak, and pin oak. The blue ash is excellent for flooring. The honey locust is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning. In the above list some plants may be omitted, but we think the list quite complete.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses that furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the substance of the inferior animals. Timothy grass, or cat's-tail, naturalized; red top, or herbs grass, nimble will, blue joint, this is a native, and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback, orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, true blue grass, meadow fescue, cheat chess, the reed, the cane, perennial ray grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, bud canary grass, canary grass, crab grass, smooth panicum, witch grass, barnyard grass, fox-tail, bottle grass, millet, and broom-beard grass.

Chariton county is one of the most favored localities in the State for the successful growing of forest trees, evergreen trees, apple trees of all varieties, together with peaches, plums, pears, apricots, grapes and small fruits. All kinds of ornamental and shade trees, flowers and hedges grow and flourish with only reasonable care and with a certainty that is not known east or west, north or south. If we go further south the apple will not flourish, if further north the peach is liable to blight; but here, all are almost sure to do well.

The lobelia, mint, sassafras and birthwort families furnish many species of plants having valuable medicinal qualities. The lilies, wild roses, cacti, wild honeysuckle, violets, etc., meet the eye in every wood in early spring and summer with a profusion of rare and beautiful flowers. There is a great variety of valuable forage grasses, such as blue grass, foxtail grass, timothy, millet, etc. Many species of trees and plants are cultivated with great success which are not mentioned in this list. All kinds of trees, shrubs, grains, and fruits adapted to this latitude and climate can be produced in the greatest profusion and luxuriance.



CHAPTER III.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

It is a trite, but true proverb, that, "Times change, and we change with time;" and this is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this country, in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in the heart as "Auld Lang Syne." The very skies that arch above his gray head, seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did, when in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting, than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are very visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet —

"Backward, turn backward, Oh, Time in thy flight."

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them, that with the changes of the years, there have come an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the activities of the present, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a great empire in a great wilderness.

Let us leave the prow of the wishing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future, rich in promise, and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern, and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt, we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of those who lived in the early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality, which made of every settler's cabin an inn, where the belated and weary traveller found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation. Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity, which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember, that while a majority of the settlers were poor, poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation, like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin 'tis true, but it was their own, and had been reared by their own hands. Their home, too, while inconvenient and far from waterproof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and compared favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to brighter days. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate, was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle—the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his home—the second that of defence from the attacks of his

foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and very frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves were reached, then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked and daubed. A large fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was somewhat covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper well greased with "coon" grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the buzzing of the saw-mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each man was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house.

Knives and forks they sometimes had and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife or butcher knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and, if tug traces were used, would last a long time. Horses were not used very much however, as oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler, and the wonderful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous women spoken of in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." "They looked well to the ways of their household and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff" and "strength and honor were in their clothing." In these days of furbelows and flounces, of lace and velvet trimmings, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable — for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove" — were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted, till near their destination, when they put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the

elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies, and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs, and jewels were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were grown, which, in the earliest days of the settlement, were beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk made the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fishes, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes, and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said they would not "stick to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning wheel, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as a rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of

thread, one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the other, came in use. The men and boys wore jeans and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The jeans was colored either light blue or butternut. Many times, when the men gathered to a log-rolling, or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way, sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners, would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! golden early days!

Such articles as could not be manufactured, were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then roamed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox, of the wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather, were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses, or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would sometimes go ten or more miles. Generally with the invitation to the men, went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house, where the festivities were to take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on johnny or journey-cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long

and eight inches wide, the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented in its turn to the fire. This is johnny cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough and it is properly baked. At all the log-rollings and house-raisings, it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin trowsers, and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly fitting, linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of tenderer emotion. In pure pioneer times, the crops were never husked on the stalks, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the "shucking," as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles, so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tuffu*, or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle; each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his or her neighbor, without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always, these corn-shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required

much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

About dark, when the supper was half over, the bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shucking. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the younger side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept off, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid; sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler, on these occasions, assumed an important bearing, and ordered in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes, three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, so that this dance would last for hours. The bottle went around at these parties, as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it, as it was passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning, all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons, or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best reasons—because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

“Alike all ages; dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three score.”

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in

shooting with the rifle, activity and swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle and always kept it in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-moulds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practised, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants, with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged; and those who excelled were henceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whiskey, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated, as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

PIONEER MILLS.

Among the first were the "band mills," a description of which will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet high, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored in the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was about twenty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches wide; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run round a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the hand mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand, in small quantities, to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal is made out of a large round log, three or four feet long. One end is cut, or burnt, out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the upper end to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating the meal is manufactured.

The pictures here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel are accurate and truthful. The reader, after perusing our chapter in the history of Howard county, in reference to the same subjects, in connection with this chapter, will get a fair idea of pioneer times.



CHAPTER IV.

Chariton County Organized and its Boundaries Defined—The Clerk's Office Burned—The Court-House Burned—First Circuit Court—David Todd first Judge—Edward Cabell first Circuit Court Clerk—Ephraim Moore, first Sheriff—Hamilton R. Gamble, the first Circuit Attorney—First Grand Jury—Early Attorneys—Commissioners to Locate County Seat—First Suit—Proceedings of the First Courts—Report of Commissioners on Location of County Seat—October Term—Early Marriages.

CHARITON COUNTY ORGANIZED AND ITS BOUNDARIES DEFINED.

At a session of the Legislature which met at St. Charles in the winter of 1820, the act organizing Chariton, Boone and Ray counties was passed. All that section of country lying north of Chariton county and extending to the Iowa line, was annexed to Chariton county, for all civil, military and judicial purposes, thus giving the county jurisdiction over an extensive territory, embracing the country west from the Howard county line, to the eastern boundary of Ray county, the counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and a part of Adair and Schuyler counties. The present limits of Chariton county, as defined by the Legislature, are as follows:—

“Beginning at a point in the middle of the Missouri river, where the line between sections 17 and 20, township 51, range 17 west, intersects the same; thence with the western line of Howard county, thence with the north line of Howard county to the sectional line which divides range 16 into equal parts; thence north to the line between townships 56 and 57; thence west with said line to a point where Locust creek crosses the same; thence down the middle of said creek to the middle of the main channel of Grand river; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river in middle of the main channel thereof to the beginning.”

The county was called “Chariton” after the Chariton rivers which flow through it from north to south, and after uniting about

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one mile from the Missouri river, empty into that stream two miles above Glasgow, in Howard county.

The records to which the historian would naturally turn for information concerning the early history of the county (the records of the county court) have unfortunately been destroyed in Chariton county, from the date of its organization to November 11, 1861. Being deprived of this source of information, which is not only definite but authentic, we are compelled in our investigations after the truth, to rely, to some extent, upon traditions and contemporaneous facts, which bear upon the same periods of time.

The records of deeds were also destroyed, from 1821 to 1826; deeds of trust, from January, 1859, to November 11, 1861, and the marriage record, from 1852 to 1861.

THE CLERKS' OFFICES BURNED.

The county and circuit clerks' offices were detached from the old court-house and were located in the southwest corner of the court-house yard. On the night of November 11, 1861, a little after midnight, Senator Andrew Mackay discovered from the hotel a fire in the direction of the court-house. He, with J. C. Crawley, at once went to the court-house and saw that the clerks' office was on fire. How it occurred and why the building was set on fire, has never been ascertained. When these gentleman arrived on the ground, the roof of the county clerk's office was falling in and the roof of the circuit clerk's office was just becoming ignited. Without a moment's hesitation the door of the building was broken open, when Mr. Crawley entered and threw out the books belonging to that office.

THE COURT-HOUSE BURNED.

On the 20th of September, 1864, the bushwackers under Todd, Threlkill and other desperate and dangerous characters, came into Keytesville and burnt the court-house, under the plea that it was used as a place of *rendezvous* for the Union soldiers and militia. Had it not been for the timely interference of Judge Lucien Salisbury, who was at the time in the town, these vandals and iconolasts would have burnt the records with the building. The judge prevailed upon them to permit him to take out the records. The leader of the band told him he would give him five minutes in which to get the records out of the building, but before the time was up the house had been

set on fire, by the explosion of a keg of powder, which had been placed in the large room below on the first story. Notwithstanding this fact, Judge L. Salisbury and the parties who were assisting him, succeeded in saving all the books of record except those that have already been mentioned.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first Circuit Court that convened in the county of Chariton met on the 26th day of February, 1821, in the town of Chariton.

Judge David Todd, the presiding and sole judge of said court, First Judicial Circuit, being present, produced the following commissions:

Alexander McNair, Governor of the State of Missouri: To all who shall see these presents greeting:

“Know you, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, learning and ability of David Todd, esquire, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him circuit judge of the first Judicial Circuit in the State of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. To have and to hold the said office with all the rights, privileges and emoluments therewith appertaining, unto him, the said David Todd, during good behavior, unless sooner removed according to law. In testimony whereof, I have affixed my private seal. (There being no seal of State yet provided.) Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1821, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

By the Governor:

A. MCNAIR.

JOSHUA BARTON, *Secretary of State.*”

It will be noticed from the above commission, that the capital of the State was then at St. Louis, and that the State of Missouri had not been fully admitted into the Union, that event being confirmed August 10th, 1821, by the Legislature which met at St. Charles.

Edward B. Cabell was appointed the first clerk of the Circuit Court.

Ephriam Moon was appointed the first sheriff.

Hamilton R. Gamble the first circuit attorney.

The first grand jury impanelled in Chariton county was composed of the following persons:—

Henry Lewis, foreman; James Heryford, Samuel Dinmore, Able Lee, Absalom McDaniel, Samuel Forest, William Crawford, Isham Douglass, James McKown, Lewis White, John Gaither, Joseph

Brewer, Leonard Brassfield, Abram Lock, Samuel Watson, William Jones, Nathaniel Butler, Archibald Hix, Benjamin Cross, Abner Chapel, Banks Thornton, Robertson Daniel and Charles Harrington.

All of these are dead, the last survivor being Nathaniel Butler, who died in 1868, at the age of about 74 years. Mr. Butler represented Chariton county in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1857 or 1858.

The attorneys present upon the first day of the court were Cyrus Edwards, John C. Mitchell, William J. Redd, Joseph I. Monroe, John Payne, Andrew S. McGirk and Hamilton R. Gamble.

The commissioners, Richard Woodson, Lawson Dunnington, Hiram Craig, William Pearce and Baylor Banks, appointed by the Legislature in 1820 to locate the county seat, appeared, gave bond and took the required oath.

The first suit was was entitled "James McGunegle, plaintiff, against Jonathan S. Findlay, defendant," and was based upon a petition to foreclose a mortgage. The third suit, civil action, was brought by Duff Green, plaintiff, against Edward B. Cabell, defendant, on an account. The first jury trial was had on a case entitled, "John Gaither et al, against Uriah T. Hefflin," a civil action, which had been appealed from a justice of the peace to the Circuit Court.

John Wigginton, John R. White, Sylvanus Warren, Jonathan S. Findlay, Peter Lyon, Richardson Terrel, Joseph Butterfield, Thomas Watson, James Reddick, Stephen Donohoe, David Love and James Morin, were the jurors, who not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

The above constituted the business of the entire term of the court, except the recording of a few commissions.

SECOND TERM.

The court met again June 25, 1821. The grand jury impanelled at this term of the court was composed of Daniel Ashley, foreman, Josiah Brown, S. Johnson, William Cabeen, Peterson Parks, John Vance, Samuel Campbell, Thomas Watson, Thomas Botts, John M. Fowler, Frederick W. Bamhick, Wright Hill, Pleasant Browder, William Harrington, George Burckhardt, Thomas Bradley, James Temple, John Tooly, and Daniel Beggs. The first State case was "The State of Missouri against Seth Boths and John Moore." Two other indictments were found and the grand jury discharged.

John F. Ryland, Dabney Carr and George Tompkins were admitted as practising attorneys. A number of cases were tried and disposed of. The commissioners, to locate the county seat, made the following report:—

“That the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Chariton, be fixed in the town of Chariton, and that courts in the future are to held in the brick-house in the public square. That the deed made to the commissioners for the benefit of Chariton county is herewith submitted for your approval; however, it is to be observed, that subsequent to the signing of the power of attorney by Sabret Johnson to Duff Green, to grant any concession of public lots, which may be found necessary to secure a county seat in said town. That Sabret Johnson has conveyed to Thomas Joice, but is, notwithstanding, willing to all and everything Green may lawfully do concerning the premises, and has authorized Baylor Banks or Sabret Johnson to confirm the same on his part. Should you in your opinion think it necessary to have Bank’s or Johnson’s confirmation (which is in my humble opinion just), it can be had as Mr. Banks and Johnson are at hand, and I believe will have no objections.

We are, with due respect, etc.,

June 25, 1821.

HIRAM CRAIG,
WM. PEARCE,
BAYLOR BANKS.”

THIRD TERM, OCTOBER, 1821.

Henry T. Williams, Peyton R. Hayden, and Abiel Leonard were admitted as practising attorneys. This term of the court continued two days, and was occupied with the trial of one or two criminal and several ordinary civil suits.

John R. Guy was recognized as the first administrator, he having been appointed by the Circuit Court of Howard county as such to administer upon the estate of Lewis Gray, deceased.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following are some of the earliest marriages that took place in the county. Among the names of the contracting parties, the present generation will doubtless recognize the names of many of their ancestors.

I, John M. Fowler, a justice of the peace, do hereby certify that I solemnized the rights of matrimony between John Montgomery and Elenor Moore, on the thirteenth day of January, 1820, in the township of Chariton. Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1821.

J. M. FOWLER, J. P.

I, John M. Fowler, a justice of the peace, do hereby certify that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Absalom McDaniel and Polly Wolfscale, on the 12th of October, 1820, in the township of Chariton. Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1821.

JOHN M. FOWLER, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CHARITON. }

Be it remembered, that the undersigned, a justice in and for the county aforesaid, did join together in matrimony, the 22d day of July last, Samuel Gibbs and Mary Barnes. Given under my hand, this 23d day of July, 1821.

WILL. W. MONROE.

Edward B. Cabell, Clerk of Chariton county.

SIR: I transmit to you, the marriage of James Slaytor to Mary McDaniel, on the 2d day of August, 1821, by me.

MARTIN MORGAN, J. P.

AUGUST 16, 1821.

I do certify, that I did celebrate the rites of matrimony between William Fleetwood and Patsey Ashby, on the 13th day of October, 1821.

JAMES EARICKSON.

One of the Justices of the county of Chariton, Mo.

To the clerk of Chariton Circuit Court.

SIR:—This is to certify, that on the 11th day of October last, I celebrated the rights of matrimony between Josiah Shockley and Nancy Clark, both of Chariton county. Given under my hand, this 26th day of November, 1821.

HENRY LEWIS, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CHARITON. }

I, George Burckhardt, a justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify, that on the third day of March, 1822, I solemnized the rights of matrimony between John Cooley and Polly Kitchens. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this first day of April, A. D. 1822.

GEORGE BURCKHARTT, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CHARITON COUNTY. }

DECEMBER 16, 1821.

This day joined together in the bonds of matrimony Martin Leary and Matilda Kirby, by me.

CHARLES HARRYMAN.

Minister of the Gospel.



CHAPTER V.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — Chariton — Its Early History — Old Residents — Rev. Jno. M. Peck — His Visit and What He Saw — Schools — Woman Preacher — Incidents — Tobacco — Decline of Chariton — Monticello — Its History — Thorntonsburg — Louisville-on-Missouri — Mail Facilities — Comparison — Judge John M. Davis — Forest Green — First German Settlement.

The county was originally organized with Grand River, Buffalo Lick, Prairie and Chariton townships. In 1840, the county was again divided into Missouri, Bowling Green, Brunswick, Triplett, Cunningham, Yellow Creek, Salt Creek, Mendon, and Muscle Fork townships. These townships were composed of what was then called Buffalo Lick township, with one voting precinct located at Brunswick.

There are now (1883) sixteen townships, to-wit: Bee Branch, Cockrell, Cunningham, Yellow Creek, Clark, Mendon, Salt Creek, Muscle Fork, Triplett, Brunswick, Keytesville, Bowling Green, Wayland, Chariton, Salisbury, and Missouri townships.

In giving the history of the townships, we shall have more regard to their importance and early settlement in the order of time, than to their alphabetical arrangement. We shall begin with Chariton, it being the first settled in the county and including within its area the homes of those early pioneers who suffered and braved and endured so much, that their descendants might enjoy the fruits of their labors, their patience and their privations. Within this township was located the first seat of justice; here were gathered the pioneer lawyers, the judges, the doctors, the officials, and that heterogeneous class of adventurers, who follow in the wake, but never in the forefront of civilization. Here too were witnessed the first efforts at farming and the building of the embryo mill and manufactories, which were but an earnest of what may be seen in the county now. Here too occurred the first marriages, the first births, and here, too, repose the ashes of the earliest dead. In fact, Chariton township was

to Chariton county, what Jamestown was to Virginia, what St. Augustine was to Florida, in point of settlement and importance.

BOUNDARY.

Chariton township takes its name from Grand Chariton river, which skirts a portion of its western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Keytesville and Salisbury townships; on the east by Howard county; on the south by Saline county, from which it is separated by the Missouri river, and on the west by Missouri township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The eastern part of the township is rolling: the northern part is high land, descending into bottom land. The soil is rich and highly productive. But little rock is found in the township. Timber is abundant and occupies a larger area of the township than prairie land. This township is traversed by Grand Chariton river, Little Chariton river, East fork of Chariton river and Doxie fork.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Chariton township were Hiram Craig, Col. John M. Bell, Samuel Forest, John Tooley, Joseph Vance, William Crawford, John Fowler, James Fowler, Thomas Watson, Abram Lock and his sons, Thomas, John D., N. P., H. P. and Wm. M. Lock.

For the names of other old settlers in Chariton township, the reader is referred to the succeeding pages of this chapter and also to the address of Charles J. Cabell, which will be found in our chapter entitled "Old Settlers' Reunions."

CHARITON.

The early settlers of the county, in speaking of the above named town, always called it "Old Chariton," not because there was another and a newer town bearing the same name, but because it was the oldest and first settled town in the county. It was located in Chariton township, on the Chariton river, about one mile from the junction of that stream with the Missouri, and on sections 5 and 6, township 51, range 17. Duff Green and Sabret Johnson were the original proprietors of the town site. It was laid out in the spring of 1817,

about two years later than Old Franklin, in Howard county. It being the most western town on the Missouri river when founded, it grew rapidly and gave promise of rivalling even St. Louis, as a place of commercial importance. So ambitious was the little town, and so bright seemed its future, that William Cabeen, a shoemaker, as already stated in the history of Howard county, sold his property in St. Louis, a block near the court-house, for \$3,000, and invested the money in Chariton. The St. Louis property is now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, while Chariton, the once ambitious and thriving little city, is but a thing of the past, living only in the memory of the few old settlers, who knew it in the days of its prosperity. The town contained about 1,200 people at one time, which was the greatest number that it ever contained. At this time it had seven dry goods and general stores, two saw and grist mills and three hotels. Upon the authority of Robertson Moore, who now resides at Glasgow, the old town of Chariton, when first located, was within four hundred yards of the Missouri river. The river, however, has receded until the town site is now fully one mile from its banks. Mr. Moore settled in Chariton in 1817. He says that it was generally understood by the early settlers, at the time of Lewis and Clark's expedition in 1804, that the Missouri river ran where Chariton was afterwards located. He further states that the river was fordable in 1817, in the month of August, above Glasgow, at what has since been known as the Baylor Banks place.

John M. Peck, D.D., visited Chariton in January, 1819, and while there was a guest of General Duff Green. In speaking of his visit in his memoirs, he has this to say of the town, of its location and people:—

“Chariton, containing about thirty families, has been laid off on a stream of the same name. In the winter of 1816–17 it was the wintering ground of a tribe of Indians. The following summer three or four log cabins were erected. Within a year the increase has been rapid, and, in view of trade and business, it is thought to be superior to any situation on the Missouri river. The Chariton consists of three principal streams or branches that take their rise in the great prairies far in the north, each of which when not unusually low is navigable for keel-boats. These branches unite their waters in one noble channel as they approach the town, forming a stream navigable for steamboats, and a safe harbor at all seasons.

“This stream forms a beautiful semi-circle, in the bend of which

lies the town site, the lower end of the circle touching on the Missouri. On the east side of the town-plat lies a range of hills or bluffs, giving a romantic and variegated appearance. Some like pyramids rise abruptly into the air, and from their summits show one of the most delightful prospects in nature. Ascending one of these bluffs, which rose majestically from the town site, I had an extensive view of the surrounding country. To the west and northwest the prospect is almost boundless.

“On the Sabbath (January 3d), though in constant pain from a swollen and inflamed face, I preached at 12 o'clock, and again at night.

“There are several very respectable and intelligent families in this town, and several unquestionably pious. At night I called the attention of the ladies to the formation of a ‘Female Mite Society,’ to aid the ‘United Society for the Spread of the Gospel,’ in sustaining some of our preachers in travelling and preaching in destitute settlements. This ‘mite society’ was organized the following week, with twenty-two members, who subscribed \$36. The officiating persons chosen were Mrs. Lucretia M. Green, president; Mrs. Henrietta C. D. Finley, secretary; Mrs. Polly Allen, treasurer; and Mrs. Mary Ann Campbell and Miss Ann Green, assistant directors. In the following spring the first Sabbath school west of St. Louis was commenced in Chariton. It became auxiliary to the ‘Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union,’ which was the progenitor of the American Sunday School Union. About this period the Baptist missionaries held some correspondence and had some thoughts of making Chariton a station for the ‘Western Mission.’”

From the above extract, we learn several interesting facts concerning Chariton — facts that are altogether reliable — because they were written contemporaneously with the existence of the things therein mentioned.

The doctor says that the town contained a population of about thirty families in January, 1819, which would probably make the number of inhabitants reach 175 persons, all told, at that time. He also says that a tribe of Indians wintered upon the town site in 1816–17, and that during the following summer, which was the summer of 1817, three or four log-cabins were erected. It is known that the Sac and Iowa Indians were here then, and that these tribes remained in the county (going out in the summer and returning in the fall and winter) until 1828. The Iowas had camped in the neighborhood of

where old Chariton was afterwards built, for many years, and had doubtless wintered in that locality in 1816-17. Their most noted chief was White Cloud, who possessed many good traits of character, and was a fine looking Indian.

Wahoochee was the chief of the Sacs. The doctor speaks of organizing a "Female Mite Society," giving the names of the officers, and says in the spring of 1820 the first Sabbath school west of St. Louis was commenced in Chariton.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Among the early business men of Chariton were the firm of John Ross & Co., composed of John Ross, William Glasgow and John Aull; General Duff Green, and Stephen Donahoe, all of whom had general stores. Captain White opened the first saloon. Joseph Brewer was a manufacturer of hats. Lewis Green, a slave, who was at one time the property of Duff Green, but at the time of which we speak, the property of John Moore, was the blacksmith. Frederick Beanbrick was the tailor, and the only German settler, at that date, in the county. Isaac Campbell and Robertson Moore were the hotel-keepers. James Sample,* a brother-in-law of Duff Green, and Duff Green himself, were the lawyers. Henry Bins was the carpenter, cabinet-maker, and Santa Fe trader. James Keytes, who afterwards founded Keytesville, was among the early residents of the town, and administered to the spiritual wants of the people as a Methodist preacher. The Baptists began the erection of a church edifice, but never finished it. This was the only building of the kind ever undertaken in the place. Among the pioneer, if not the first, physicians, were Doctors John Holman, John Bull,† and Doctor Willis Green, a brother of Duff Green. As early as 1820, there was what was called a "Loan Office Bank" established in Chariton, with Colonel Henry T. Williams as manager and cashier. This institution collapsed in 1822, and was the occasion of some little excitement among those who were pecuniarily interested in it.

SCHOOLS.

There were two early school teachers in the town, who taught different schools at the same time. The first to come was Ebenezer

* Sample was afterwards a United States Senator from Illinois.

† Dr. John Bull was afterwards a member of Congress from Missouri.

Rogers, who was also a Baptist minister. He was an Englishman by birth and education, and was regarded as an oracle in that community.

"The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage;
And even the story ran that he could gauge."

He was a man of rigid discipline, and, in some respects, quite eccentric. The other teacher rejoiced in the peculiar and unique cognomen of John Brownjohn. One day the larger boys of Brownjohn's school concluded they would go over and "clean out," as they said, the boys of Rogers' school. They went over *en masse*, when the schools were dismissed at noon, and two of the largest and bravest representatives of each school did the fighting for all their comrades. William F. Davis, brother of Judge John M. Davis, was the pugilist of Rogers' school, and Brownjohn's forces were represented by another boy equally as large and courageous. The battle was fought, and Davis came out victorious. Of course Rogers heard of the fight, and as soon as school convened in the afternoon, he called Davis to him, as he had a number of times for similar offences, and was in the act of inflicting corporal punishment upon him, when Davis, thinking that his teacher might not whip him if he told him all about the fight, told him that the boys of Brownjohn's school had said that his teacher—meaning Rogers—"was nothing but an old Tory," and he (Davis) took it up and whipped him for it. Rogers, who then had the instrument of torture in his hand—a long, black ruler—ready to use it, stopped and told Davis that under the circumstances he would not punish him. Rogers, although some forty years had passed since our revolutionary war, felt very keenly the force of the epithet "Old Tory," and was more sensitive, doubtless, upon the subject because he was by birth an Englishman. The incident serves to illustrate the oft-repeated saying, "It is owing altogether to whose ox is gored." A man by the name of Pierce was also an early teacher.

A WOMAN PREACHER.

In 1824, a strange woman came to Chariton and wanted to preach for the people. The proposition was so new and startling in its character, that the citizens of the town concluded she was not in her right mind, and advised her to leave as soon as she could. The idea of a

woman's preaching had not, at that day, been heard of, especially in this Western county, and the sovereigns of the soil thought the bare proposition upon her part showed incontestible proof of her lunacy. They thought that women should —

“From wars and from affairs of state abstain.”

INCIDENTS.

General Duff Green was one of the most prominent and enterprising men of the town. He had a personal difficulty with a man named John Campbell, and shot him through the body. Campbell was riding through the principal street of the town, when Green, who was standing in the door of his own business house, with a rifle in his hands, raised it and shot him. Campbell, however, did not fall from his horse, but rode on to the office of Doctor Holman, where he was lifted from his saddle and taken into the office. Campbell afterwards recovered and lived to accomplish a daring and remarkable feat, as the following facts testify: Campbell paid his addresses to a young lady in the vicinity — a Miss Amanda Pepper — whose father was opposed to her marriage with Campbell. Campbell and the young lady became greatly attached. It was the custom in those days for the pioneer to keep his gun in a rack, on the inside of his house, over the door. Pepper always kept his gun in the rack when not using it. One afternoon, Campbell, prepared with a gun, mounted his horse in Chariton and went to the house of his intended. When he halted at the door, he saw the old gentleman in the house, who instantly rose from his seat and attempted to get his gun. Campbell seeing him, presented his gun, and told him that if he moved he would kill him. At the same time, Campbell called to Miss Amanda, and told her if she intended to go with him, to come and get up behind him. She mounted behind him “in hot haste,” and Campbell rapidly disappeared down the road in company with his lady love, whom he married. The irate father was indignant enough to shoot Campbell, but fearing that he would kill his daughter, whose person alone shielded the object of his hatred, did not fire.

TOBACCO.

Judge John M. Feazle, who now (1883) resides in Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, came to Old Chariton, in 1833, from Virginia, and put up written notices through the town and county, informing

the people that he would purchase all the tobacco they would raise for three years, and pay them two dollars and a half a hundred for it. From this period the farmers began to raise tobacco; but little was raised before. Since then, Chariton county has been one of the banner tobacco counties of all the counties in the United States. (See chapter on Agriculture.)

In 1825, the fortunes of the little town, which had been so successfully planted in the wilderness, began to wane. The Chariton river had overflowed its banks, and close upon the receding waters came sickness and death to many of the inhabitants of the town, and to many of those who lived near its banks. That dreaded disease, malaria, which has in all ages of the world proven to be more destructive to armies than the sword or bullet, and more fatal in its ravages upon human life than anything else, decimated the ranks of these pioneers after each flood from the river. They, however, continued to dwell in Old Chariton, believing that the felling of the forest trees in the immediate vicinity of the town, the opening up of the county for settlement, and the drainage of a few of the swamps and lagoons along the banks of the river, would give a more healthful climate. The same condition of affairs existed year after year, until about 1840, when the town was abandoned, men leaving without even effecting a sale of their property, and, in a few instances, leaving their half finished houses to rot and fall to the ground. Many of the inhabitants went to Glasgow, two miles below, which is one of the highest and most healthful locations on the river. The first attempt to locate another town in the vicinity of Chariton occurred in 1831. During that year, 1831, Doctor John Graves founded the town of Monticello, one mile east of Chariton. The doctor erected a building for a store, which was the only business house in the town, and, while building his dwelling house, he lost his life. He and a hired hand had crossed the Chariton river to get a load of sand, and while returning in a canoe the doctor was drowned. Joshua Belden took charge of the doctor's business, and afterwards married his widow.

The town was beautifully located, and was regarded as a healthful situation. A number of gentlemen of wealth and social standing resided there. Among these were Walker Lewis, Judge John M. Feazle, Stephen W. Lewis, Wm. A. McClure, Judge John A. Clark, John P. Morris, Joshua Belden, and John A. Halderman. The town occupied section 4, township 51, range 17. The next effort to build another town was made by R. B. Thornton, in 1835, at what was

called the "Point," at the mouth of the Chariton, where the ferry was located, on the Missouri river. This was on section 8, township 51, range 17.

The first business house at this place was put up by John Mulligan. The ferry was run by Andrew Thrash and R. B. Thornton. The new town was christened Thorntonsburg, and named after Mr. Thornton, who was one of the proprietors of the ferry. The first business house was put up by Mulligan. Other business houses were erected by Carson & Hays, and others. Captain Thomas Joyce, in the course of a few years, came from Louisville, Kentucky, to Thorntonsburg. He owned or had some interest in the land upon which the town was located, and became involved in litigation with Thrash and Thornton. The matter was finally settled, and Joyce christened the town anew, naming it Louisville-on-Missouri. The proprietors of the new town were Thomas Joyce, Tilly Emerson, and R. B. Thornton. Joyce did this in 1840, after Glasgow was laid out and settled two miles below, and made every effort to advance the interest of the town, thinking that Louisville-on-Missouri would outcrop Glasgow, and be the future great city of the Missouri valley. Like Old Chariton and Monticello, the town soon became a thing of the past, while Glasgow, its most dreaded rival, still survived.

MAIL FACILITIES.

There were no mail facilities west of old Chariton until 1833, and no mails on the north side of the Missouri river through this section of country until that time. James Wilson was the original contractor for carrying the mail westward from Chariton. His son was the first mail-boy put on the route between the towns of Chariton and Liberty in Clay county, Missouri. The distance was one hundred and thirty miles by the route travelled. After two or three months Charles Manns succeeded Wilson's son, and he in turn was succeeded by John M. Davis, the present Judge Davis, who was then a lad of fifteen years. Davis carried the mail three months, commencing October 9, 1833, and never missed a trip, and never failed to be at a post-office when the mail was due. It required six days to make the round trip. The mail left Chariton on Wednesday, was taken to Keytesville, and then to Grand River, where the boy in charge remained all night; thence next morning to Cary's post-office, in Carroll county, and then to Henry Brewers' ferry on Crooked river, where he again stayed over.

night; next morning he took breakfast at Richmond, Ray county, reaching Liberty the same evening; leaving Liberty Saturday morning he returned by the same route, arriving at Chariton on the afternoon of the following Monday. The compensation to the mail carrier was \$9 per month, his board and expenses paid, the carrier providing his own horse. The westward bound mail-bag would usually contain about three pecks of mail matter; the mail for the east, coming from Liberty and way places, would generally measure about as much as would fill an ordinary silk hat, consisting exclusively of letters, for there were then no printing presses west of Old Franklin, Howard county. There is, perhaps, no one fact that impresses itself more forcibly upon our minds of the marvellous growth of the Western country than that which is presented by the institution just here, of a brief comparison. John M. Davis and his pony were then the only means of transporting the United States mail a distance of 130 miles. Davis was a mere boy, physically weak and unable to do a man's work, but possessing a man's pluck and a man's energy, he alone, the boy that he was, was the all-sufficient guardian and protector of the United States mail, carrying it on horseback and delivering it in person to the most distant and remote settlement of the great West. The mail which he carried, and which was the accumulation of a week, was not more than enough to conveniently fill the old-fashioned ordinary mail or saddle-bags.

Look at the facilities and appointments which are now afforded by the government for the transportation and distribution of the mail along the same route. The noisy, iron horse has superseded the quiet, modest pony, travelling almost with the rapidity of the winds. The robust and healthy-looking route agent, who receives his \$90 per month, dresses tastefully in his suit of blue and rides in a comfortable car, has long since superseded John Davis, who wore his suit of homespun butternut, receiving for his services \$9 per month. We observe, however, the more marked and greater change in these evidences of the growth and development of the country, in the *amount* of mail matter then and now. Three pecks in bulk of mail matter was sent westward then once per week; now, along the same route is distributed, perhaps, no less than one ton per day, saying nothing of the many tons which daily go westward through Omaha and Kansas City. Block the railroads at either one of the places named, for a week, and the amount of mail matter that would accumulate could never be moved and distributed were it not for the great number of

these roads which diverge from these great centres. The trusty post-boy, however fleet of foot may be his steed, and the old-fashioned stage coach, however expeditious, would be powerless to grapple with this mountainous and constantly increasing pile of matter.

FOREST GREEN

was laid out by John G. Forest, northeast quarter of section 17, township 52, range 17, in 1873, on the K. and K. Railroad, which now connects Glasgow and Salisbury. The first house was erected in May, 1873, by M. Guerin, for a general store. Covey Heryford was the first postmaster, Frederick Weisenham was the first blacksmith, D. Gochey was the first carpenter. The town at present (1883) contains two business houses, one blacksmith, one physician, a tobacco factory, a hotel, post-office, and public school. L. P. Nichols was the first principal of the school. Silas Moore is the present principal.

FIRST GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

We have already stated in this chapter that Frederick Beanbrich was the only German settler in Chariton county from 1820 to 1835. The first German settlement proper was made in 1838, four miles north of Glasgow, in the forks of the Chariton river, by Louis Coleman, John Zollah and Doctor Louis Myer.



CHAPTER VI.

KEYTESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — John G. Moore Killed by a Negro — Keytesville — Its Location and Early History — Its Business Men — Town Prospered Between the Years 1832 and 1842 — Fires — Colonel Thomas H. Benton — Incorporation — Secret Orders — Public Schools — Banks and Bankers — Public Buildings — Old Court House — New Court House — Jail — Poor House — Keytesville Cemetery — Postmasters — Business — Keytesville and Other Towns in 1837 — Antiquities.

KEYTESVILLE TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

This township is bounded on the north by Salt creek, Muscle Fork and Bee Branch townships, on the east by Wayland and Salisbury townships, on the south by Chariton and Missouri townships, and on the west by Bowling Green and Brunswick townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Keytesville township embraces seventy-five square miles, and is greatly diversified. The southeast portion of it comprises a large section of excellent farming land known as the forks of the Chariton. A considerable portion of the township, however, is too steep and broken for successful cultivation: Many of the peaks rise to an altitude of many feet, and have a number of Indian mounds on their summits. All of this region was originally in timber, but it has been partly cleared and the rest culled to supply the saw-mills, of which there are several in this part of the county. The portion of the township lying on the west side of the Muscle fork contains some of the finest upland prairie in the county. The northeastern part of the township is of a medium fertility, is very thickly settled and beautifully diversified with fields and groves. About two-fifths of the entire township is wooded. The streams are the Grand Chariton river, the Muscle fork of the Chariton, South Puzzle creek, Long Branch creek, running into the Muscle fork, Long Branch creek run-

ning into the Chariton, Cottonwood creek, and many nameless streams.

There has, as yet, been no discovery of coal in the township. Sand and limestone abound and have been quarried to some extent.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Keytesville township were John Moore, Richard Coeke, E. B. Cabell, James Kyle, James Yates, W. C. Halley, Benjamin Lane, John Harris, Laton Lisk, James Ryan, James Heryford, Charles Heryford, William Heryford, James Parks, R. S. Davis, James Guthridge, John Guthridge, Jacob McDonald, Squire McDonald, A. Warhurst, Joseph Halsey, John L. Llewellyn, Levi D. Blankenship, St. Clair Chrisman, Robert Guthrie, James Capper, D. N. Wheeler, James Wheeler, William Breeze, David Petticrew, George W. Temple, A. J. Walker, Pugh W. Price, Sterling Price, Henry Ashley, Felix Bedding, N. A. Grubbs, R. S. Hyde, and Richard Long.

The following account of the death of John G. Moore was prepared by H. H. Hamner, of Keytesville township:—

JOHN G. MOORE KILLED BY A NEGRO.

On the night of December 24, 1863, I was living at my father-in-law's, John G. Moore, deceased, about one and one-half miles west of Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri. About nine o'clock of that night I was called by Mrs. Moore, she telling me that something was going on wrong about the premises, and asked me to go out and see what was the matter. I did so, but discovered nothing unusual. Returning to the house, I stayed there some time, when Mrs. Moore asked me to go out and see after Mr. Moore, as she felt very uneasy about him. In company with a Mr. Binford I went out and around the premises when we met with Mr. Moore who asked us to go to the cabins with him. Going into one of the cabins, we found a lot of negroes around the fire and Louis standing up who, upon our entrance saluted Mr. Moore very cordially, saying: "How are you, Massa Johnny." Mr. Moore replied to him and at the same time remarked to him: "Louis, what is that you have in your hand there?" On the instant Louis said: "I belong to the United States army," drew his pistol and fired hitting Mr. Moore. Louis then sprang through the door. Mr. Binford and myself pursued him; when some little

distance from the cabin we caught him by each arm, he throwing himself forward with such force as to cause him and myself to fall to the ground. Mr. Moore, while we were down, came up and fired one shot when Louis sprang up and ran around the house, myself and Binford pursuing, while Mr. Moore went the other way to head him off. When Mr. Moore met him he fired again, when Louis sprang over a fence and made his escape. Upon returning to the house we found Mr. Moore was hit, and becoming weak upon entering the door fell forward upon his face. I then went for Dr. Dewey, of Keytesville, who, upon his arrival and examination of the wound, said that he was fatally shot and could not live over two or three hours; he died during that night. The next morning I went to Keytesville and got a warrant and placed it in the hands of the sheriff, Mr. Carman, who failed to capture Louis. The next we heard of Louis he was at some point in Iowa, and we were informed that if we would pay the reward, \$500, we could get him. We applied to General Rosencrans for military protection, and expected to go after Louis and bring him to Missouri, but being refused by him the needed protection, all efforts to capture and punish Louis were abandoned.

KEYTESVILLE.

Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton county, was laid out in 1832, and located originally on the North $\frac{1}{2}$, North-West $\frac{1}{4}$ section 4, township 53, range 18. Caleb Woods was the original proprietor of a portion of the land upon which the town is located. Woods went from Chariton county to Oregon at an early day. In 1830, James Keyte, an Englishman, and a Methodist preacher, purchased the land upon which the town was located, and in 1832 donated fifty acres to the county, upon which the court-house and other public buildings were erected in 1833-34. The county seat was moved from Chariton in 1833, the first term of the Circuit Court being held in Keytesville on July 16th, 1833. As early as 1831 Mr. Keyte erected a log-cabin near the bank of Muscle Fork, where the residence of Hugh Bartz now stands. At the same time, or soon after, he built a small business house, in one corner of his yard, and put it in charge of his sister, Miss Sarah Keyte, who not only attended to the store and post-office, but often carried the mails between Old Chariton and Keytesville.

After the town was laid out, a small log-house was put up east of the court-house by Thomas Givens, designed as a business house, with Wm. A. Wilson in charge. The next business firm was that of the

Hackley Brothers (W. E. and G. W. Hackley), who came from Howard county in 1832. They dealt much in furs, honey, etc.

The pioneer hotel-keeper was Isaac W. Redding, who finished his double-log house in the summer of 1832. On the first day of August he opened his hotel with a grand dinner, to which he invited a number of guests. John B. Anderson operated the next house of entertainment.

James Keyte erected a mill (water mill) on the old sight of the present mill, and sold a half interest to John B. Anderson above named. The original blacksmith was Peter Lassin, a Dane. Theodore Crane started a pottery. The first physician was Doctor David Pettigrew, who died in 1847. The first lawyer was Wm. F. Davis, brother of Judge John M. Davis. 'Squire McDonald was the first tailor.

Pugh Price, father of General Sterling Price, came from Randolph county, Missouri (but originally from Virginia), in the fall of 1831, and settled on a farm, about a mile south of Keytesville. His two sons, Sterling and John R. Price, who had attained their majority, came with him. In 1832 these sons married, John marrying a daughter of General Owen, of Howard county, and Sterling a Miss Head, of Randolph county. Soon after their marriages the old gentleman gave to each son a share of his property. John moved to Fayette, and Sterling remained here. John, however, before leaving, had erected a hotel in Keytesville—a frame building. This he sold to Sterling, who soon after, in 1835, embarked in the mercantile business with Walter G. Childs, his brother-in-law; in the meantime he operated the hotel. General Price remained in Keytesville till 1846, when he went to Mexico, in command of a regiment. (See history of State.) He returned to Chariton county in 1847, and in 1848 moved to Bowling Green prairie, where he owned a large farm. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867.

General Price was one of the most talented and distinguished men of Missouri. He represented Chariton county in the General Assembly, was Governor of the State, and a member of the United States Congress. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, and when the war of 1861 was inaugurated, he espoused the cause of the South, and clung to her failing fortunes with the tenacity of a brave and true soldier. Although he has been dead quite a number of years, his memory is still fragrant in Chariton county, and especially among the old settlers of Keytesville, who knew him long and well. A biographical sketch of General Price will be found in the history of Bowling Green township.

Among other old merchants were Givens & Abel, O. S. Lyford, Applegate & Salisbury, J. R. Horsley, R. G. Beasley, and others. John Doss opened a hatter's shop in 1832. He finally moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was killed. Wm. Breeze was the first saddler in the town, and Wm. R. Allen, Colonel Nathan A. Grubbs, and Josiah Price were among the first builders and carpenters.

Keytesville prospered from 1832 to about 1842, when the rising town of Brunswick began to attract attention, and gave much promise of becoming a great business point. Keytesville has had several small fires. The largest occurred on the 18th of April, 1880, when almost the entire block on the north side of Bridge street was destroyed.

COL. THOMAS H. BENTON.

In the fall of 1849 Keytesville was honored with the presence of the distinguished gentleman whose names stands above. He was advertised to speak at Brunswick, but learning that the cholera was in town, he went to Keytesville, where he remained two days, and addressed the people upon the political issues that were then before the country.

INCORPORATION.

Keytesville was incorporated under an act incorporating towns and villages, February 3d, 1868, with the following named trustees: John Gaston, Andrew Mackay, Jr., M. G. Holcomb, F. M. Redburn and E. M. Burr. In March, 1883, it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The following were the officers chosen:—

J. M. De Moss, mayor; D. B. Kellogg, D. N. Wheeler, Hugo Bartz, Richard Lowery, councilmen; O. F. Smith, city attorney and clerk; John D. Butler, treasurer; John Gaston, marshal.

LODGES.

Warren Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M., Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri. Charter members—Jas. A. Clark, P. W. Price, W. C. Halley, Thos. B. Edgar, Geo. A. Adams, O. S. Lyford and Alfred Mann. Organized under dispensation in January, 1845, with the following first officers: Alfred Mann, W. M.; Thos. B. Edgar, S. W.; Wm. C. Halley, J. W.; Jas. A. Clark, secretary and treasurer; Geo. A. Adams, S. D.; O. S. Lyford, J. D.; P. W. Price, tyler. Charter bears date October 20th, 1845.

Officers for 1883—John Cheviars, W. M.; M. W. Anderson, S. W.; Jno. D. Butler, J. W.; M. H. Holcomb, treasurer; L. M. Ap-

plegate, secretary ; E. B. Kellogg, S. D. ; A. S. Taylor, J. D. ; H. Hawkins, tyler ; J. J. Kendrick, J. W. Cox, stewards.

Chariton Lodge No. 177, A. O. U. W., instituted January 5th, 1880, composed of the following names as charter members : J. A. Hudson, P. M. W. ; M. T. Furcher, M. W. ; G. R. Stuart, foreman ; D. N. Wheeler, overseer ; H. Heatch, recorder ; J. P. Tippet, receiver ; Wm. P. Jared, financeer ; J. Whiteman, guide ; Ed. Walter, I. W. ; Chas. Schell, O. W. ; M. T. Fulcher, M. E. ; L. M. Leonard and D. Victor.

Present officers — M. W. Anderson, M. W. ; R. H. Tisdale, recorder. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. Present membership, fifty-five. One death occurred since organized, five withdrawn and two suspended.

Keytesville Legion, S. K. A. O. U. W., No. 29, instituted and held its first regular meeting July 14th, 1882. Names of charter members as follows : H. Veatch, A. B. Hughes, J. D. Butler, D. Victor, J. J. Moore, Geo. H. Applegate, John Whitesides, J. L. Umbarger, C. T. White, D. N. Wheeler, L. W. Leonard, John Carroll, Chas. Schell, Ed. Walters, W. P. Jared, C. T. Holland, J. Whiteman, W. W. Rueker, L. M. Applegate, Oscar Wood, R. H. Tisdale, John P. Tippet, Geo. C. Martin, Albert Hunter, E. B. Elliott, Wm. B. Sneed. Present membership, forty-four. Two have been suspended. Officers : Jackson Whiteman, select com. ; Richard H. Tisdale, select recorder.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KEYTESVILLE.

The public school of Keytesville was organized after the war of 1861, and has been increasing in interest and public favor ever since. The average attendance of pupils is 300. The enrollment numbers about 500, which includes the school children of the district. One hundred of this number are colored children, about half of whom attend school.

Present teachers in charge of the school are, G. W. Newton, principal ; Miss Anna Miller, Miss Addie Veatch, Miss Ettie V. Hays, J. R. Austin.

The school is taught in a frame building, located south of the court-house, and is in a flourishing condition.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

There have been but two banks in Keytesville, the Bank of Keytesville, established in 1871, and the Farmers' Bank of Chariton county, both of which are still in existence.

Official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Keytesville, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1883:—

Resources —

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	\$15,324 50
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security	3,102 20
Overdrafts by solvent customers	1,872 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	60,025 75
Furniture and fixtures	750 00
Bills of National banks and legal tender United States notes	2,153 00
Gold coin	600 00
Silver coin	172 45
Total	<u>\$83,999 90</u>

Liabilities —

Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000 00
Deposits subject to drafts — at sight	78,999 90
Total	<u>\$83,999 90</u>

William E. Hill, owner and cashier.

Farmers' Bank of Chariton county, commenced business December 1, 1880. Officers: L. M. Applegate, president; Judge J. B. Hyde, vice-president; J. C. Miller, cashier. Statement made on 10th day of May, 1883:—

Resources. —

Cash and sight exchange	\$65,028 94
Loans and discounts	20,217 67
Banking house	6,221 49
Furniture and fixtures	1,704 79
Overdrafts by solvent customers	1,436 31
	<u>\$94,609 20</u>

Liabilities —

Capital stock paid in	\$10,000 00
Surplus funds	3,567 28
Deposits	81,041 92
	<u>\$94,609 20</u>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority of the people in every county, have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses and jurors: yet as the one great conservator of the peace, and as the final arbiter, in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding the court, is a matter of interest to the average reader. Not only so, but in many counties, the court-house was the first and usually the only public building in the county. The first court-houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories the present can never know. Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night when the court was in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court-houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open, night and day, and the small amount invested in those old hewn logs and rough benches, returned a much better rate of interest on the investment, than do the stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places. The memorable court-house of early times, was a house adapted to a variety of purposes and had a career of great usefulness.

School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its rude, but substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travellers, and, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old court-houses, when first erected in this Western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence, than that which enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated in their walls, and if they could but speak, they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion, that is now lost forever.

To those old court-houses, ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have the walls of the old court-

house given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer, has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning, the old building changed in character, and men went thither, seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed.

Children went there to school and sat at the feet of teachers, who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs and learn from visiting attorneys, the news from the great world so far away towards the East. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of a forum, whither all classes of persons went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing some new thing.

There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make up of Western society and the old court-house, after the building of the new one, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows, that nothing was retained as a useless relic, which could be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes, they should have been preserved, to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the country's history. It is sad, in their hurry to grow rich, so few have care even, for the work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old days, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the present generation with their lot, when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible "Young Americans."

OLD COURT-HOUSE.

Chariton county has had but two court-houses. The first courts were held at Old Chariton for the space of about eleven years, but no court house was built. The first court-house, which we have called the "Old Court-House," was erected in 1832-33, at Keytesville. It was built of brick, and was two stories in height, and square in shape. The building contained four rooms, one below and three above — the court-room below, the jury and other rooms above. This building was destroyed during the war of 1861, an account of which we have already given in this chapter.

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The new court-house is one of the largest and handsomest buildings of its kind in the State, and was erected upon the sight of the old house in 1866. It is also of brick, is 110 by 62 feet, two stories high, and cost nearly \$75,000. It is located in the southwestern part of the town, on a commanding elevation — overlooking a large section of country towards the west and south.

JAIL.

The present jail was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$11,000. It is a brick structure, two stories high and substantially built, the sheriff's residence being connected therewith.

POOR-HOUSE

is located on section 11, township 53, range 19, four miles nearly west of Keytesville, and two and a half miles northwest of Dalton. It was built in 1868, the building and farm costing originally about \$35,000.

KEYTESVILLE CEMETERY.

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew trees shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The cemetery is just north of the town. It is enclosed with a fence, but the older portion of the burial grounds are grown over with weeds, briars and undergrowth. Many of the graves are in a neglected condition; the head and foot stones are moss-covered, and a number of them are broken and lie in pieces among the leaves and weeds. Among the earliest inscriptions which are now scarcely decipherable, we noticed the following:—

Mrs. Martha Ashby, born February 27th, 1798; died, June 25th, 1847.

Robert S. Davis, born September 14th, 1783; died November 7th, 1850.

David Pettigrew, born August 12th, 1807; died February 22d, 1847.

Charles White, born in 1811; died September, 16th, 1861.

There are many nice monuments scattered over the grounds, some of which are of the finest marble, and have carved upon them beautifully wrought images, either suggestive of the character of the departed one, or simply beautiful as designs, symbolizing some one of the passions of love, hope, purity, etc.

By far the most attractive monument now to be seen in the cemetery is the statue of Willie Amos Hill, son of Wm. E. Hill, who was born May 31st, 1855, and died October 17th, 1870. This statue was made in Curacus, Italy, by Muldoon, Doyle & Co., and cost \$1,000. It is fashioned out of the whitest and purest of Italian marble, and being in a prominent place near the entrance to the grounds, it is at once seen and admired by the stranger. The statue surmounts a block of marble, which is about five feet in height. The figure itself, is in a standing position, life size, with the right arm resting upon a pedestal. The left foot is casually crossed over the right, and the left hand is quite naturally thrust into the pocket of his pants. Every thing about the figure seems to be easy, graceful and perfect. The coat, vest and pants, look as natural as though they were before you on the person of a living man. So true to nature has been the artist, that he has chiseled the very wrinkles in the arms of the coat and the legs of the pants, not even omitting the seams of the clothes and boots which had been worn by the deceased while living. The head of the statue is uncovered, with hair smoothly parted, and the face, which is said to be a *fac-simile* of the original, is looking towards the east. Although this exquisitely wrought picture is nothing more than cold and lifeless marble, it is an exact image of him for whom it was fash-

ioned, and when gazing upon it, one feels like he was in the presence of a living, breathing soul.

POSTMASTERS.

James Keyte,	J. Gibbs,
Sterling Price,	Robert White,
Liston Applegate,	William Maynard,
L. Salisbury,	Robert Chandler,
Jas. R. Horsley,	Charles Veatch.
J. J. Mills,	

BUSINESS HOUSES.

3 drug stores,	2 banks,
3 dry goods stores,	1 barber shop,
6 grocery stores,	2 harness shops,
2 blacksmith shops,	1 shoe shop,
1 wagon shop,	1 hotel (and one in process of construction),
1 flouring mill,	1 printing office (<i>Chariton Courier</i>),
1 stoves and hardware,	2 tobacco factories,
1 lumber and hardware,	3 white churches,
3 saloons,	2 colored churches.
1 restaurant and bakery,	
1 millinery shop,	

KEYTESVILLE AND OTHER TOWNS IN 1837.

Wetmore has this to say of Keytesville and other towns in 1837, in his *Gazetteer*, published at that date: "Keytesville is the seat of justice for this county, and is the principal town in it. The old town of Chariton was built at an early period, a little above the mouth of the Chariton river, and within a near view of the Missouri. This location proved an unfortunate one, and the place was found so sickly that it is now a deserted village. It is within a half a mile of the confluence of the two principal forks of the Chariton river, and on the wide bottom made by the Missouri and these two rivers. An attempt was made to erect, out of Chariton, two or three other towns in its vicinity. But the business men interested in the trade of the rich and populous country embraced within Howard and Chariton, and at suitable distance from the landing of the great bend of Missouri here, have fixed on a new site within the western boundary of How-

ard county, and they are commencing their business operations there. An excellent house of entertainment will remain at Old Chariton for the accommodation of travellers, and the steam saw-mill will continue as a useful contributor to the growth of the new town below. From Old Chariton the traveller crosses the east fork of the Chariton on an excellent bridge and pursues his route towards Keytesville, to which place it is seventeen miles. After travelling about six miles the road runs through a beautiful and very rich timbered country for eleven miles to Keytesville. This town is happily situated on the left bank of the Muscle fork, a branch of the main Chariton, within the timbered country and on a high site. To the south, a fine view opens over a prairie as rich as any part of the globe, and sufficiently rolling for the convenience of farming operations. Much of the prairie is already occupied, and the improvements add to the natural beauty of the view from Keytesville. There are in Keytesville a good court-house, four stores, with a general assortment of merchandise in each, and three taverns, and all the various mechanics' shops that are requisite in a farming country. Where the main road to the upper counties issues from the town and crosses a good bridge, a saw-mill and grist-mill, with two pairs of stones, run the whole year. This is a convenience that is peculiar, and in Missouri but few places enjoy the same advantage. Although Chariton has not settled as rapidly as some of the counties, the lands of which were in market at an early period, yet there is a large portion of the county that is first-rate land, and much of it remains subject to entry at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. There are many springs in this county, and some salt water. One salt spring, the property of Major Ashby, is strong enough for the manufacture of salt. The mill-sites in Chariton are numerous, and there are four mills being built in addition to the one already mentioned at Keytesville. Mr. Keyte, the original proprietor of Keytesville, is beginning another town at the mouth of Grand river, which he calls Brunswick. The site is an eligible one, and will probably become the point of landing and shipment for the fine back country north and east of the position chosen for that purpose. One and a half miles from Keytesville, on the Grand Chariton, is a mill-site unoccupied, of great value, having a rock bottom and one bank of solid rock. There is supposed to be water sufficient for a saw-mill and one or two large merchant mills.

* * * The improvement and settlement of Chariton county have been greatly retarded by the military bounty-lands within it,

being owned to a great extent by non-residents. Those persons who would be disposed to purchase and settle on these lands might look in vain for the owners, who reside in some distant quarter of the Union."

ANTIQUITIES.

There are abundant evidences to prove that this Western country, and in fact nearly the entirely continent of America was, at some remote period of the world's history, thickly populated with a comparatively enlightened race of people. The burial mounds along the rivers and water courses, and on benches overlooking fertile valleys, that were formerly the beds of lakes or rivers, are filled with human bones and strange relics of an extinct race. Some of these mounds present evidences of great labor in their construction, and the same general features that characterize them show that they were erected by one nation of people for one general purpose. Specimens of earthenware, silver and copper ornaments, ancient weapons, skeletons and bodies in a partial state of preservation have been taken from them in large numbers. Those ancient people were an entirely different race from the Indians, and lived at such a remote period that not the slightest tradition in reference to them has ever been found among even the most intelligent aboriginal tribes. They were small in stature and were evidently inclined to the pursuits of peace rather than of war. They had large cities and a comparatively dense population, by whom the arts and sciences were cultivated and the earth made to bring forth its fruits for their subsistence. A large cemetery was discovered at an early day on the Meramec river, in St. Louis county, from which many partially preserved skeletons were exhumed. They had been buried in stone coffins, and, in some instances, the bones were nearly entire. The length of the bodies were determined by that of the coffins, which averaged from three feet and a half to four feet. In Tennessee two bodies were found in a limestone cavern, and neither of them exceeded four feet in height. The teeth were separated by intervals, and were small, long, white, and sharp. The hair seemed to have been sandy or inclined to yellow. Great pains had been taken to preserve the bodies, and much labor had been expended in making the funeral robes in which they were folded. Two splendid blankets, woven with the most beautiful feathers of the wild turkey, arranged in regular stripes and compartments, encircled them. The cloth on which these feathers were woven was a kind of linen of neat

texture, something like that which is made from the fibres of the nettle. One of these persons, a female, had evidently died from the effects of a blow on the skull, as the marks of coagulated blood could still be traced where the blow fell, when the body was exhumed. The skulls and face bones of all the mound builders were of a peculiar shape, somewhat resembling the head of a squirrel or fox, and very small, the face and chin protruding, the forehead narrow and retreating. There were evidences to show that this pigmy race of people lived contemporaneously with the mastodon, that immense antediluvian animal which has been extinct for unnumbered centuries. The pottery which had been taken from the mounds was unbaked, the glazing was incomplete and looked as though it had been moulded by hand. A drinking cup taken from a mound in St. Charles county, is thus described by a gentleman who owned it: "It was a smooth, well-moulded, and of the color of common gray stoneware. It had been rounded with great care, and yet, from slight indentations on the surface, it was manifest it had been wrought in the palm of the hand. It would contain about two quarts, and had been used to hold animal oil, for it had soaked through and varnished the external surface. Its neck was that of a squaw, known by the clubbing of the hair, after the Indian fashion. There seemed to have been an attempt at wit in the outlet. It was the horrible and distorted mouth of a savage, and in drinking you would be obliged to place your lips in contact with those of madam, the squaw."

The curiosities here mentioned are but two or three among the thousands which have been found in many parts of Missouri; indeed, the State is rich in the relics of a pre-historic race, there being scarcely a single county that has not produced one or more of these silent, but unmistakable memorials of that strange people. What became of the mound-builders is a question that will probably never be settled. That they were exterminated by a stronger and more war-like race there is but little doubt; but, then, who were their destroyers, and what, in turn, became of them? They were certainly not our modern Indians or their progenitors, for in that case some tradition of so great a conquest would have remained among them. When we contemplate this subject the mind runs far back into the misty realms of imagination and is not satisfied. It is an insoluble mystery which eternity alone can unravel. One who studied the subject long and earnestly, and assisted his studies by observation, says: "Here must have been a race of men on these charming plains that had every call

from the scenes that surrounded them to contented existence and tranquil meditation. Unfortunate, as men view the thing, they must have been. Innocent and peaceful they probably were, for had they been reared amidst wars and quarrels, like the present Indians, they would doubtless have maintained their ground, and their posterity remained unto this day. Beside them moulder the huge bones of their contemporary beast, which must have been thrice the size of the elephant. * * *

"The unknown race to which these bones belong had, I doubt not, as many projects of ambition and hoped as sanguinely to have their names survive, as the great of the present day."

Mr. Charles Veatch, present (1883) postmaster at Keytesville, has a magnificent variety of antiquities, consisting of 2,000 relics, 1,000 minerals, and 2,000 specimens of beetles. Mr. Veach has spent ten or twelve years in the collection of these relics, and can now congratulate himself upon the fact that his years of patience and labor and careful research have yielded him such an abundant harvest. He has had cabinets made especially for the preservation of these strange but unique Indian and pre-historic memorials. Each class of minerals and relics have been carefully and tastefully arranged in an infinite variety of drawers, placed in tiers, varying in capacity and size. The beetles are inclosed in glass cases and make a brilliant display. Among the latter may be seen the gorgeous winged butterfly, together with the most infinitesimal insect that buzzes through the air or crawls upon the earth.

Among these strange and fascinating specimens we noticed a spade, which was plowed up in Keytesville township, and is thirteen inches in length; a stone mall from Howard county that weighs thirteen pounds, one beautifully shaped axe of varigated granite, a number of fleshers from Chariton and Howard counties, a pestle and bowl from Chariton county, paint stones from mounds in Bee Branch township, iron ore implements, flints of all colors and sizes, scrapers, chisels from Kentucky, points of arrows from the most delicate to the largest size, drills, spear-heads, beads, amulets, sharpening, banner, and polishing stones, seven large stone pipes, models from the Sioux tribe consisting of arrows, sewing awl, and medicine bag of the chief Brave Bear, who was hung in Yankton in 1882. We saw also the war club of the Sioux Indians, and a scalping-knife with a case made of deer's foot, also the pipe out of which Brave Bear smoked just before his execution, and a bear's skull which was found in a cave near the Py-

renees in France. This vast collection of stones, which have been so exquisitely wrought and tastefully designed, are silent, yet eloquent, evidences of the intelligence and taste of these pre-historic designers. There are mounds in Keytesville, Bowling Green, Brunswick and Triplett townships, in Chariton county, some of which have been explored to a slight extent.



CHAPTER VII.

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — Brunswick — Its Early History — Mills and Manufactures — Banks and Bankers — Eureka Lodge, No. 73 — Chapter, No. 37 — Brunswick Lodge, No. 34, I.O.O.F. — Knights of Honor — Jerusalem Encampment — Report of Public Schools of Brunswick — County Seat Question — German Settlements — War Reminiscence of 1861 — Growth and Trade — Grand River — Additions to Brunswick — Clippings from the first issues of the *Brunswick* — Business Houses and Exports — Number of Steamboats — Destructive Fire — Correspondence between the citizens of Brunswick and Colonel Thomas H. Benton.

BOUNDARY.

This is one of the southern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Mendon, Salt Creek and Triplett townships, on the east by Keytesville and Dalton, on the south by the Missouri river, and on the west by Triplett township and Grand river.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township contains about seventy-two square miles, and has a very irregular shape. Its water facilities are good — having the Missouri and Grand rivers on the southern part of its territory, while Salt, Brush, Lake and Palmier creeks water other portions of the same. There is a diversity of prairie and timber, bottom and upland. The bottom land is of first quality in all places not too low or too wet for cultivation; the upland, much of it, is productive prairie. The timbered portion of the upland consists of a line of rather steep bluffs, becoming less broken, as they recede from the river. About one-third of the whole area is timber. Sandstone and limestone are found in abundance. Coal is found in many places in the hills, and has been worked a little. Several Indian mounds are found on the bluff line.

OLD SETTLERS.

Brunswick township is one of the most important municipal divisions of the county from the fact it contains the city of Brunswick,

which has a greater population than any other town in the county. Having in the early years of its settlement, not only a market in the town of Brunswick, but also an excellent shipping point (the city being originally located on the banks of the Missouri river), the agricultural resources of the township were early developed, and especially was this the case with tobacco, which was in *ante-bellum* days perhaps the chief resource of wealth to the farmer. Many hogs were also raised in this township, and were taken to Brunswick and were sold to pork packers, who shipped the meat by way of the river to Eastern and Southern markets. The old settlers were generally from Kentucky and Virginia, and occasionally one was found from one of the Carolinas. Among the earliest settlers in this township were Caton Usher, from Kentucky; George Ashby, from Kentucky; Preston Gaines, from Kentucky; Caleb Martin, from Kentucky; John Hibler and sons, from Kentucky; John Ellison, from Kentucky; Jesse Gray, from Kentucky; Jesse Ashby, from Kentucky; and John W. D. Lettrell, from Kentucky. All of the above settled in the township prior to 1840, and a few came as early as 1825. William Peniek, from Virginia; William Fleetwood, from North Carolina; and Clark Banning, from Tennessee, were also among the early settlers. Lisbon Applegate, Creed Chapman and his brother, and John Allega and his boys may be counted amongst the pioneers.

The first mill erected in the township was a band mill, and was put up before the year 1830 by Jesse Ashby, about three miles north of the town of Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK.

This town was laid out by James Keyte, in 1836, on the northwest quarter of section 11, township 53, range 20, which was at that time one mile below the mouth of Grand river. James Keyte was also the founder of Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton county, for whom the town was named. Brunswick, when originally laid out, was located in the bottom, on the banks of the Missouri river, and about four hundred yards south of the present site. The banks, however, began to crumble and fall into the river, and in the course of twenty years, the business houses and the few residences that were then near the river were moved to the base of the bluffs. Mr. Keyte, who was an Englishman, named the town after Brunswick (Tennis), near Manchester, England.

The first house built in Brunswick, was a log house, erected by

James Keyte, which was used as a store of general merchandise. Mr. Keyte also erected a saw-mill about the same time, which was undoubtedly the first mill of the kind erected in the township. Among the pioneer business men, who located there soon after the town was laid out, were Peter T. Abell, John Basey, Perkins and Conwell. Abell, Perkins and Conwell had general stores, and Basey opened the first hotel. Abell also operated a hotel in connection with his store. Capt. James Usher opened the first dram-shop in the town. E. B. Clements was also proprietor of a dram-shop. The men above mentioned, with possibly two or three accessions, constituted the business men of Brunswick, until about the year 1840. During this year, Doctor M. C. Spencer, and a man by the name of Threlkill, kept hotels. Wilson Elliott was the wagon-maker in 1840. Moses Short and Elhanen Short, were the brick-makers. Doctor Edwin Price, brother of General Sterling Price, was one of the earliest and the most prominent physicians of Brunswick. He lived there until his death. Mrs. A. E. Cross, the widow of Doctor Henry Cross, and a daughter of Doctor Price, now resides in Brunswick. R. B. Price, a son of Doctor Edwin Price, is a prominent business man, and a banker of the city of Columbia, Missouri.

Brunswick did not grow very rapidly from the time that it was laid out, until 1840, as there were but twenty-five votes polled in the town in the spring of that year, which indicated a population of about 125 persons; this we state upon the authority of Judge John M. Davis, who now (1882), resides in the town. The first postmaster in the town was James Keyte, the founder, who held the position until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1844. The pork-packing interest of the town from 1838 to 1841 was quite extensive. Among those who bought and packed pork were Peter T. Abell, who failed in business on account of it, in the spring of 1841; Pugh Price, brother of General Sterling Price and Perkins and Gates, who also failed in the spring of 1841.

Amasa Silrey and Joseph Silrey will be remembered by the oldest inhabitants as the men who operated the cooper shop. Broady Barrett, George Dupey, and R. G. Beazley were among the early buyers and shippers of tobacco. Thomas E. Gilliam and A. Johnson, were the first manufacturers of chewing tobacco in the town. Joseph Winters and Joseph Caton were the first tailors. Nathan Harry was the first saddler. Colonel Peter T. Abell and Colonel C. W. Bell were the first lawyers to practice in the town. The first church edifice was

built by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians erecting houses of worship soon after. The pioneer school teacher of the town was Judge John M. Davis, who opened a school on the 19th of June, 1840, for a term of five months. The school numbered about thirty pupils, among whom were, John, Ben, Charles and Samuel Spencer, Sterling Price, nephew to General Sterling Price and Beverley Price, William Turner, Elias, Samuel, William and Asa Elliott, Isaac and Samuel Hibler, James, Edward and John Keyte, William Penick, Ann E. Price, Eliza Basey, Mat Spencer, Camilla and Bettie Price, Bettie Penick, and others. The school building was a log house, and stood south of where Grand river now runs.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

There was no grist mill located in Brunswick, until after the war of 1861, when Patrick Smith erected a steam flouring mill and carding machine.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The first bank that was opened in Brunswick was the Brunswick Branch of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, about the year 1856. This was controlled by a president and board of directors. The president was Adamantine Johnson, the cashier was George W. Outcalt, and the clerk of the bank, was William C. Applegate. It suspended business during the civil war of 1861.

The next bank was a private institution and opened in the fall of 1865, by W. H. Plunkett. This was succeeded by the Chariton County Exchange Bank.

Statement of the Chariton County Exchange Bank, Brunswick, Missouri, June 30, 1883. S. Mauzey, president; R. H. Hodge, vice-president. Chartered, 1877:

Resources —

Cash and sight exchange,	.	.	.	.	.	\$122,343 28
Government bonds,	.	.	.	.	.	7,000 00
Chariton county bonds,	.	.	.	.	.	14,000 00
Loans and discounts,	.	.	.	.	.	85,901 49
Banking house,	.	.	.	.	.	5,500 00
Furniture and fixtures,	.	.	.	.	.	2,000 00

\$240,744 77

Liabilities —

Capital stock,	\$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund,	6,256 00
Interest and premium,	3,000 00
Deposits,	206,494 77
	<hr/>
	\$240,744 77

LODGES.

Eureka Lodge No. 73, organized August 23, 1845. Charter members: Robert P. Price, James D. Price, Richard E. Holland, Peter T. Abell, Thomas T. Elliott, John W. Price, John M. Fulton, Richard Woodson, Samuel Q. Anderson. Eureka Lodge was burned February 1, 1882.

Present officers — S. E. Everly, W. P.; L. Mernaugh, S. W.: T. S. Dines, J. W.; W. H. Plunkett, treasurer; R. G. Beazly, secretary.

Old Chapter, organized September 10, 1847, with the following charter members: J. W. Smith, S. B. Kyle, T. P. Wilkerson, — Hobson, N. A. Grubbs, C. F. Bundurant, W. C. Hill, A. Johnson, Samuel Q. Anderson. Charter was surrendered in April, 1851, and reorganized January 30, 1868.

Chapter No. 37 (New Chapter), organized January 30, 1869, with the following members: John Knappenberger, H. L. Gaines, N. A. Grubbs, John M. Davis, James D. Price, James T. Plunkett, John H. Townsend, Wm. C. Applegate, Samuel E. Taylor, Wm. Rosentain.

Present officers — J. S. Wallace, H. P.; N. A. Grubbs, K.; J. F. Cunningham, S.; J. T. Plunkett, P. S.; John Knappenberger, C. H.; John A. Miller, secretary; W. H. Plunkett, treasurer; Wm. Rosentain, K. A. C.; L. Mernaugh, M. 3d V.; Lloyd Herring, M. 2d V.; G. W. Rucker, M. 1st V.; R. G. Beazly, G.

Brunswick Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F. Date of charter June 9, 1848. Charter members — Thomas M. Davis, Thomas G. Sullivan, C. L. Willard, Sarshel Woods, E. D. Shackelford. Organized June 24, 1848.

Present officers — Edward Bowman, N. G.; Wm. A. Griffin, V. G.; Jacob Corelson, secretary; Willie H. Plunkett, treasurer.

Knights of Honor, Chariton Lodge, No. 2112, organized March 20, 1880, with the following charter members: E. P. McDonald, John Keuchler, Louis Benecke, Wm. S. Land, Jos. U. B. Hedger, Otto

Amerlan, Geo. W. Young, R. D. Edwards, G. W. Edwards, Jacob Saal, P. S. Price, Levi Likins and A. G. Kennedy.

Present officers — R. D. Edwards, P. D. ; James Walsh, D. ; Wm. Foyer, V. D. ; Joseph Gross, A. D. ; Ed. Wehmeyer, Ge. ; Ed. Reugger, G. ; H. E. Schultz, B. ; Otto Amerlan, F. R. ; Louis Kinkhorst, T. ; Henry Wanger, Gn. ; J. J. Saal, S.

Jerusalem Encampment, No. 54, organized May 20, 1870. The names of the charter members we were unable to obtain.

Present officers — S. Corby, C. P. ; Jacob Colston, H. P. ; Ed. Bowman, S. W. ; J. X. Mitchell, J. W. ; C. W. Finch, treasurer ; W. A. Griffin, secretary.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT BRUNSWICK (1881).

Number of white persons between 6 and 20 years of age :

Males	231
Females	249
Number of colored persons between same ages . .	109
Female	111
Total	700

Total enrollment of white pupils, male and female .	212
Total enrollment colored pupils	70

Total enrollment, white and colored	282
-----------------------------------------------	-----

Number of pupils enrolled between 6 and 16 years of age

age	253
Number between 16 and 20	29
Average number of days' attendance by each pupil .	28
Number of days schools were taught	40
Total number of days' attendance by all pupils . .	7,896
Average number of pupils attending each day . .	204
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year	7
Average salaries of teachers per month	\$42 00
Highest salary paid teachers	80 00
Lowest salary paid teachers	25 00
Total salaries paid district officers, teachers and janitors per month	307 00

Number of school houses in the district	2
Number of pupils that may be seated in the various schools	475
Number of white schools	5
Number of colored schools	2
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment	\$.055
Average cost per day on average number belonging . . . . .	.022
Average cost per day on daily attendance . . . . .	.075
Value of school property in the district	12,000 00
Average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes in the district	40
Rate per cent levied for building purposes	30
Assessed value of property in the district	328,000 00
Amount on hand at beginning of school year (deficit)	143 40
Amount received for tuition fees	104 59
Amount received from public funds (state, county and township) and realized from taxation	4,235 48
Amount paid for teachers' wages in the district during the year	2,173 75
Amount paid for fuel in the district during the year	107 75
Amount paid for repairs or rent of school houses during the year	133 89
Amount paid for apparatus and incidental expenses in the district for the year	321 25
Amount expended in defraying past indebtedness	905 90
Balance in hands of treasurer at close of year	477 47

COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

The question of moving the county seat from Keytesville to Brunswick was more or less discussed by the people of the latter place from 1845 to the beginning of the late civil war. It was perhaps more generally agitated from 1848 to 1854, but the matter was never left to a test vote. The consequence was, as it always has been over such questions, an unpleasant feeling sprang up between the two towns, which exists to some little extent even now.

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS.

In the month of August, 1840, a colony of Germans came to Brunswick, being the second influx of that nationality to the county. Their

names were John H. Munson, Fred. Feaker, Charles Feaker, J. H. Mortemyer, A. Bealer, and their families, and settled up the bottom, south of Brunswick.

In 1842-43, another smaller colony settled in Brunswick. Among these were John Lahmen, Samuel Yost, Charles Sasse, ——— Hen-neger, Rudolph Zollah, John Tilman, Tchippatt, and others.

The first German settlement has already been mentioned in the history of Chariton township.

WAR REMINISCENCE OF 1861.

Among the curious mementoes of the great civil war which have been preserved by accident or otherwise, by the people of Brunswick, is the following:—

“We, the undersigned citizens of Brunswick, pledge our sacred honor to maintain and defend the stars and stripes, which now float on what is now known as the Douglas pole, and to maintain the same in its position, and that we will not suffer any traitorous hand to lower or disturb the same. If by accident, or otherwise, the same shall be destroyed, to erect another in its stead. We further pledge ourselves to protect and hold sacred the rights of both person and property of all Union men in our midst, and further guarantee that their social and political opinions shall be held inviolate. All the foregoing we solemnly pledge our honor to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert White shall be carried out in good faith.

JULY 7, 1861.

A. KENNEDY, *Mayor*,
FREDERICK SASSE,
JOHN D. PLUNKETT,
Councilmen.
P. R. DOLMAN, *Clerk*.”

GROWTH AND TRADE.

Brunswick grew more rapidly and prospered in a more substantial and flattering manner between the years 1840 and 1856, or until the building and completion of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, which passed east and west through Linn county, and about nineteen miles north of Brunswick. The population of the town was perhaps as great in 1856 as it has been at any time since. Its trade was quite

extensive, and a large area of territory contributed to the wealth and importance of its merchants, who were active and energetic business men. Much business was drawn from the counties of Linn, Mercer, Sullivan, Grundy, Livingston, part of Carroll, and even as far north as the Iowa State line. The counties named generally did their shipping at Brunswick, by way of the Missouri river, and received their goods, when purchased at St. Louis or Eastern cities, from the Brunswick warehouses, where they were transported by steamboats. A good ferry was operated on the Missouri river at that time south of Brunswick, and quite a trade was enjoyed also from Saline county.

GRAND RIVER.

It was thought at one time, that Grand river would add something to the material prosperity of Brunswick, but the result proved to be anything else than satisfactory to the parties interested.

It was thought by many river men and steamboat men, that Grand river could be made a navigable stream and upon a representation of these facts to the Missouri State Legislature, that body in the winter of 1838, passed an act appropriating money to ascertain the fact of its navigability. A commission was appointed and reported that the river was navigable as far as the town of Bedford. Several small steamers were plucky enough to attempt the ascension of the stream and actually ran up as high as Utica and Bedford. Among these, was the gallant little craft Bedford, which went up the river in the spring of 1840 to Utica. After a few experimental trips had been made, during high water, the continued navigation of the stream was abandoned.

ADDITIONS TO BRUNSWICK.

Since Brunswick was laid out, there have been a number of additions; the name and date of each will be found below:—

Western Addition, laid out in March, 1847.

Northern Addition, laid out in January, 1847.

Woodson's Addition, laid out in January, 1847.

Brinker's Addition, laid out in January, 1858.

Keyte's Addition, laid out in January, 1859.

Haigler's Addition, laid out in January, 1858.

Price's Addition, laid out in January, 1867.

Aill Addition, laid out in January, 1873.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

3 jewelers,	2 undertakers,
1 saw mill,	7 grocers,
4 hotels,	4 general stores,
5 saloons,	2 bakers and confectioners,
4 restaurants,	1 tinsmith,
5 meat markets,	1 lumber yard,
4 tobacco warehouses,	1 saloon and billiard room,
2 livery stables,	1 photographer,
3 barbers,	3 saloons,
1 bank,	2 boot and shoe stores,
2 gunsmiths,	1 tailor,
2 druggists,	1 flour mill,
1 physician,	2 hardware stores,
1 blacksmith,	2 newspapers,
1 insurance agent,	9 lawyers,
2 shoemakers,	5 physicians,
2 furniture stores,	9 churches,
2 harness-makers,	2 newspapers.
1 sewing machine agent,	

We take the following items from one of the first issues of the *Brunswickian*:—

PLUNKETT HOUSE.

“The hotel recently occupied by John R. Price, has been thoroughly renovated and filled with new beds, bedsteads, bedding, etc. The proprietor is fully prepared to entertain man and beast with the best the market can afford. Rates board: 25 cents per meal; 75 cents per day; \$1.25 per day for man and horse; \$2.50 per week; \$3.50 per week board and lodging; \$7.00 per week man and horse.

W. H. PLUNKETT, Proprietor.

December 1, 1847.”

We take the following from the same paper:—

JIM PHILLIPS! WHERE ARE YOU?

“Left the home of his lawful wife, for parts unknown, on the night of the 15th of December, 1847, at Brunswick, Missouri, one James

Phillips, alias Jim Phillips, alias Black Jim, a *quandam* doggery keeper, *evident* horse-racer and ticky black-leg, taking with him the daughter of an honest old countryman, who was hired in the family, for purposes at which virtue shrinks back appalled! He has left me and seven children, wholly dependent upon the charity of our friends for subsistence. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, inclined to corpulency, about five feet ten inches high, very dark hair, eyes and skin, the latter so strikingly assimilating the shade Ethiopian, as to justify the familiar *soubriquet* of Black Jim. It is too often the case with poor humanity, when affection's flowers become withered, hope's vestal flame dimmed and all our fairy visions of bliss fade from us, we shroud ourselves in gloom and melancholy, and brood darkly over disappointment, but I thank my God that I have sufficient fortitude to bear with misfortune, and sensibilities sufficiently refined to appreciate an accursed *iniquity*. I therefore pray the public press to give Jim such notoriety by its scorpion lash as to make his couch of *sin* the very *hot-bed* of *wo*.

BETSY PHILLIPS."

In 1848, Brunswick contained nine stores and three general grocery stores.

EXPORTS OF BRUNSWICK FOR 1849.

Wheat, bushels	42,386
Lard, barrels	3,252
Pork, barrels	1,096
Bacon, casks	1,253
Tobacco, hogsheads	2,010
Hemp, tons	294
Tobacco, boxes	475
Flax seed, bush	1,516
Beeswax, pounds	50,426
Dry hides,	3,171
Deer skins, bales	264
Furs, bales	221
Beans, barrels	86
Wool, sacks	57
Mustard seed, sacks	15
Number of hogs killed	8,334
Number of beef cattle	562

The first steamboat that passed up the river in 1849, was the *Julia*, on the 5th of March. The last one down was the *Amelia*, on the 11th of December. The whole number of steamboat arrivals and departures for the year was 534. Of this number the packet *Rowena*, Captain Jewett, made forty-four; the next best were the *St. Joseph* and *Highland Mary*, each thirty-four. Fifty-five different boats were at the Brunswick landing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

This fire occurred on the morning of April 10th, 1859, before day. Those suffering from this fire, were H. G. Brent & Co., R. H. Dickey & Co., S. & H. Weil, B. N. Jones & Co., Hathaway & Anderson, A. L. Kerr & Co. and J. B. Hodge.

Believing that the following correspondence between Colonel Thomas H. Benton and a number of the old citizens of Brunswick will be read with interest, we here reproduce it.

“BRUNSWICK, Mo., May 3, 1853.

Honorable Thomas H. Benton —

DEAR SIR: We, a portion of your fellow citizens of this vicinity, without political distinction, learning that you are on your way to Kansas City to open the question of the Central Pacific Railway, would most respectfully ask you to designate a day when we may have the pleasure of hearing you speak in Brunswick. Very truly, etc.,

Charles Derrickson,
W. H. Beddow,
Joseph Cotes,
John Brodie Barrett,
A. D. Day,
B. N. Jones,
Charles West,
Dr. A. C. Johnson,
J. W. Gilliam,
Levi Benjamin,
John Ballantine,
A. Winter,
W. Woolfolk,
A. L. Kerr,

J. M. Venable,
John H. Blue,
A. Hathaway,
Thomas S. Anderson,
W. C. Moberly,
John Allega,
John G. Fetzer,
A. Sportsman,
T. E. Gilliam,
B. D. Spencer,
R. G. Beazley,
James L. Pearson,
C. E. Woolfolk,
E. G. St. Clair.

REPLY.

Gentlemen—Your very acceptable invitation has been received, and will be complied with, but not at this time. A long absence from home leaves me no time to turn to the right or left, or stop a day in this voyage to the West, undertaken solely to see a small pioneer party set out to explore the route to the Pacific, which is recommended by Fremont and Leroux, and which the map shows to be the shortest and most direct and most central between the United States and the Pacific Ocean. Your invitation comes, as such a one should do, from the citizens generally (from the body of the community), without regard to political distinction. Happily we have a subject to occupy us which is independent of party, and in which all citizens may unite heart and hand and work together cordially and zealously to produce a grand consummation which is to redound to the benefit of every part of the community, and to every section of our country, and to the whole Union, and even Europe and Asia, and to the latest posterity. It is now thirty-five years since I have been at work upon this subject, that of commercial communication between the Mississippi—the mode of communication varied only to suit the progress of events, but the object always the same. I began with water communications on the line of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, when we owned nothing but Oregon beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the steam-car unknown. Now, when California is acquired, the steam-cars already run over more miles in the United States (all made by States or individuals) than would make six different roads to the Pacific Ocean from our frontier. I change the mode and the line, and go for the car and San Francisco, and that upon the route closest to the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, which the nature of the ground will admit of. I caught the idea from Mr. Jefferson, who, in his message to Congress proposing the expedition of Lewis and Clark, presented the commercial communication as the leading object, and the one that gave Congress constitutional jurisdiction of the case, and the extension of geographical science as the incident to the pursuit of that main object. That was before we acquired Oregon or set up any claim to territory on the Pacific Ocean; now we have both Oregon and California, and besides the commercial object have another in the duty of communicating with the citizens in these distant possessions, and stretching a ligament of union from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

“When I first wrote upon this project it was a subject of ridicule with a great many; but that had no effect upon me. It is my prerogative to disregard unworthy opposition, and to vanquish it. I have continued steadily at my work for about thirty years, and now see success in view. But I had something more than ridicule to encounter, and that was the unwise action of the Federal Government. In 1818 it made a treaty of joint occupation of the Columbia with the British for ten years. I was not then in the Senate, but denounced that treaty as unjust and injurious, as it would postpone our settlement for ten years and give the British a foothold which might require a ‘vigorous effort of policy or of arms to remove.’ In 1828 that treaty of joint occupation was indefinitely renewed. I opposed it to the uttermost in the Senate, but in vain. The administration and the enemies to the growth of the West were too strong for me. In 1846, under the administration of Mr. Polk, this unfortunate treaty was abrogated after it had nearly produced war between Great Britain and the United States; and I had the satisfaction to give it the last lick in that year, as I had given it the first in 1818 — twenty-eight years before.

“In the year 1824 I began another work in Congress which was deemed chimerical — that of a road to Santa Fe. Solitary and alone I began to work upon that road, and accomplished it, having obtained an appropriation of \$30,000 for marking it out, treating with the Indians for safe passage through their country, and conciliating the good will of the New Mexican authorities in Santa Fe. Perseverance and a good cause crowned my efforts with success, and I have never doubted of eventual success; and the period seems now to be approaching for the grand consummation. The public mind seems to be effectually roused up to it, and that all over our Union and in Europe also. The British Minister (Lord John Russell) told our late minister, Mr. Abbott Lawrence (as Mr. Lawrence told me), that this enterprise, if accomplished, would have a greater influence upon human affairs than any event since the discovery of the New World by Columbus — in which opinion Mr. Lawrence concurred, and told me it would be one of his cherished objects for the remainder of his life.

“Having lately spoken fully on this subject at Kansas City, Westport and Independence, a report of which you will see in the newspapers, I say no more until we meet.

“Yours truly,

“THOMAS H. BENTON.”

We have given you the above letter in full because it was written by one of the ablest and most distinguished men, not only of Missouri, but of the United States in his day; and because it was written to citizens of Brunswick, the names of whom are all well remembered by the old settlers of the town. The letter shows that its author was a man of great wisdom and foresight, and that he had early conceived the idea of not only establishing commercial intercourse between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, but that he had, with unabated zeal, advocated the measure for thirty years.



CHAPTER VIII.

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Winter of 1830-31—Incidents—Kindness of Old Settlers—First School—Tornado of 1830—Recollections of a Pioneer Woman—Salisbury—Its History—Business Houses—Fires of 1877 and 1882—Tornado of 1872—Secret Orders—Town Incorporated—First and present City Officers—Public School—Crimes and Casualties.

BOUNDARY.

Salisbury is the largest municipal division of the county, and contains about ninety-two square miles.

It is bounded on the north by Keytesville and Wayland townships; on the east by Randolph county; on the south by Howard county and Chariton township; and on the west by Keytesville township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among the water courses of this township, are Silver creek, Bee branch, Shannon branch, Puzzle creek, East and Middle forks of Chariton river. The township comprises about two-thirds prairie and one-third timber, the timber being in greater abundance than it was fifty years ago. The soil is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, the township being accounted one of the best and most productive in the county.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Salisbury township, was Captain James Heryford, who was a native of Virginia, but came from Tennessee to Chariton county in 1817. Mr. Heryford erected the first horse mill, the first cotton gin, and the first distillery, that were built in the county. These were located in section 18, on the bank of Puzzle creek. The horse mill was put up in 1822; in 1854, this mill was

converted into a cotton gin, and in 1830, it was again changed into what was then called, a double-gearred, cog-wheel mill. The distillery was located about forty steps below the mill and was erected in 1824.

A great many farmers raised their "patch" of cotton and grew it successfully until the winter of 1830, since which time, but little cotton has been raised in the county.

WINTER OF 1830-31.

That year—the winter of 1830-31—will be remembered by the old settlers, as the year when there fell the deepest snow that the people living here had ever seen—and in fact, nothing has been seen like it since. It began to snow on the 25th day of December, 1830, and continued to fall until it averaged three and a half feet in depth on level ground. This snow remained on the ground until the 15th day of March following. It was especially severe on wild animals, quails and wild turkeys. Hundreds of deer were killed, and many of them died for want of food. Turkeys and quails met a similar fate.

Captain Wm. Heryford, son of Captain James Heryford, relates the following incidents which occurred while the snow was on the ground:—

About three hundred yards from his father's house, among some sumac bushes, a sow had made a bed, where she remained during the storm, with her pigs. The snow being so deep, the old gentleman could not very well reach the spot until he had dragged a large log through the snow, with his ox team, to the place and back. This made a path about the width of the log. A few days after the snow had fallen, Captain Wm. Heryford, who was then a small boy of twelve years, went to feed the sow and pigs as usual, when he saw a deer upon the very spot attempting to eat the sumac berries which were hanging from the bushes over the bed. The deer got into the path, and followed it on to the house in its efforts to get away, and was driven into the barn where it was caught and kept for some weeks.

Captain Heryford says, during the snow, a flock of quails was fed by him regularly, every day under his father's mill-shed. This flock became quite tame and he supposes that it was the only one that did not perish, or was not killed in the county, during the snow, as he heard of no other after the snow had thawed away.

Another old settler relates the following:—

"During the winter of 1830-31 there was a snow fall about three feet deep. I was in Jefferson City until the last of February, and

when I returned to Chariton county, where I then resided, I found that the snow had destroyed nearly all the hogs in the country. In many places the snow had drifted to the depth of forty feet. During the fall of the snow a heavy wind blew from the northwest, and all the snow drifted from the open prairies, leaving the ground almost bare. The snow lodged in the hollows on the southeast of all those high open plains, and some hollows that I knew to be from thirty to forty feet deep had the appearance of level plains. In some steep, abrupt hollows, I saw snow as late as the first of June, not yet melted; and from all appearances the snow had not been less than forty feet deep.

“During the melting of the snow, which was very gradual through the month of March and a portion of April, I went out with Wilham Martin, who was my partner in raising hogs, on Yellow creek, in Chariton county, and, to our astonishment, we found the timbered bottoms strewn with the skeletons of dead stock and fowls. I distinctly remember one lot of twenty-eight two-year-old hogs, which we had, that were very fat in the fall. After a diligent search we found three living skeletons—all that was left alive of them. So poor were they that a couple of Indians described them as having no width at all and as crooked as a bow—showing with their fingers bent that they meant humpbacked.

“The skeletons of turkeys (that is, their leg and wing bones) lay all over the bottom so plentiful that I supposed the last turkey was dead; but while we were hunting our hogs we saw three live turkeys, while I have no doubt we came across the bones of five hundred dead ones. We also found many dead deer, and, from the signs, I concluded that they had been killed by the wolves, which were very plentiful and were the only animals in the woods that were fat after the melting of that snow.

“I remember running my horse after a wolf that winter, and, when just about to overtake him, not noticing, I ran right into a snow-drift in the head of a hollow, thirty feet deep, to all appearances. I had my rifle on my shoulder, and my horse plunged into the drift thirty or forty yards before I could stop. I got off the horse and beat the snow down as well as I could in my back track, being entirely under the snow for many minutes. When I got my head out, so that I could see, I saw the wolf swimming through the drift which was about two hundred yards wide. I brushed the snow from the barrel of my gun and fired at the wolf's head, as that was the only part of

him that was visible, but missed him. The snow being light, the wolf had sunk in it so far that only his head and neck could be seen above the surface. This put a stop to the race.

“During the time the snow was on the ground I travelled from Jefferson City to my home in Chariton county. I came as far as Boonville in company with Lilburn W. Boggs, Smallwood V. Nolen and others. I rode a common sized mule and went behind in all places where the snow was drifted. I shall never forget how the snow would part on each side of the mules jaws; it could just keep its nose out of the snow by raising its head as high as it could. I had to stand up in my stirrups at all the drifts to keep the snow out my face. Now, this is so, and if I had my witnesses I could prove it by gentlemen ‘sembly setters,’ as the old negro called them in Jefferson City, and by Governor L. W. Boggs, who was in the party.

“After passing Boonville I swapped my mule for a horse, and then made my way home very well, as the road lay through a timbered country, where the snow, although deep, was not drifted.”

Moses Kitchen was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, and came to Chariton county in 1829, and located in what was then known as Buffalo Lick township, near the Randolph county line. The first apple orchard planted in the township was set out by Moses Kitchen. The trees, twenty in number, were purchased in Howard county, and were known as the “Arnett” apple trees. Mr. Kitchen brought with him from North Carolina, his tobacco seeds, called “Beat the Beater,” and the following summer he set out 8,000 hills, from which he raised 3,302 pounds of tobacco. This was considered a large crop, and commanded a price of four dollars per hundred pounds. During the winter of 1829, Mr. Kitchen spent Christmas week in hunting bee-trees and killing deer. He killed eleven deer and found seven bee-trees. That Christmas week was so warm that the farmers did their work without their coats. During the winter of 1830-31, while the deep snow was on the ground, the present Thomas S. Kitchen, son of Moses, shot and killed a wild turkey in his horse-lot. It was a very large gobbler, and had a beard that measured nine inches in length. He noticed that the turkey's bill or mouth was fastened by a large ice-ball, which had probably been accumulating there for two or three weeks. Although the turkey could not eat, it was pecking away at the corn-cobs in the lot, when he shot it. He was greatly disappointed to find that the turkey was so poor that it could not be eaten, and had to be thrown away. Thomas S. Kitchen

caught a cat-fish in the East fork of the Chariton river, in 1830, that weighed 120 pounds. Minks were so numerous on the banks of the same stream that Kitchen succeeded in trapping sixty-four one winter, within a distance of two miles up and down the banks.

KINDNESS OF OLD SETTLERS.

Mr. Kitchen relates the following: In 1835, a man named Alexander Daman lost his cabin and all his household goods by fire. Daman lived in the edge of Randolph county. The neighbors, Mr. Kitchen being one of them, heard of the misfortune, and all got together, on a certain day, immediately after the occurrence, and proceeded to the place in a body. They cut logs, erected and finished a larger and better house than the one that was destroyed by fire, and had it ready for occupancy that evening. But this was not all. Each man took with him what he could spare from the wants of his own family, such as a ham, a piece of bacon, a blanket, a quilt, cups and saucers, knives and forks, plates, and, in fact, prepared him for keeping house in a more comfortable manner than he was before the fire. Such were the old settlers, and such were some of their true-hearted deeds—deeds the record of which should be preserved and handed down to the latest generation. James Taylor came from Kentucky in 1824. Achilles Finnell came from the same State in 1822. Charles Herryman came from Tennessee in 1823 and became a Santa Fe trader some years afterwards. William Richardson and his sons were North Carolinians. Andrew King emigrated from Kentucky in 1822. James McHargue was from North Carolina, and came in 1827. Mrs. Mary Profit came from Kentucky and was an early settler. James M. Harelson came among the pioneers, and had the honor of erecting the first frame dwelling-house that was put up in the township. The first wheat was raised by Achilles Finnell, in 1834, and called the "Golden Chaff." McHargue was the first postmaster in the township, taking charge of an office at his home as early as 1838.

William Titus, who came from Kentucky, erected the first mill in the township, in 1831, on section 28. It was a band mill.

James Ryan settled in the township in the fall of 1817, and died before the war of 1861. His children are still living, but are scattered. Samuel Dinsmore located in the forks of the Chariton rivers in 1820. His wife, Rebecca, is still living, and took the premium at the last fair

in Chariton county for being the oldest lady settler in the county. George Wolfskales, father-in-law of Ryan and Dinsmore above named, opened a farm in the edge of Chariton and Howard counties. He died before the war of 1861. Among other old settlers were Peterson Parks, Robert Hays, Samuel C. and Jonathan T. Burch, Joseph Holsea, Wm. McCollum, David Gentry, Stokely Bunch, Elijah Boone, John Watson, the two Martins, Brummett, John Tillotson, Richard Tillotson, Thomas Henderson, Wm. Lee, Samuel S. Ellington, John P. McAdams, Samuel and Thomas Williams, Martin Hurt, Stephen Phelps, Samuel, Joseph and Gideon Gooch, Harrison Dennis, and James Winn.

FIRST SCHOOL.

One among the first schools in the township was taught by Captain Abner Finnell, about the year 1826. The building was located on the southeast quarter of section 19. Finnell had been one of the early militia captains, and was killed in the late war. Eliza and Rebecca Hays, Ethelred Parks, P. B. Parks, William, Daniel and John V. Heryford, were among the pupils who attended this pioneer school.

TORNADO OF 1830.

About the 10th of September, 1830, Chariton county was visited by a tornado, which swept through a portion of Salisbury township. Had the township been as thickly settled as it is now (1883), there would have been great destruction of life and property. The wind came from the southwest, and blew towards the northeast, levelling houses, trees, and everything in its path, and destroying a few lives. The storm was accompanied by lightning, hail and rain, the hailstones averaging as large as hen's eggs. Thomas S. Kitchen informed the writer that after the storm had passed he picked up a hailstone in his father's yard that was too large to be put into a pint cup.

Mrs. Elijah Parker, who resided in Mr. Kitchen's neighborhood, had an arm broken by the storm, and her house blown down. A small flock of geese were in the yard at the time, and were never heard of afterwards.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER WOMEN.

Martha Williams, the wife of Samuel Williams, deceased, was born March 1, 1811, in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and is the daughter of

Nathaniel and Nancy Morris, her mother's maiden name being Williams. She came to Chariton county, in 1837, with her husband and family, and located in what is now known as Salisbury township, between the East and Middle forks of the Chariton river.

Among her neighbors, those who were already living in that section of country when she came, were Isaac Runnymire, James Drinkard, Isaac Cupp, John Mansfield, John Winn, the Scribners, David McColum, Elias Gentry, Elijah Emery, and Daniel Johns.

The first school teacher to follow his calling in her neighborhood was John P. McAdams, who emigrated to the county from Virginia. The first term of his school was attended by George W. and Nancy J. Williams, Hezekiah, David and Columbus Philpott, John and Susan Ellington, James Brummal and others.

The pioneer church was Mount Nebo, built by the Baptists, and located about three miles west of the present town of Salisbury. The minister who officiated at this church at the period mentioned, 1840, was Elder Felix Redding, who labored long and faithfully in the cause of his Divine Master. Doctor James Brummal was the first physician to locate in the neighborhood. He was a great walker, and always travelled on foot to see his patients when they did not reside too far from his home. The doctor was wantonly and brutally murdered during the war of 1861.

Mrs. Williams says there was much true-hearted hospitality among her neighbors, and that her pioneer days, although spent in a wild country, where she was deprived of many of the comforts and luxuries with which the people of to-day are surrounded, were her happiest days, and that she, even now, in the quietude of her home, often lingers in thought, longingly and lovingly over the scenes and incidents of those early years.

She remembers one David Gross, who was the only fiddler in all that immediate section of country. David was quite an original genius, and always carried warmth and sunshine wherever he went. He was appreciated also for his *bonhomie*, and was intensely fond of and well versed in all the rural games and enjoyments which were participated in by the people of that time.

He was —

“ In wrestling nimble, in running swift,
In shooting steady, in swimming strong;
Well made to strike, to leap, to throw, to lift,
And all the sports that shepherds are among.”

His fiddle was his inseparable companion, and when spending an evening with his friends, he possessed the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, always accompanying his instrument with an unique and improvised song, which was replete with wise and startling hits and felicitous innuendoes, touching the vulnerability of some one or more of his entranced and rustic auditors. David was especially happy when playing for a dance. Upon such occasions the scintillations of his wit, were resplendently luminous, and even the instrument itself seemed to be inspired with new life, and gave back its most thrilling notes to the amorous touch of this rustic musician. Never did *Troubadour* sweep the strings of his harp with half as much pride and self-assurance as did David, when he sounded the notes of his violin at a country dance. He played many pieces to the delight of the dancers, but none permeated their very souls, like that old familiar tune, called in yeoman parlance, "Chicken Pie." So irresistibly happyfying in its effects was this tune, that even old age forgot its wonted infirmities, and was often found threading the mazes of the dance. The words of this remarkable song were very suggestive, the first two lines of which ran as follows:—

Chicken-pie and pepper, oh!
Are good for the ladies, oh!

While "Chicken Pie" was universally liked as a favorite dish, and as a favorite dance song, there was another song that always enlivened the dancers, as they listened to its inspiring measures. This was "Buffalo Gals," and seemed to be played especially on moonlight nights when the weather would permit of a dance under the bewitching beams of a silver moon.

Mrs. Williams has often counted while standing in her cabin, fifteen and twenty deer, some of them being at times, within gunshot, and at night the wolves would come to the open door, their very eyes fairly glistening in the darkness without, as they turned their hungry, wolfish faces towards the ruddy blaze upon the rude and simple hearth.

SALISBURY

was laid out April 1, 1867, on the west half of section 2, northeast quarter and south half of section 3, township 53, range 17, on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad by L. Salisbury (after whom the town takes its name), George W. Williams and O. W. Lusher.

There is no town in this section of country that is more handsomely located than Salisbury, and none surrounded with a more beautiful and productive country. The town stands upon an elevated prairie or dividing ridge, from which may be seen rich farming lands, stretching far away in gentle undulations in all directions, constituting the most superb agricultural region to be found almost anywhere in the great west. To the west and southwest, at the distance of four miles, can be seen the dark outline of timber which stands upon the banks and the wide bottoms of the Grand Chariton; while to the east and southeast, at the distance of two miles, flows the East fork of the same river. Wherever the eye may turn, it is delighted with the beauties of a prairie landscape, dotted with farm houses, cultivated fields and bearing orchards, the whole presenting a scene of pastoral loveliness which is seldom seen in any country.

The original proprietor of the town site was one, Prior Bibb, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He drew 320 acres on the south side of the railroad, where Salisbury now stands. Bibb sold to John Bull, Bull sold to James Bennett, and Bennett sold to Judge Lucius Salisbury in 1856, receiving \$400 in gold for the two quarters.

Judge Salisbury moved on to the land in 1858, and erected a box-house, in which he lived temporarily, until he completed the erection of a frame building, containing two rooms. This house was located on the west side of Broadway — on what is known as the Salisbury Square.

The first business of any character was begun by John Culver, who built a blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of Broadway and Second streets, where he worked — his shop being the second house erected in the town. The first business house — general store — was opened by John H. Thomas. Judge Salisbury was also among the pioneer business men, he operating the next general store.

The post-office was established several years before the town was laid out, and was kept at Judge Salisbury's house in 1863, by John Hutchison. Salisbury kept a house of entertainment called "Stop-a-While," where travellers and the stage coach stopped. The first church edifice was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The first physician was J. W. Campbell. W. S. Stockwell was the pioneer lawyer. The first sermon (funeral sermon), was preached by Rev. Wm. Penn, of the M. E. Church, South. The occasion was the death of L. W. Salisbury, son of Judge Salisbury. P. C. Vincent opened the first livery stable; John H. Wills kept the first saloon; J.

C. Ingram the first drug store; Mrs. L. C. Moore, the first millinery establishment, and Mrs. M. A. Robinson, the first hotel after the laying out of the town.

The town was visited by a fire June 11th, 1877, when nine houses (frame) were destroyed.

SECOND FIRE.

On June 28th, 1882, Salisbury suffered from the ravages of another destructive fire, as will be seen from the following which we take from the *Press-Spectator*:—

“It was midnight’s solemn hour, and our little city lay wrapt in profound slumber. The gentle breeze toyed with the laughing leaves, making mellow cadence to woo the god of sleep. But list! A horrid cry rings out on the still night air, faintly at first, but anon clear and more distinct, till the arms of Morpheus loosened their grasp and the bewildered sleeper sprang from his couch, as he heard now too plainly to be mistaken, the cry of ‘Fire,’—a cry once heard never to be forgotten. The shout is taken up and rapidly passed from mouth to mouth till the whole city is aroused. Bells ring, guns fire, whistles scream, and pandemonium seems to reign. All this time precious moments are passing, and a red glare piercing the blackness of night shows plainly the location of the fire. Men may now be seen running from all directions towards the point of attraction, where the fiery fiend is defiantly devouring everything in its way. The first gleam told the fearful doom overhanging the west side of Broadway. The buildings must go, but their contents can be saved. Willing hands seize upon everything movable, and, in an incredibly short time the street is strewn with a conglomerate mass of merchandise—the work goes on—men work as men never worked before. Then comes a cry for water. The flames must be stayed. Men and women vied with each other in trying to combat with the demon, nor was there any diminution of effort till the flames were stayed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, or the result of some careless smoker.

“The first man to discover the fire, so far as is known, was Doctor Wilson, who had been attending a patient in the country, and was returning to town about one o’clock in the morning, when he noticed a blaze in the rear end of Blakey’s grocery store, and immediately gave the alarm. By almost superhuman effort the Dickson House was

saved, but in a damaged condition. The massive wall of Coleman's brick withstood the flames and checked them in that direction. Though somewhat damaged, the wall is considered safe, and will not be taken down. Fortunately the cisterns and wells were nearly full of water, and furnished a bountiful supply. The only one to fail in the time of need was the public well on the corner, and in a short time it filled up again, and is now all right. Below will be found a complete list of the losses, with the insurance thereon:—

	INS.	LOSS.
W. H. Tindall, in Springfield Company . . .	\$2,000	\$3,000
Wm. Thomas, no insurance . . . . .	....	500
Clarkson & Straub, Continental	500	1,200
M. L. Hurt, no insurance . . . . .	....	800
J. W. Redd, in North American and German American	1,500	3,000
Y. C. Blakey, no insurance . . . . .	....	1,200
Clark & Taylor, insurance in Continental, North American, Watertown, American Central	3,300	4,500
D. C. Hilton, in Hartford	400	660
VanDeventer & Banning, insured in Watertown and Western	900	1,000
W. S. Stockwell, Continental	100	200
Mrs. Willis' hotel, damage estimated, \$100 . . .	1,000	....

“L. Dickson's furniture was damaged by removal and water to considerable extent, but what insurance he had, if any, we did not ascertain.

“The several stocks of Geo. N. Burrus, J. F. Welch & Co., L'Hommedieu & Kistner, C. M. Rumsey, and Clark & Robinson, were more or less damaged by removal, most of which was fully covered by insurance.

“J. B. Ellington was one of the heaviest sufferers by the fire, his loss amounting to about two thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. He lost his entire library and many valuable papers, including notes, etc.

“Dr. Banning lost his medical library, over Clark & Taylor's store, and had no insurance.

“Mr. Davis, the corn man, sustained considerable loss on his corn,

a portion of which was burned, and the remainder saved in a damaged condition.

“The insurance on Y. C. Blakey’s stock of groceries had expired only a few days before the fire, and he had failed to have it renewed. Many of our business men are out of employment by this disaster, but most of them will find places temporarily, and continue business as soon as they can settle up with the insurance companies. While the loss of so many business houses will be seriously felt for a time, and the loss on some individuals is hard to bear, yet we venture to predict that a stately row of buildings will soon be erected on what will now be called “the burnt district,” and in time be an ornament to the town. The aggregate loss will reach \$20,000; the insurance about half that sum.”

TORNADO OF 1872.

We have already spoken of the tornado that occurred in the township in September, 1830. Forty-two years afterwards, another tornado or wind storm swept over a portion of the same township, this time taking the town of Salisbury in its course.

On the night of June 11, 1872, and at the hour of eleven o’clock, the wind blew fiercely from the southwest, blowing in the direction of the northeast, accompanied by lightning, hail and rain, the rain pouring down in sluices. The amphitheatre at the fair grounds, located southwest of town, and just outside the corporate limits, was completely destroyed. This structure cost \$8,000, and, being almost new, it was a great loss — so much so, that the fairs which had been held for several years preceding that time were discontinued.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church (the south end of it) was blown about the distance of ten or twelve feet from the foundation. The Baptist church also was damaged to some extent. Alois Stecker’s dwelling house was blown down, and, in fact, many persons sustained more or less damage in having their fences, chimneys, sidewalks, and other things destroyed.

BANKS.

Official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Salisbury. Salisbury, Chariton county, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of August, 1882.

Resources —

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral	.
security	\$36,674 94
Loans and discounts good on real estate	300 00

Overdrafts by solvent customers	873 49
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	53,898 06
Furniture and fixtures	780 00
Checks and other cash items	1,900 09
Bills of National Banks and legal tender United States notes	4,215 30
Gold coin	300 00
Silver coin	200 09
Total	<hr/> \$98,242 03

Liabilities —

Capital stock paid in	\$10,000 00
Surplus funds on hand	111 93
Deposits subject to draft at sight	88,130 10
Total	<hr/> \$98,242 03

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CHARITON. }

We, T. H. Walton, president, and W. H. Hayes, cashier of said bank, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

T. H. WALTON, *President*.

WM. H. HAYES, *Cashier*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twelfth day of September, A. D. 1882.

Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office in Salisbury the date last aforesaid (commissioned and qualified for a term expiring May 14th, 1882).

A. W. JOHNSON, *Notary Public*.

Correct — Attest :

BENJ. HAYES,
GEO. H. APPLIGATE,
W. R. SLAUGHTER,

Directors.

SECRET ORDERS.

Charter members of Salisbury Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M., May 18th, 1867: I. K. Stephenson, W. M.; A. C. Vandiver, S. W.; M.

L. Walton, J. W. ; J. E. Weber, secretary ; N. C. McGirk, treasurer ; A. W. Taylor, chaplain ; W. F. Maupin, tyler.

Present officers — C. M. Rumsey, W. M. ; R. T. Hamilton, S. W. ; L. T. Fawks, J. W. ; T. G. Dulany, treasurer ; John Clark, secretary ; A. W. Taylor, tyler.

Charter members of White Stone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57, November 10th, 1876 : Charles B. Randolph, H. P. ; John H. Turner, K. ; Daniel Dawson, S. ; J. R. Meyers, C. H. ; G. N. Ratliff, P. S. ; J. T. Williams, R. A. C. ; John H. Turner ; M. of 3d V. ; H. Clay Cockrill, M. of 2d V. ; T. Z. McDaniel, M. of 1st V. ; O. Root, Jr., secretary.

Present officers — H. H. Wayland, H. P. ; B. B. Somerville, K. ; W. S. Coleman, S. ; W. H. Tindall, treasurer ; John Clark, secretary ; Lazar Loeb, P. S. ; C. M. Rumsey, C. H. ; Will Clark, R. A. C. ; Robert Donaldson, M. 3d V. ; J. F. Welch, M. 2d V. ; T. G. Dulany, M. 1st V.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., instituted June 20, 1870. Charter members : John Q. Wirrick, John Richards, M. R. Williams, R. M. Jones, J. C. Taylor and C. J. Knox.

Present officers (1883) — A. F. Moredock, N. G. ; D. C. Hilton, V. G. ; T. J. Moore, secretary.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 252, A. O. U. W., organized July 15, 1883, with twenty charter members and the following officers : Geo. D. Copeland, P. M. W. ; D. C. Hilton, M. W. ; J. L. Frazier, G. F. ; G. A. Hall, O. ; A. M. Fellows, G. ; W. H. Bradley, R. ; J. H. Green, R. ; John F. Fidler, F. ; Wm. G. Cook, I. W. ; John O'Donnel, O. W. ; Doctor F. B. Philpott, M. E.

The officers for 1883 are James H. Green, P. M. W. ; Charles D. Reed, M. W. ; A. M. Fellows, F. ; P. J. Sylvester, O. ; John O'Donnel, G. ; Charles R. Jaenecko, R. ; D. C. Hilton, R. ; G. A. Hall, F. ; John Schneider, I. W. ; John F. Koehne, O. W. ; Doctor F. B. Philpott, M. E.

INCORPORATED.

Salisbury was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in June, 1882. The first mayor and councilmen were : Phillip B. Branham, mayor ; Joseph Baier, F. M. Clements, W. H. Tindall, John Clark, councilmen.

Present mayor and councilmen : Isaac Morehead, mayor ; Joseph Baier, C. J. Via, Mat. Williams, W. H. Tindall, councilmen.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The public school was organized in Salisbury in February, 1867, with the following trustees: L. Salisbury, John E. Weber, W. O. Wilhite, F. B. Thomas, Eli Wayland, and W. E. Hite. The first principal was Professor O. P. Davis. The school is taught in a frame building, which contains four rooms. The number of pupils enrolled, white and colored, is about 300; average attendance, about 200.

The following, in reference to the public schools, was prepared by Professor L. B. Coates:—

SALISBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The public school of Salisbury was organized under the city organization April, 1867, having at that time two teachers and an enrollment of 108. The board of education have taken much interest in the school, and have, from time to time, made many profitable changes, till at present (September 16, 1883), the school opened with 241 pupils, and has five teachers. The present board of education is as follows: W. R. Slaughter, president; Doctor F. M. Clements, secretary; J. W. Redding, treasurer; C. J. Via, Major Walton, Doctor F. B. Philpott. The present corps of school teachers, several of whom have been in the school four years, and all of whom for the past two years, are as follows: L. B. Coates, principal; Mrs. F. A. Cram, room No. 2; Miss Edmonia Wright, room No. 3; Miss Gussie Redding, room No. 4; Miss Pattie Woodson, room No. 5. Salary of teachers as follows: Principal, \$100 per month; rooms Nos. 2 and 3, \$40 per month; rooms Nos. 4 and 5, \$35 per month. Last April the board of education adopted a course of study, consequently the present school is properly and strictly a graded school of five grades, and composed of fifteen classes, three of which are in each room. There is also a set of printed regulations governing the board and school. Last April the board voted \$50 more with which to purchase apparatus for the school. These steps, with the body of teachers now in the school, and with other changes that have been made, warrant us in saying the school stands on a solid foundation and has a brighter and more inviting future. Mr. J. W. Redding and Mr. C. J. Via have been on the board during its organization. The following gentlemen have at different times been members of the board of educa-

tion: Messrs. W. S. Stockwell, T. G. Dulany, Doctor B. F. Wilson, Doctor F. B. Philpott, Doctor F. M. Clements, Major Walton, W. R. Slaughter, F. Blakey, W. D. Wilhite, Eli Wayland, and F. B. Thomas. The following persons have been principal in the school: Thomas Knox, John Wood, A. C. Vandiver, — Pettit, C. D. Ratliff, P. A. Frederick, Jacob Adams, W. C. McMelan, J. J. Buchanan, and L. B. Coates, the present principal. "Our public school is now organized according to the course of study adopted. It is in good working order and has the most flattering prospects for a successful year's work." — *Press-Spectator*.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Among the crimes and casualties that have happened in Salisbury since the war of 1861, we mention the following:—

July 4th, 1867. Thomas H. Allen killed W. F. Maupin on the corner of Third and Broadway streets. The parties lived about six miles south of the town, and were neighbors; they had, however, had a difficulty some time previously, which arose from an altercation between the fathers of the two men. Maupin was shot in the breast with a pistol and instantly killed. Allen had a trial before a justice of the peace and was acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

July 5th, 1871. Amos Lewis killed James Morrissey. Lewis was a policeman, and was doing special duty — it being circus-day in the town, Morrissey is said to have been drinking at the time, and attempted to resist Lewis, who tried to arrest him. Morrissey was instantly killed and Lewis was cleared before a justice.

John Straub, who was in business, shot and killed John Rouse between one and two o'clock at night. Rouse was shot at Straub's money-drawer. Straub was examined before a justice and discharged.

A man by the name of Loper, who was slightly demented, and out on the street on a Sunday night, was killed by some one of a crowd of boys and men, who were following him. It was not known who committed the crime.

S. R. Robinson was shot by accident. Marshall Jones was trying to arrest J. H. Hunt whom he shot and mortally wounded. Robinson was present during the time of the arrest, and there being several shots fired, it was never known who killed him.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONS.

3 dry goods and clothing stores,	1 tailor,
4 groceries,	1 barber,
6 general stores,	1 sewing machine agent,
4 hardware stores,	1 bank,
1 boot and shoe store,	1 photographer,
2 furniture stores,	1 news stand,
4 millinery stores,	4 lawyers,
4 saloons,	10 physicians,
3 farming implement stores,	2 flouring mills,
3 restaurants and bakeries,	1 elevator,
3 shoemakers,	1 marble works,
1 jewelry store,	1 hay-stacker manufactory,
2 lumber yards,	2 tobacco warehouses,
1 gents' furnishing store,	1 hotel,
2 dentists,	1 boarding-house,
2 harness shops,	5 Protestant church edifices, two
3 blacksmith's shops,	of which are colored,
2 livery stables,	1 Catholic church.
3 carpenter's shops,	



CHAPTER IX.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — First School Taught in the Township — The First Mill Erected — The First Church — Dalton — Its History — General Sterling Price's Farm — Business Houses of Dalton — A. O. U. W. — Keytesville Landing — Its History — Large Farmers and Stockmen — A Coon Story — General Sterling Price.

BOUNDARY.

This is one of the smallest townships in the county and has been recently formed. It is bounded on the north by Brunswick and Keytesville townships, on the east by Keytesville township, on the south by Missouri township, and on the west by the Missouri river and Brunswick township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The southwest corner of this township touches the Missouri river. Much of the township is bottom land and remarkably productive. The upland is also very fertile and constitutes fine farming land. One-fourth the area of the township is timbered. There are several Indian mounds along the line of the bluffs, and many relics of a prehistoric race have been found in them. The streams are Palmer creek, Lake and Lost creeks. There are a number of sloughs and lakelets. Coal has been mined to some extent at Dalton. Sandstone has been quarried in the township and is very hard in its character.

OLD SETTLERS.

Some of the old settlers of Dalton township were among the first to locate in Chariton county.

Samuel Williams, who was from Jefferson county, Virginia, came to the county in 1818, for the purpose of attending the land sales which occurred that year, and after purchasing land in what is now

known as Bowling Green township, he went to Kentucky, where he left his family, and returned in the fall of 1819, and settled on the edge of Bowling Green prairie, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place in 1822. He left a wife and four children. The names of his children, were John P. Williams, Thomas Williams, Eliza Williams and Harriet Williams. John P. Williams, who came with his father in 1819, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1810; he is now and has been continuously a resident of Bowling Green township—a period of sixty-four years. He is the oldest living pioneer in Chariton county, and has resided in the county longer than any man now living in the same, except Captain William Heryford, who was born here April 14, 1818. Mr. Williams, although seventy-three years of age, is strong in mind and body and possesses a remarkably clear and accurate memory of the events which transpired more than three score years ago.

Among the pioneers in the township were also Henry Lewis, from Virginia; James and Perry Earickson, from Kentucky; John M. Bell, from Georgia; Archibald Hix and Alexander Trent, from Virginia; William Monroe and James Leeper, from Kentucky; John W. Price, James Price, John Coulson, Champion Turpin, old man Fleetwood, John Harris, Abraham Sportsman, John Ellison, John Riley and John Sportsman.

The first school teacher to exercise his calling in the township was Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, whom we have mentioned in our chapter on Chariton township. The school building was located on section 32, township 53, range 19, in 1821.

Among the pupils who attended this first school were John P. Thomas, Eliza and Harriett Williams, Benjamin Monroe, Martha and Eliza Bell, Nancy Stucky, John Stucky, Richard and Gustavus Earickson, John Ish, who now resides in Saline county, Missouri, and Charles J. Cabell.

William Monroe built the first mill in the township on the edge of Bowling Green prairie, in 1819, on section 32, township 53, range 19. This was a band mill.

The Methodists built the first house of worship, near John W. Price's; the church was called the "Bluff Church," and was erected about the year 1836. It was a frame building, and was afterwards moved into Brunswick township, and is now known as "Prairie Chapel."

Doctor John Bull was the pioneer Methodist preacher in the township, holding services there as early as 1819, at the house of Samuel Williams. The doctor was a man of many sterling traits of character, was an earnest and eloquent preacher, and was afterwards a Representative in the United States Congress from Missouri. Among the constituent members of this original organization were: William Dalton and family, Jane Browder, Betsy Hudnell, and Tabitha Ewing.

DALTON

was laid out by William Dalton, on the southwest corner, northeast quarter, northwest corner, southeast quarter, and northeast corner, southwest quarter, section 13, township 53, range 19, in 1867. The town site was the home of William Dalton, after whom the village was named, many years before it was laid out. It is located at the base of the bluffs, overlooking a broad and fertile bottom towards the south—the Missouri river being some three miles distant. To the south of Dalton, and a little to the west, may now be seen some of the out-buildings, which still stand upon the farm which was for many years the home of General Sterling Price. Travellers upon the railroad, when passing Dalton, ask to have the farm of General Price pointed out to them. The few remaining old citizens who reside in this vicinity, and who knew the General and loved him, always brighten up, with a glow upon the cheek and in the eye, when talking of him as a man, a citizen and as a neighbor. One of his old neighbors, while in conversation with the author in reference to the General, said: “Mr., he was the politest man I ever saw—would even touch his hat to a colored man.”

The first business house in Dalton was erected by Veach & Myers. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company put up a good and commodious depot; the ground upon which it stands, including about forty acres in the town, was donated to the railroad company by Mr. Dalton.

The business interests of the town are divided as follows: Three general stores, one grocery, one drug store, one tobacco factory, one harness and saddler's shop, two blacksmiths, one hotel, one elevator, and livery stable. There are two church buildings, one white and one colored. The white is a union church, where several different denominations worship.

LODGE.

List of charter members of Dalton Lodge, No. 258, A. O. U. W., instituted September 29, 1882: T. R. Johnson, J. R. Redman, Joseph Miles, C. C. Webb, W. H. Grotjan, S. T. Harper, J. D. Bayne, Wm. Bitter, J. R. Minnick, Alvin Cox, L. J. Grotjan, J. F. Whitesides, W. J. Gravely, R. L. Lloyd, Geo. R. Stuart, D. W. Bayne, Jas. J. Moore, Jas. L. Phelps, Doctor T. A. Martin, Elisha Durbin.

List of present officers—C. C. Webb, master workman; Geo. R. Stuart, past master workman; J. J. Moore, foreman; T. H. Carskadon, overseer; J. R. Minnick, recorder; Wm. Bitter, financier; J. R. Redman, receiver; J. D. Bayne, guide; T. R. Johnson, inside watchman; Wm. Gravely, outside watchman; Doctor T. A. Martin, medical examiner.

KEYTESVILLE LANDING.

This was located on section —, township —, range —, on the Missouri river. It was never laid out as a town, but was a business point from about 1832 to 1869, when it was finally abandoned on account of the Missouri changing its bed, leaving the place a long distance from its banks.

The river now (1883) is about two miles from the landing. When the town of Keytesville was established, in 1832, Keytesville landing came into existence as a place of some prominence, because the goods which were shipped to the merchants of the former place were brought up the Missouri river by boats and put off at this point, whence they were transported to Keytesville by wagons, it being about six miles away. This place was for many years an elegant steamboat landing, and was the highest point of land on Bowling Green prairie, and was the only portion of that prairie bordering upon the river that was not overflowed by the high water of 1844.

^a General Sterling Price owned and operated a large tobacco warehouse here before the war. A store of general merchandise was run for several years. In 1864, Clinton Basey had a store at the landing; he sold the same to C. S. Forqueran, who sold in 1868 to General Edward Price. No business is done now at this point. In 1866, a steamboat struck a snag near the landing and sank, but no lives were lost. The cabin was taken off and much of the lumber was used in

the construction of some of the houses at Dalton — the hotel, especially, being built nearly entire out of this lumber.

In the section of country lying nearly contiguous to Keytesville landing are a number of good stock farms.

Prominent among the farmers is General E. W. Price, the proprietor of the celebrated Green Valley farm, located on Bowling Green prairie, four miles south of Dalton, ten miles east of Brunswick, and eight miles from Keytesville, the county seat. This, the home farm, embraces an area of 800 acres of the finest agricultural land in the State. The soil is a rich, dark loam, from eight to fifteen feet deep, and is simply inexhaustible. Of the entire area of this splendid domain it is not exaggeration to say that there is scarcely a foot not susceptible of tillage. The ordinary yield of wheat here is twenty-five bushels to the acre, and corn produces from seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre. General Price grew, in 1880, on his farm 500 acres of wheat, which gave a magnificent yield, besides a large area of corn. His extensive pastures and meadows of blue grass, clover and timothy are among the finest in the State. He also operates a saw mill located on a 200 acre tract of timber land, which turns out from 5,000 to 7,000 feet per day of lumber. His tobacco factory is one of the finest in the State. It is a building three stories high, and 200x120 feet area. The drying capacity of this factory is 200,000 pounds. His stud includes twelve thoroughbred Kentucky racers, among which are the celebrated Bill Bass, Rusticus, and Adelaide; Irene, a gray filly out of Adelaide, Don and others of wide reputation, making up one of the most valuable collections of thoroughbreds in the State. The General's spacious and elegant mansion is in correspondence with the character of its splendid surroundings. General E. W. Price attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service. He is a son of the distinguished General Price, formerly Governor of the State of Missouri, and whose name is intimately interwoven with our national history. As a polished gentleman and a popular citizen, no man is better or more favorably known throughout the State than General E. W. Price.

Adjacent to the estate of the General, in Bowling Green prairie, lies the splendid 426 acre farm of Geo. Chapman. The character of its soil is identical with that of the farm just referred to. Mr. Chapman has 325 acres in cultivation, and gives his attention especially to the culture of corn, tobacco, wheat and live stock. He raised, last year, from an eighty acre tract, 5,000 bushels of corn. His tobacco

turned out 1,500 pounds to the acre, and his wheat farm twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. To the former crop he devotes special attention, and is provided with a spacious and substantial warehouse for the accommodation of the same. In addition to the above, Mr. C. is interested in the cattle business, and feeds annually 200 head. He is a native of Virginia, a popular citizen and a thoroughly practical man.

A COON STORY.

During the winter of 1819-20, Samuel Williams, who had just emigrated to the county from Virginia, was needing some stock troughs, and ordered his servant Eli, a negro who was then about twenty years of age, to go to the woods and get them. Eli was accompanied to the woods by John P. Williams, who now resides in Bowling Green township, and who was then a lad of fifteen years, and two dogs named respectively, Ruler and Joler, which were the property of Eli. Before the parties arrived in the locality where they were to cut and make the troughs, the dogs had tracked in the snow a coon, which had gone up a tree near by. Guided by the bark of the dogs, Eli and his companion were soon upon the ground, and while looking into the top of the tree around which the dogs were standing, Eli beheld, what appeared to be to him an extraordinary large coon. The tree was large, and Eli thinking that he did not have the time to spare to cut it down, sent John to the house after the gun (an old flint-lock rifle), intending to shoot the coon. John soon returned with the gun and handed it to Eli, who laid down behind a cotton-wood log, and after taking a long and deliberate aim, fired. The coon, however, failed to show any signs of being hit, or even frightened. Eli had never shot a gun before and this may account for the fact of his missing. John having forgotten to bring the shot-pouch with him, Eli's chance for another shot was cut off; being determined, however, to secure the coon, he concluded to cut the tree down and went to work with his axe in good earnest. He had been chopping some little time, when the animal came down the tree, and after approaching within ten feet of the parties below suddenly sprang away out over the heads of all and ran up a leaning tree near by, pursued by the dogs. The dogs were brave little fellows (both being small), Ruler being especially courageous and tenacious, and greatly esteemed by Eli for his many virtues. Joler was good and true, or at least had been so heretofore, and both dogs seemed to be ready and anxious to prove their courage and fidelity.

Joler happened to be in advance of Ruler as they approached the coon on the leaning tree (the tree inclining to such an extent that the dogs could ascend and descend without any difficulty), and when he got near enough to take hold of the animal, the coon struck the dog on the top of his head with one of his fore paws, which sent him reeling and whirling to the ground. It was noticed that the scalp of the dog's head was off, as he struck the ground and as soon as he regained his feet, he beat a rapid retreat for the house, where he was afterwards found under Eli's bed in one of the cabins. Joler attempted to engage with the coon and bring him down, but every time he got near enough the animal would apparently slap him in the face and on the head, and send him turning over and over to the ground. The dog was finally worried so he could do nothing more and Eli was left to the resource of striking the animal with his axe, provided he could get in striking distance. While attempting to climb the tree with his axe, and before he had reached the coon, it sprang out of the tree to the ground and made its escape. Eli and John after finishing their work returned to the house and related their coon story to Mr. Williams, who after hearing it, told them that the animal they saw and attempted to capture was a panther. The next day the panther was seen again, and finally killed in the spring of 1820. It measured ten feet in length and was the largest one ever seen in the country.

Eli has been dead but a few years. He took great delight in telling the coon story. He had never seen a panther, and believed the one he saw first to be a coon. He said, however, whenever he related the circumstances connected therewith, that he thought all the time he was trying to kill it that it was the biggest coon he ever saw, and had never seen any as big in Virginia or Kentucky.

Bowling Green township, having been the home of General Sterling Price for many years before the war of 1861, we deem it proper to give in this connection a brief biographical sketch of the General's life, believing that every man in Chariton county will peruse the same with peculiar interest.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE

was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 14, 1809. His family were, as their names indicate, Welch, but they had spread into various parts of England and France, as well as into Virginia. They were evidently old settlers in Prince Edward

county, for the father of the subject of this sketch, Pugh W. Price, was the youngest of a family of twenty-five children, and child of the second wife of his father.

General Price was the third of four sons and a daughter who lived to maturity. The eldest brother was Doctor Edwin Price, who died in Brunswick, Missouri, in 1858. The next eldest was Major Robert Hugh Price, who died in Galveston, Texas, in 1873.

The only sister is Mrs. Pamela Royal, widow of Captain John Royal, formerly of Virginia, and mother of Colonel William Royal, of the United States army. Mrs. Royal resides in Columbia, Missouri. John R. Price, late of California, but now of Texas, is the only surviving brother of the family. At a suitable age Sterling was sent to Hampden-Sydney College where, after completing his education, he, at the age of twenty years, entered the clerk's office at Prince Edwards court-house, with a view of being bred to the bar. Here, however, he did not remain long, for in the fall of the year 1831 his father move to Missouri taking with him his sons Sterling and John. They spent the winter in Fayette, in Howard county, and in the spring following settled in Chariton county, near Keytesville, in which neighborhood the subject of this sketch remained for a number of years, engaged in keeping a hotel, in merchandising and in agricultural pursuits, after which he removed some five or six miles south and settled on a farm in Bowling Green prairie, on which he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In 1840, General Price was first elected to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, at which session he was elected speaker of the same. In 1842 he was re-elected to both positions. In 1846 he was elected to a seat in the Congress of the United States from the State of Missouri, on the general ticket system. War with Mexico having broken out soon after he took his seat in Congress, he resigned and was commissioned by President Polk to raise a regiment of Missouri volunteers. Upon this service he returned to Missouri, and in due time organized his command of which he was elected and commissioned colonel, and with which he marched into northern Mexico and the State of Chihuahua. In 1847 he was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to command in New Mexico, where he remained until the close of the war. He fought the battle of Santa Cruz which, like the battle of New Orleans, occurred after a treaty of peace had been made. In that battle the Americans captured General Angel Trias, the Mexican commander

and Governor of Chihuahua, and several thousand of his troops and twenty-four pieces of artillery, although the Mexican forces nearly quadrupled that of the Americans. The artillery and arms were promptly returned to the Mexicans as soon as knowledge of the treaty of peace reached the general commanding. Yet it was ever with him a matter of regret that he could not bring to Missouri the artillery as trophies of the war. After the Mexican war, General Price returned to his farm in Chariton county which, during his absence, had been managed with great prudence and skill by his excellent wife. Here he devoted himself to agriculture and the genial and elegant hospitalities of that time — a conspicuous trait of all the people of that section, or wherever Virginians had immigrated. He was surrounded by a large colony of farmers, many of them of his own name and kindred, and by neighbors who held him in great respect, not only for his civic and military services, but who esteemed and admired him as a good neighbor and honest man. From this beautiful retreat at Bowling Green prairie he was called again, in 1852, into public life. He was nominated by the Democratic party and elected by a large majority as Governor of the State. He entered upon the duties of the office at a time when the great corporations of the State, especially the railroad companies, were beginning to become formidable.

Sufficient encouragement had been given them during the administration of Governor Ring, his immediate predecessor, to embolden them in the most extravagant demands, and so plausible did the eloquence of their supporters in the Legislature make these demands appear, that large extravagant appropriations were voted them by the assistance of the "lobby" and "omnibus" bills, and when opposed by the veto of the Governor, accompanied by the strong logic of his mastermind, and the prophetic warnings that have since been so fearfully fulfilled, these bills were passed against his earnest protestations. Finding the salary of the Governor inadequate to the support of that officer in a manner suitable to the dignity of the office, in a message to the Legislature, he called their attention to the fact; recommending an increase for the benefit of his successor. Two years before the expiration of his term, a law was passed in accordance with the recommendation, but to take effect from and after its passage, and notwithstanding the opinion of the attorney-general and several members of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of its application to the incumbent, yet he persistently refused to receive a dollar more salary than he took under the law in force at

the time of his inauguration. Consequently there is a large balance still due him from the State. In 1856, General Price returned to his farm, devoting himself to agriculture and breeding of fine stock, where he remained with his family till the nomination of Claiborne F. Jackson for Governor, when upon his resignation of the office of bank commissioner, General Price was induced to accept the office. In 1857, he interested himself in the canvass for a county subscription of \$250,000, to secure a railroad through this county, which is now a part of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, and by his efforts, mainly, the project was carried by a vote of 341 majority. In the triangular contest for the Presidency in 1860, General Price espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, as a conservative between the extreme views represented by Abraham Lincoln of the North, and John C. Breckenridge, of the South. When the results of the election were known and the tremendous excitement consequent thereupon caused the State Legislature, upon its assembling in January following, to call a convention of ninety-nine members or of three from each of the thirty-three senatorial districts, to consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal Government. Governor Price, with Thomas Shackelford, of Howard, and William Hall, of Randolph county, were elected by a large majority, as Union members to represent their district, and upon the assembling of the convention in February, Governor Price was elected president of the body. It was the design of the people of Missouri, if possible, to avoid the war that ensued, and for that purpose determined to occupy a position of "armed neutrality." For this they were denounced as traitors and as such treated by the federal authorities and their armies. Governor Jackson tendered to General Price the command of the State forces, with the rank of major-general, which he accepted and henceforth, after all hopes of averting a conflict were crushed by the capture of "Camp Jackson," where General Price's eldest son was with the company, which he had raised under the laws of the State, and of which he had been elected captain, his energies were expended in the interest of the South. This is not the time or place to enter into a detailed history of his military career while the sanguinary conflict lasted, for to do so would extend the sketch beyond our limits and involve a history of the war, which is not designed. Suffice it to say, that either from ignorance of his merits (which is the most charitable if not the most complimentary reason), or from jealousy of his great popularity (which is the most probable), by the Richmond

authorities he was subordinated to those who were greatly his inferiors, and denied the prominence and position to which his talents and abilities entitled him, so far that the cause for which he suffered so much, was greatly the loser by the manner in which he was treated by those who had the authority over him, and who ought to have known better. Notwithstanding all this the patience with which he endured and the brilliant qualities exhibited whenever the occasion presented itself so endeared him to the people of the South that with the exception of Lee and possibly of Jackson, no name among their cherished heroes is remembered with a more ardent and sincere affection, and in Missouri, especially, will the memory of his name and deeds be fresh and fragrant long after those of his maligners have faded and perished from the earth. After the surrender, with a number of Missouri exiles, General Price made his way to the city of the Montezumas, with a view to the formation of a colony at Cordova, where a large grant of land had been made by the Emperor Maximilian. The unsettled condition of the country, the waning fortunes of the empire and more than all, the unfavorable action of the climate upon his shattered constitution, notwithstanding Mrs. Price and his children, with the exception of his eldest son, had joined him in Mexico, seemed to render his return to Missouri a necessity.

In the winter of 1866 they returned to St. Louis; the General suffering with chronic disease of the bowels, first contracted in Mexico some twenty years previous. Here he engaged in business as a commission merchant, and established a prosperous house. His health continued to decline, and all efforts to restore it were unavailing, and on the 29th of September, 1867, he died at peace with all mankind. After the body had lain in state in the church, at the corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue, for several days, where thousands took their farewell look at their beloved and honored chieftain, he was buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, on the 3d of October, the anniversary of one of his greatest battles, followed by one of the largest funeral processions that had ever been known in St. Louis. Endowed with rare graces of person, and a presence full of dignity and benignity, General Price was a natural soldier; capable of holding troops under fire, and of inspiring them with his own high courage, he had also the faculty of filling them with a love of his person, amounting almost to adoration. His were the qualities which befitted him for battle and the dizzy fascination of danger seemed to exalt him with

"The big thoughts that make ambition virtue,"

and he could diffuse his great soul into an army. He was not so much the general as the chieftain. He was the chivalrous leader of a gallant and adoring people. The magistrate and ruler, the statesman and citizen. Frugal without avarice, he was generous without prodigality, and always just. At the battle of Lexington, Missouri, he captured from Colonel Mulligan, the federal commander of the post, a million dollars, belonging to the Farmers' bank, every dollar of which he returned to the rightful owners. It was an act of heroic justice, but "it was not war." On the 14th of May, 1853, General Price was married to Martha, daughter of Captain John Head, of Randolph county, Missouri, who had emigrated to Missouri from Orange county, Virginia, about the same time the Prices did from Prince Edward, and who settled in the corner of Randolph, near the lines of Howard and Chariton. Mrs. Price, as before intimated, was a most excellent lady, possessed of many amiable traits of character, which endeared her to all with whom she was associated. Only four of their children are living: General Edwin W. Price, Colonel Celsus Price, Martha Sterling Price (now Mrs. Willis), and Quintus Price.



CHAPTER X.

TRIPLETT, BEE BRANCH, CUNNINGHAM, MENDON, MISSOURI AND COCKRELL TOWNSHIPS.

Triplett Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Triplett — Stella Lodge, No. 386, I. O. O. F. — Friendship Lodge — Bee Branch Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — School — Bynumville — Mount St. Marys — Cunningham Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Cunningham Secret Orders — Business — Sumner — Its Business — Mendon Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Mendon — Business — Secret Orders — Missouri Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Cockrell Township — Boundary — Physical Features — School — Churches and Levees.

TRIPLETT TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

Triplett township is located in the southwestern part of the county, and contains about forty square miles of territory. It is bounded on the north by Cunningham and Mendon townships; on the east by Mendon and Brunswick townships; on the south by Brunswick township and Carroll county, and on the west by Carroll county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The only streams in the township are Salt and Brush creeks, which water the southeastern part of the same. This township comprises the large, high bottom known as Porche's prairie — the low bottom on Grand river and a strip of upland prairie and timber on the east. The Grand river bottom is subject to overflow, and is valuable chiefly for the timber. Porche's prairie is nearly all susceptible of cultivation and is exceedingly productive. The upland is equal to any upland in the county. There are some large lakes in Grand river bottom. There are a few ledges of limestone and a little sandstone in the south part. No coal has been developed.

On Grand river bottom, in section 21, township 54, range 21, there is an Indian mound some ten or twelve feet high, nearly circular in

shape, and about fifty feet in diameter. Its location is at a low point, near a lake, but its summit is considered above high water mark.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of this township was Israel Porche, who came among the pioneers, and located on what is known as Porche's prairie, which was named for him. This prairie embraces an area of land, which is about six miles in width, and about eight miles in length. Porche settled near the banks of Salt creek, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred about the year 1844.

Alexander Banning, William Brown, George Jackson, John and James McFerrin, Samuel Leeper and his sons, John, Calvin, Samuel, Emsley, and three other sons; Wm. Lathram, William and Samuel Dean, Joseph and Abner Cloud, Levi Snow, and John and Lark Lathram, were all early settlers, some of whom came to the county before 1830.

Logan H. Ballew, John Triplett, Andrew Crockett and E. Ramsher were also among the old settlers. Mr. Ramsher was an Englishman, and, it is said, he came to the township under a cloud, seeking the location as a place of obscurity and safety. He was an accomplished business man, having had a large experience in one of the prominent banks of England, from which he embezzled several thousand pounds. Prior to his coming to Chariton county, he had travelled nearly all over the world, seeking an asylum of ease and quietude, and upon his arrival here, his ready money was about exhausted. He had, however, a great abundance and variety of elegant clothes, and considerable jewelry, which was also elegant and costly. Soon after his coming, and in the fall of 1840, a man came from England, searching for him. He came up the river in a boat to Brunswick, and from that place went out to see Ramsher, who was living on his farm. He returned to Brunswick next day, and left for St. Louis without having recovered any of the stolen money.

TRIPLETT.

The town of Triplett was laid out by A. H. Hooper and John E. M. Triplett, on the northwest northeast and northeast northwest section 19, township 54, range 20, on the Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad,

now Omaha branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, in June, 1870. Mr. Triplett built the first house in the new town, and Jackson Alson and Johnson M. Reed were the first merchants. Wm. Usher was the first blacksmith, Doctor Ashbrew was the pioneer physician, and George Blake the first carpenter, in the town.

Triplett was incorporated May 4, 1881. The first town officers were: L. H. Ballew, president; Doctor C. A. Jennings, George Harper, and Mat Clerkin, trustees; B. F. Smith, clerk, and T. W. Sanders, treasurer.

Present town officers: George Harper, president of the board of trustees; Mat Clerkin, W. D. Warden, D. L. Wood, C. H. Jeffress, trustees; L. J. Fleetwood, clerk; T. W. Sanders, treasurer.

The population of the town in 1880 was 205; it is greater now (1883). There are now four stores, general assortment, one hardware and lumber store, two drug stores, one restaurant, one grocery, one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, three physicians and one dentist.

The postmasters of the town have been J. M. Reed, A. W. Sickels, W. F. Tucker, J. M. Reed and W. F. Tucker.

SECRET LODGES.

Stella Lodge No. 386, I. O. O. F.; organized May 22, 1879, with the following officers: M. H. Maddock, N. G.; J. D. Utley, V. G.; Lawrence Mernaugh, secretary, and J. P. Hampton, treasurer. The charter members were: M. H. Maddock, J. D. Utley, Lawrence Mernaugh, Bently Hudson, ——— Dayhoff, and W. T. Irvin. Present officers: C. F. Bowman, N. G.; J. L. Vaughan, V. G.; J. M. Marsh, secretary, and J. P. Hampton, treasurer. Number of members, 32.

Friendship Lodge No. 2094, K. of H., was organized March 12, 1880. J. M. Marsh, M. H. Maddock, C. A. Jennings, J. S. Hackley, J. P. Hampton, Clark Harper, A. K. Cawthron, J. Mernaugh, G. Winters, J. J. Wockley, Wm. Hooper, Wm. T. Irvin, R. H. Falconer, Wm. Poland, W. D. Bowen, J. P. Adams, O. L. Hampton, L. T. Jennings, W. H. Riffin, G. E. Misner, J. J. Hartfield, D. L. Ward, James Shipp, and T. J. Dook, were the constituent members. Number of members, 30.

BEE BRANCH TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

Bounded on the north by Macon county, on the east by Macon county and Wayland township, on the south by Wayland and Cockrell townships, and on the west by Muscle Fork and Clark townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township originally embraced about eighty-five square miles, but in 1880, another township was taken off, called Cockrell township, which reduced it to nearly one-half its original size.

The following streams are well distributed throughout the township: Jones' branch, Bee branch, East and West Bee branches, Chariton river, and Puzzle creek.

A vein of coal has been discovered at the fish-dam ford, on the Chariton, but is not worked.

Sandstone exists in abundance. About three-fourths of the township is prairie.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of Bee Branch township were not numerous, and, in fact, the township did not settle up very fast until after the war of 1861. Among the early pioneers, who came to the township about the year 1820, were Silas Thomas and John A. Thomas, who emigrated from the State of New York, and located in section 35. Silas Thomas died before the late war. He has three sons and one daughter now living in the township.

Asa Prewitt, from Kentucky, settled on what is called the "Island," or "Lone Hill." He now resides at Roanoke, Howard county.

David Morgan opened a farm on section 3, township 55, range 17, and was also from Kentucky. He was a great hunter, and died before the late war. The members of his family are either all dead or gone to other parts of the country.

Wm. Hurt located on section 36, and raised a large family, a portion of which is still living in the county. Alexander and Isaac Smith emigrated from Kentucky about the year 1831, and settled on section 2, where he and his wife still live, at an advanced age. Mr. Smith was a justice of the peace of the county for twenty-five years.

Judge Berry Owens, who is a native of Kentucky, where he was

born in 1827, came to Howard county with his father, when a mere child, and after remaining in Howard until he was about grown, came to Chariton county, and settled in Bee Branch township in 1849, on section 3, township 55, range 17. His farm now embraces parts of sections 3 and 4.

John Noble came from Indiana at a very early day and opened a farm on section 10, township 55, range 17. Randolph Clark was one of the pioneers and settled in the southern part of the township, where he erected a mill on the Grand Chariton river. This was a grist and saw mill and the first one in that region of the country. The settlers for twenty miles around, came to this mill with their corn and wheat and continued to do so for many years. The old pioneer mill and its owner have long since passed away.

Thomas S. McCart, father-in-law of Judge Berry Owens, came in 1846. David and William McCollum, brothers, were among the early settlers, and located near Clark's mill. These men were great hunters. They and their families, are either all dead or gone elsewhere. Nathaniel Bunch, from Kentucky, was one of the first settlers in Bee Branch township. He is still living on the place originally settled by him, near Clark's mill above mentioned.

The old settlers of this township, were nearly all from Kentucky, and were fond of hunting and fishing, which they kept up until the breaking out of the late war. This they could do to their hearts delight, as the woods and prairies were full of game and the streams swarmed with fishes of many varieties. The trees along the banks of these streams, afforded also a great abundance of the richest and most delicious honey.

SCHOOL.

There was no school-house in the township until 1848, and, perhaps, no school taught until that period. Judge Berry Owen's father and a few of his neighbors, got together and erected a log building on section 9, during the summer of 1848, and employed Rev. James Bell, a missionary Baptist preacher to teach a school. Benjamin Smith, Isaac W. Smith, Lilburn A. Smith, A. J. McCart, F. M. McCart, Joseph Thomas and Alfred Thomas were among the pupils.

BYNUMVILLE.

Many years ago Doctor Joseph Bynum, who was one of the early settlers, lived one mile north of the present town of Bynumville.

The doctor went to California among the gold seekers of 1849. A post-office was established here and called Bynumville post-office. The original house erected on the spot where the town now stands was put up by John T. Brockman in 1859. Brockman sold his place to Robert Carman, who was the first postmaster. The town, however, was not laid out until 1878, when Baldwin and Davis had it surveyed and filed a plat, which shows that the town site covers a portion of the west half of section 20, township 56, range 19.

The town contains two stores, one drug store, which is an attachment to the general store of Judge Berry Owen's, one blacksmith and wagonmaker, one physician, one shoemaker and one church.

Wm. Howell is the postmaster.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S (OR WIEN.)

This town was laid out in 18—on the west-half of section 14, township 56, range 17, by Francis Moenning, Leonard Holzle, and Anton Heuber, in June, 1877. It contains a post-office, two general stores, a blacksmith's and wagon shop and a large Catholic Church edifice.

CHURCH AND CONVENT.

Historical items concerning the German Catholic congregation and the Franciscan Convent at Wien, Chariton County, Missouri:—

The congregation was organized in 1872 by the Rev. Fr. Kearful. It then numbered 22 families, and was attended once a month from Brunswick during 1872, divine service being performed in private houses.

In 1873 a block church was built, and from 1873-74 service was held twice a month.

From 1874 to 1876 Rev. Fr. Tuite administered to the wants of the congregation.

In 1876 Fathers of the Franciscan Order took charge of the congregation.

In 1877 a brick church (40x32) and convent (60x36) were erected, and dedicated to Our Lady of Angels.

Names of Pastors — Rev. Fr. Francis Moenning, 1876-79; Rev. Fr. Paneratus Schulte, 1879-80; Rev. Fr. Raynerius Dickneite, 1880-82; Rev. Fr. Pacificus Kohnen, since February 11th, 1882.

The congregation numbers seventy families at present. An addition (54 x 32) will be made to the church next year.

Stations attended from the Convent — Kelley's Settlement, Immaculate Conception church, fifteen families, visited once a month.

Hurricane Branch, St. Joseph's church, thirty families, attended once a month.

New Cambria (Macon county), St. Peter's church, twenty families, attended twice a month.

Hager's Grove (Shelby county), St. Michael's church, twenty families, attended once a month.

N.B. — Each of these stations has a frame church (40 x 24).

Names of priests who have attended these stations:—Rev. Fr. Bonaventura Faulhaber, 1876-79; Rev. Fr. Stanislaus Riemann, 1879-81; Rev. Fr. Maximilian Klein, 1881-83; Rev. Fr. Fidelis Kaercher, since August, 1883.

CUNNINGHAM TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

Cunningham township occupies the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Linn county, on the east by Yellow Creek township, on the south by Mendon and Triplett townships, and on the west by Carroll county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township embraces nearly eighty square miles, partly bottom land and partly very gently rolling upland. The bottom lands overflow, excepting the ridges, which are in the bottoms. One of these ridges, called Hog ridge, contains 1,000 acres. The township is watered by Elk, Yellow and Turkey creeks, which flow through the western part of the township and empty into Grand river. Swan Lake is in this township, and is located partly in sections 34, 35, and 36, township 56, range 21. Hog Lake covers about as much land as Swan Lake, but is more irregular in shape. The upper portion of the township is mainly prairie, and of the very finest quality of soil. The area of timber is not more than one-fifth of the township. But little coal is developed, and but little stone is found in the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Thomas Stanley was the pioneer settler of Cunningham township, and made a settlement as early as 1828. He built a cabin and lo-

cated on the land where Sumner now stands, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and remained there until his death, which occurred November 15, 1859.

Robert Stanley came two years after in company with his brothers Coleman and Duncan. They were mere boys at the time, and are now all living except Coleman, who died in 1867. Robert lives in Grand River township, Livingston county, Missouri, and is seventy-four years of age. Robert lives near St. Catherine, Linn county, Missouri. They came to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1818.

The next settler in the township was Jack, a free negro, who located on Jack's ridge, one mile north of Sumner. Benjamin Full, a white man, lived on the place that Jack settled about the year 1835 or 1836. John Ridgeway came to the county after Full, and now sleeps on Jack's ridge. His boys reside in Randolph county. A family by the name of Cooper settled on the same ridge.

Henry Wheelbarger, from Ohio, came about 1830, and settled on Hog ridge, south of Cunningham about three miles, and cleared an old field, which may be seen now. He first located on the bank of Grand river, a mile and a half west of Cunningham. Wheelbarger had quite a family of boys, whose names were Samuel, John, Charley, Allen and Harry. Samuel is in Texas; Harry was killed in the Union army, in McBride's command; John died at home; Allen, Harry and Charley live in the township. John Lamb settled about one mile south of Wheelbarger. He left the county a few years afterwards; his present location is not known. Jake Cronsaw opened a farm on the north bank of Swan Lake; his old farm joins the corporate limits of Cunningham. He came about 1842, and left the county before the war of 1861. The next settler east of him and on the adjoining farm was a man by the name of Ramshire. Then came Jack Young, who settled on Elk creek about six miles from Cunningham. He went through the army in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, and became blind with small-pox. He afterwards left the county. James Jones came in 1838, and entered land where Yellow creek bridge now stands. Edward Stewart and Thomas Stewart came in 1845. Edward was at one time county surveyor. Thomas Stewart had three boys—Charley, James and Elias. Charley lives at Cunningham, Elias died in Memphis, Tennessee, and James in Arkansas.

CUNNINGHAM.

Cunningham was laid out by Eziah McLilly in June, 1870, on the

northeast quarter section 27, T. 56, R. 21, on the Omaha branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway. The first building in the town was intended for a dwelling house, but after being occupied a while as such, it was converted into a boarding-house. The first business house was a saloon, erected in 1870. Then followed in rapid succession the business houses of M. O. Cunningham, William Harner, Samuel Winfrey, J. Gould, Thomas Abrams, and others. A school house was built in 1872, and is two stories in height. The upper story was erected by the Free Masons for a hall. It is now occupied by the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. A Masonic lodge was organized in the town about the year 1875; the charter was arrested in 1878. The Union Christian church is now in process of erection.

LODGES.

Cunningham Lodge, No. 227, A. O. U. W., date of charter September, 1881, organized by Deputy P. P. Ellis. Charter members are R. McAllister, J. B. Stockton, J. H. Parker, W. G. Stewart, Dr. H. Suits, F. M. Johnson, F. F. Hamilton, L. Anderson, D. H. Ballew, B. D. Grimsley. Present membership sixteen.

Cunningham Lodge, No. 414, I. O. O. F., organized, January 5, 1881, with the following persons: J. B. Stockton, N. G.; John H. Shaw, V. G.; E. G. Warden, treasurer; S. J. Ponting, conductor; Christopher Roth, warden. Present officers: J. H. Toppass, N. G.; S. M. Davenport, V. G.; F. M. Johnson, secretary; A. Fry, P. S.; Lew Matthews, treasurer; S. W. Gould, warden.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

There has never been but one bank at Cunningham, which is the Bank of Cunningham. That was established in August, 1883. President, I. N. Long; vice-president, James M. Riddle; cashier, A. Johnson. Directors: I. N. Long, James M. Riddle, A. Johnson, William Fulbright, J. H. Parker, Harvey Batts, of Battsville, Carroll county, and S. H. Baugh, of Bedford, Livingston county. The bank commenced business in its new building under the most favorable auspices. It has a cash capital of \$15,000, all paid up, and its representative capital is \$500,000. The officers of the bank and the directors are men who stand high as leading business men and capitalists of Chariton, Carroll and Livingston counties.

BUSINESS.

4. stores — general stock.	2 grain dealers.
3 drug stores.	2 grain warehouses.
2 hardware stores.	2 blacksmith shops.
1 restaurant.	1 wagon shop.
2 hotels.	1 livery stable.
1 lumber yard.	2 saloons.

J. Gould was the first and is the present postmaster.

SUMNER

was laid out by Joel H. Wilkerson and the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railroad Company on north half section 22, township 56, range 21, at the junction with the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway (Omaha Branch) in June, 1882.

The first building in the place was put up by J. M. Vance in the fall of 1882. Among the early builders of houses was Professor Willett, who erected the Commercial Hotel. The first board of trustees was composed of William W. Knickerbocker, chairman; Samuel Flommerfelt, Dr. A. C. Aull, F. P. Southerland, W. H. Willett, clerk; N. A. Bailey, marshal. A union Sabbath school was organized, June 17, 1883, with Howard Woodward, superintendent; Mrs. W. B. Perkins, assistant, and Professor Willett, secretary and treasurer.

BUSINESS.

4 general stores.	2 lumber yards.
1 exclusive hardware store.	1 saddle and harness shop.
2 drug stores.	1 blacksmith and wagon shop.
1 restaurant.	1 livery stable.
3 hotels.	1 bakery.

MENDON TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the north by Cunningham township, on the east by Salt Creek township, on the south by Brunswick and Triplett townships, and on the west by Triplett and Cunningham townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township is watered by Elk, Yellow and Salt creeks and Hickory branch, and is mainly prairie. The eastern part is well cultivated and thickly populated. Much of the western portion is fenced in for pastures, it being generally too low and wet for cultivation. About one-fourth of the township is timbered. Coal has been worked in some places, supplying considerable local trade. Sandstone is found in some portions of the township. It embraces an area of thirty-six square miles.

MENDON.

Mendon was laid out in 1871 by Christopher Shupe on southeast southwest section 14, T. 55, R. 20. It was, however, a business point several years before the plat of the town was filed — as early as 1865, when Bostich and Eastman erected a business house — general merchandise. In 1871 Keith Brothers put up the building now occupied by Shupe Brothers. Charles Welling erected the next business house in the spring of 1880. In 1881 Dr. Morgan built a drug store, which was soon after occupied by Anderson & Naatz as a general store. In 1882, J. T. Graves sold drugs in the same building and sold to W. G. Herndon, who now occupies it.

BUSINESS.

E. M. Shupe, merchant and postmaster.

Charles Welling, merchant.

W. G. Herndon, drugs.

— Misner, blacksmith.

J. M. Herndon, justice of the peace.

Doctor W. B. Lucas, assessor.

J. N. Hearn, collector and constable.

Eli Ward, trustee.

LODGES.

Dragon Lodge, No. 394, A. F. and A. M.—Lodge was instituted in 1871, during which year the members built a hall over Shupe's store.

Charter members — William F. Moore, William N. Riddell, James E.

Owen, E. J. Rollins, Willis Riddell, Doctor West, James Guthridge, C. M. Woods, A. W. Williamson, J. S. Daniels.

Present officers — A. F. Woods, W. M. ; D. W. Strickler, S. W. ; William Martin, J. W. ; Eli Ward, treasurer ; E. M. Shupe, secretary ; W. N. Williamson, chaplain ; J. F. Osborn, S. D. ; E. L. Hatfield, J. D. ; E. J. Rollins, tyler ; J. W. Saunders and Sidney Clemens, stewards. Present membership, thirty-five.

Mendon Lodge, No. 243, A. O. U. W., was organized in March 1882, with the following charter members : W. R. McGreen, G. M. W. ; P. R. Dunham, O. : Adonis Anderson, treasurer ; Moses Montgomery, R. ; J. D. Blevens, F. ; J. W. Blakely, — ; Finley Green, I. N. Bond, receiver. The lodge is in a good and flourishing condition and numbers 116 members.

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

This township has a less number of square miles than any other in the county. It is about five miles in width at its widest point, and little more than a mile wide at its narrowest point. It is bounded on the north by Bowling Green and Keytesville townships ; on the east by Chariton township ; on the south by Saline county, from which it is separated by the Missouri, and on the west by Saline county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Most of the cultivated land of this township cannot be surpassed in fertility, but nearly all of it is, at times, overflowed by extreme high water from the Chariton and Missouri rivers. The township was at one time covered with large timber, about half of which has been cleared and put in cultivation. The Missouri river washes the entire southern border of the township, and the grand Chariton river passes through a portion of the eastern part of the same.

OLD SETTLERS.

Judge James Earickson and his brother, Peregrine Earickson, settled in the edge of Bowling Green prairie in Missouri township, in 1815, where they remained till 1824, when they moved to Howard county. Judge Earickson was State treasurer from 1829 to 1833. Talton Turner settled in the township about the same date. These men were government contractors in beef for the Indians and soldiers

on the northern reservations. Judge Earickson died at his home in Howard county, of cancer.

Lewis Price, Daniel Richardson, Christopher Noll, William E. Colson, James Cuddy and George Chapman were all early settlers.

COCKRELL TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

The township is bounded on the north by Bee Branch township, on the east by Macon county and Wayland township, on the south by Wayland and Keytesville townships, and on the west by Muscle Fork township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Cockrell township lies on the north and west side of the Chariton river; its surface is made up of alternate bluffs and lowlands with timber intermixed. The soil is deep only in spots, but with the exception of the overflowed bottoms, is moderately productive. The cereals, grasses and tobacco are grown in considerable quantities. Stone is found in many parts of the township; coal is also found, but no mining has been done.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The history of Cockrell township is embraced in that of Bee Branch township, from which it was taken. Some of the settlers who have been classed as the pioneers of Bee Branch township, now legitimately belong to the new township of Cockrell. Some of the more recent immigrants and settlers in this township are Isaac Smith, John Hise, Jesse Montgomery, Richard Wescote, Peter Krager, Eliza Scott, John McSparran, John McCary and William Nelson.

MILL.

The first mill built in the township, was erected by a man named Hamlin, on the Chariton river in 1845, in the southwest part of the township. This was a water mill.

SCHOOL HOUSE AND CHURCH EDIFICE.

The pioneer church building of the township was erected by the united Baptists and Methodists in the year 1852, and was used as a

church and school house. James Fitzgerald built a saw mill on Bee Branch in 1868.

LEVEES.

Owing to the crookedness and shallowness of the Chariton rivers in Chariton county, the low lands bordering upon those streams have been, during certain seasons of the year, subject to overflow. The high waters cover not only a large area of land, but remain upon the bottoms, oftentimes for days in succession, in some instances to the detriment, and at all times, to the inconvenience of those farmers who are compelled to cross them.

Much of these overflowed lands might be reclaimed by straightening these streams and deepening their channels. Judge Lucien Salisbury and Lewis Bartholomew, who own about 2,000 acres of land on the Chariton river which is subject to overflow (sections 6 and 7, township 55 and range 16, in Cockrell township), have successfully tested the experiment of throwing up a levee or embankment, which they commenced in the month of July, 1883. The work is done by machinery and is thrown up rapidly by horse power. The embankment, when completed, will be two and a half miles in length, fourteen feet wide at the base, eight feet wide on top, and from four and a half to five and a half feet in height, and will cost about \$1.50 per rod. It will be finished in September, 1883, and will protect 1,500 acres of land from the overflows. Of course, it is needless to say, that the lands which are covered in the spring or fall with high water include some of the richest soil in Chariton county, and every effort should be made to reclaim them and prepare them for the use of the husbandman.



CHAPTER XI.

MUSCLE FORK, WAYLAND, YELLOW CREEK, CLARK AND SALT CREEK TOWNSHIPS.

Muscle Fork Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — Killing of Goodman Oldham — Izora City — Pedee — Chariton Lodge No. 513 — Wayland Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Schools — Mills — Tobacco Barnes — Prairie Hill — Yellow Creek Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Rothville — Secret Orders — Clark Township — Boundary — Physical Features — Old Settlers — Westville — Secret Order — Business Houses and Professional Men — Salt Creek Township — Early Settlers.

MUSCLE FORK TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

This township is bounded on the north by Clark township, on the east by Bee Branch township, on the south by Keytesville township, and on the west by Salt Creek township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

No township in the county has a greater supply of water than Muscle Fork. The surface of the same is veined with Long branch, Muscle fork, Cottonwood creek and their tributaries, which flow south entirely through the township. The land is thin and broken in some places, and gently rolling and fertile in others. About one-third of the township is timber. A large vein of coal was discovered in the northeast part of the township, but has never been worked; a thinner vein has been worked in the southwest part. Plenty of lime and sand stone is found.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the old settlers of Muscle Fork township was Goodman Oldham, who was a native of Madison county, Kentucky. In 1832 he moved to Howard county, Missouri, and in 1833 to Chariton county, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 5th, 1825. He was killed in the town of Keytesville by Mordecai Lane. Oldham was

quietly sitting by the fire at the hotel where he was stopping, when Lane opened the door and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Oldham had purchased some land from Lane and was to receive a warranty deed. The payments on the land had all been made except the last. When Oldham demanded his deed, Lane could give him only a tax-deed, as that was all the title he had. Oldham brought suit against Lane for the recovery of his money, and because of the litigation instituted by Oldham, Lane, it was thought, killed him. He was suspected of having committed the deed, was arrested and confined in jail to await his trial in the circuit court. Two or three years passed before he had his trial, and when it occurred he was acquitted. Upon his death bed, however, Lane confessed that he was the man who killed Oldham, thus verifying the old saying, "murder will out." Oldham left ten children, six boys and four girls, all of whom lived to be grown. His widow lived till March 8, 1883, her husband having been dead forty-eight years. John G. Oldham, who is another early settler of the township, is the son of Goodman Oldham above named, and Catherine Jackson, and was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, October 9th, 1822. Came with his father to Howard county, Missouri, in 1832, and from there to Chariton county in 1833. He married Mrs. Nancy L. Lucas in Brunswick, Missouri, in 1848, and to them have been born ten children. He entered the Confederate army during General Price's raid, and was taken prisoner on the Kansas State line. Was imprisoned at Fort Scott, Fort Leavenworth and at Camp Morton, but was released in February, 1865, when he returned home, and has since been engaged in farming.

James Guthridge, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, where he was born March 1, 1813, came to Chariton county in April, 1831. He was employed by James Keyte soon after his arrival, and was mail carrier for some little time between old Chariton and Keytesville. At the time of his coming to Keytesville there were but a few settlers; north and west there were no settlers, and from Keytesville to Ross-ville there was but one house. Mr. Guthridge is a large landed proprietor. He erected a saw and grist mill in 1851, at the town site of Izora City, which is still in operation. It is six miles from Keytesville. This was the first mill in the township.

Peter Smith may be classed among the early settlers. He was born in Germany, April 8, 1835; came to the United States in 1839, and after remaining at Glasgow three years came to Chariton county, where he has since resided and followed the occupation of a farmer.

His farm is large, well improved, and well adapted to the raising of stock, of which he has a large number, including cattle, hogs and sheep.

John Welch came among the pioneers to Chariton county. He was a native of Kentucky, where he married Matilda M. Cockerel. They emigrated first to Howard and then to Chariton county. They lived to a ripe old age, having had fourteen children, eleven boys and three girls.

Mr. Welch was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans, where he served as a faithful and gallant soldier. He suffered many privations and fatigues during that memorable campaign under General Jackson. He often peeled bark from elm trees, as high as he could reach with his bayonet to eat, this at times constituting his only food. He drew a pension until the date of his death, which took place in September, 1872.

Stokely Mott emigrated to Missouri at an early day from Kentucky. He is the father of Mrs. Edward B. Welch and still lives in Chariton county. He came to Missouri in 1822. Edward B. Welch, who was the thirteenth child of John and Matilda Welch above named, is a native of Chariton county, where he was born in April, 1838. He enlisted in the Confederate army in June, 1861, and was in General Clark's division of Price's army. He was with General Price during his last raid into Missouri, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes engaged in by the army at that time. He was also in the engagement at Lexington, Missouri. Was captured while with General Price and confined in prison fifteen days, when he was released and returned to his farm. He is an extensive stock raiser, making a specialty of that business, and has also dealt largely in tobacco.

IZORA CITY.

This town is located in Muscle Fork township, the town site occupying about ninety-five acres of land. It was founded in 1858, but no plat of the town has ever been filed. The first store was opened in the town by Charles Turner. In 1879 Doctor Hicks opened a drug store. At this time (1883) there are seventeen buildings in the town including the mill, two general stores, one drug store, and two blacksmith shops. There are two halls — one erected by the Free Masons and the other by Mr. E. Irvine over his store. Mr. Irvine is owner of much of the town site. The town was originally called Guthridge Mills. The post-office is still called Guthridge Mills post-office.

LODGES.

Chariton Lodge, No. 513, A. F. & A. M., organized June 17, 1882, with the following officers: O. B. Anderson, W. M.; E. D. Hershey, S. W.; J. L. Eidson, Jr., W.; James Guthridge, treasurer; J. F. Vadgett, secretary; William Price, S. D.; James Rodgers, J. D.; Jacob Myers, tyler, and was set to work by Ledon Silvey, D. D. G. M., Salisbury, Mo., on the date above mentioned. Received its charter at the last session of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1882.

The following officers were elected and hold office now: O. B. Anderson, W. M.; E. D. Hershey, S. W.; J. L. Eidson, J. W.; James Guthridge, treasurer; G. C. Crouch, secretary; William Price, S. D.; A. J. Darrah, J. D.; F. M. Bash, tyler. Names of charter members: O. B. Anderson, E. D. Hershey, J. L. Eidson, William Price, James Guthridge, J. F. Padgett, Jacob Myers, A. J. Darrah, Abner Musgroves, Royal Chadwick, W. G. Woolsey, and James Rodgers. Present membership, twenty-seven.

PEDEE.

This place was commenced in 1877, the first building being erected by the Grangers, the upper story being used as a hall by that order, and the lower story occupied by Pound & Welch as a store-room.

A number of good buildings have been erected, and the town is improving, with a prospect of becoming a fair business point. There are at present three stores, general merchandise, a drug store and a grocery.

WAYLAND TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

Wayland township is bounded on the north by Bee branch, on the east by Macon and Randolph counties, on the south by Salisbury township, and on the west by Keytesville and Bee Branch townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

About all the water supply afforded the township, is obtained from the Chariton river and one small tributary. Its surface consists mainly of a rich, gently rolling prairie, admirably adapted to all the cereals, especially wheat, of which a vast amount is produced. The

soil is deep and rich. About one-fourth of the township is subject to overflow; about three-fourths of the same is prairie. No coal has as yet been developed and no stone of any importance.

It has an area of about thirty-nine square miles.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The original settlers of Wayland township, were generally from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Among the early pioneers was Levi Fawks, Sr., a native of Georgia. He married a Miss White, of North Carolina, in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1806. They came to St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1817. They moved thence to Callaway county, in 1823, and finally settled in Chariton county, in April, 1825. Mr. Fawks settled what is known as the G. G. Dameron place, where he lived for several years. There was no white man living north of him at that time. While Mr. Dameron was residing at the place, and while he was absent from his home, on an expedition against the Indians, Mrs. Dameron placed two of her oldest children on the house-top to look out for the Indians. At another time she carried the children into a corn-field and spent the night, being afraid to remain in the cabin, where she would be exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the red man. The family subsequently crossed the Middle Fork of the Chariton river, and lived for ten years at Fawks' Mill. Mr. Fawks and his wife have been dead many years. They had eleven children, whose names were as follows, in the order of their ages: Malissa, William, Mary, Sabrina, Alfred, Edward, Levi, Nancy, Littleburg, Josephine and George; some of them were born in Tennessee, others in Missouri. Four of these are now living, Alfred, Edward, Nancy and George; all in Chariton county and near each other. The last to die of this family of brothers and sisters was Levi Fawks, Jr., whose death occurred in March, 1883. Levi and his brother Alfred lived on a farm near Prairie Hill, which they settled about forty years ago. The family is a numerous one, the children and grandchildren numbering more than one hundred persons now living.

Thomas Hart was also an early settler.

Robert Dunn, came early.

Benjamin Coleman, was a pioneer and built the second house in the township.

Talton Barnes, Elias Barnes and Abraham Barnes were among the first emigrants, and located on Barnes' branch.

P. M. Sears and J. C. Sears settled on the prairie. John Dameron was among the old settlers. Eli Wayland came from Virginia and settled in the east part of the township.

Probably the first school-house erected in the township, was the Wayland school-house. The Prairie Hill church was the first house of worship built in the township, and was put up about the year 1859. The pioneer mill was of a more recent date, and was built in 1873, on the Grand Chariton river, by Joseph Sims. After running this mill a few years, as a saw-mill, Mr. Sims added buhrs.

About three-quarters of a mile east of the present town of Prairie Hill, L. T. Fawks built a large tobacco barn, in 1875. He had, however, been dealing in tobacco at this place ever since the close of the war of 1861. He operated also a general store at this point until the town of Prairie Hill was started; this is the name of a post-office, the only one in the township, and was established about the year 1878. Since that time, three or four business houses have been built. The land upon which the first store was erected was owned by E. H. Fawks, who sold to James Foster, who began merchandising in 1878. James Farris, built the next business and dwelling house. There are now three general stores, one drug store, and a blacksmith shop, at Prairie Hill.

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

This one of the northern tiers of townships and is bounded on the north by Linn county, on the east by Clark township, on the south by Salt Creek township, and on the west by Cunningham township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The area of the township is thirty-six square miles, and consists of prairie of considerable extent and large groves interspersed. Most of the land is of fine medium quality. Some of it is the best of land. Some coal is mined; there is much stone but little use is made of it. About one-third of the township is timbered. The east and west forks of Yellow creek, with other tributaries of the same stream, are found in this township. Three branches of this stream (Yellow creek) unite at the town of Rothville and form the main branch.

ROTHVILLE.

This town was laid out by John Roth, on west half, section 20, township 56, range 19, and the plat was filed in 1883. The first business house was built in the place in 1868, by Mr. — Bristol. Mr. Roth commenced business in one end of his dwelling house the same year. Bristol was the first postmaster, receiving his appointment in 1868. H. K. Custer erected a business house in the spring of 1870. The business of the town is done at this time by Riddle & Johnson, drugs, etc.; Ingram & Holloway, general merchants; L. M. Angert, harness shop; Riddell & Allen, flouring mills. There is also a blacksmith and a wagon maker in the town.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lodge A. O. U. W., organized at Rothville in May, 1880, with the following charter members: Doctor Ingram, James Riddell, C. E. Allen, K. G. Allen, O. H. Woods, D. B. Allen, T. J. L. Hutchison, W. S. Lock, E. C. Lock, W. R. Million, William Campbell. The lodge has a membership of thirty-five.

CHURCHES.

Rothville Christian Church.—Organized about the year 1871, by Elder Sandy E. Jones. The original members were William Henderson and wife, A. Johnson and wife and M. M. Johnson and wife. Present membership, seventy. J. M. Wright, of Macon City, was the preacher of this church for about nine years. Elder J. P. Furnish is the present pastor. Services are held by this church at the Baptist church edifice.

Yellow Creek Baptist Church.—Located at Rothville, organized in 1853, by Rev. Thomas Allen. Original members: Mrs. Sophia E. Jones and two daughters, Mrs. Martha H. Turman, Charles E. Allen and wife, Thomas E. Waugh and wife. The church disbanded in 1862 and reorganized in 1865. The church edifice was erected in 1871-72, and cost about \$2,000. Present membership, 125. Rev. S. H. Morgan is the pastor in charge.

CLARK TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY.

Clark township is bounded on the north by Linn county, on the east by Bee Branch and Wayland townships, on the south by Musclev Fork township, and on the west by Yellow Creek township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is permeated by a number of streams, among which are Locust and Clark branches and Musclev fork. The soil is partly good and partly indifferent: the township however, has a careful and thrifty population who are putting their lands in a good state of cultivation. About one-third of the land is timber. A deep vein of coal is know to exist in the southeast corner. Both lime and sandstone are found, but none as yet have been quarried. The township contains thirty-six square miles.

OLD SETTLERS.

Henry Clark, who came from Kentucky at a very early day, about 1820, and settled on Clark's branch, was one of the first settlers in the township. He was revered for his piety and strict integrity. The branch upon which he located, and the township were named after him. Wm. W. Vincent, Mitchel Maupin, Wm. Maupin, I. K. Stephenson, Arthur Withers, Richard Grubbs, George Adams, Henry Hains, Harrison Lock, S. P. Akers, David and Beverly Long, Doctor Wm. S. West, Stephenson Hederick, Thomas Bell, Samuel Young, Wm. Beardon, Pink Riley, James Patton, Joel Slewson, Howell Pippen and Wm. C. Holly (the latter was captain of the company of men who enlisted in the Mexican war from Chariton county), all of whom were among the early emigrants to the township.

WESTVILLE

was laid out in August, 1857, by Doctor Wm. S. West, on the southeast southwest of Sec. 22, T. 56, R. 18. The first business house was erected by Smith and Hagler. Parson Savage and Charles Rigg were also among the pioneer business men. The first physician and postmaster was Doctor Wm. S. West.

LODGE.

Westville Lodge, No. 202, A. F. & A. M. Chartered in 1858, with the following members: J. E. Disard, W. H. Callison, N. A. Langston, Wm. Vinson, Doctor W. S. West, William Smith, DeWitt Hainds, I. K. Stephenson. Lodge was discontinued in 1863; new charter granted in 1866, with A. N. Langston, W. M.; W. S. West, Jr. W.; J. F. Smith, Sr. W.; A. G. Brooks, Sr. D.; Berry Owens, Jr. D.; R. H. Grubbs, tyler; W. H. Callison, secretary.

Present membership 49. The lodge is out of debt, has \$300 in the treasury, and owns the building where its meetings are held.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

3 general stores, two of which sell	1 blacksmith shop,
drugs,	1 hotel,
1 furniture store,	3 physicians.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY.

Salt Creek township takes its name from a stream bearing that name, and is bounded on the north by Yellow Creek township, on the east by Muscle Fork township, on the south by Keytesville and Brunswick townships and on the west by Mendon township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township is thirty-six miles square, and contains, perhaps, less water than any other township in the county. Hickory branch and Salt creek have their sources in the township. The township is mostly prairie, the groves of timber comprising only about one-sixth of its entire area. The east half of the township is broken and rocky; the west half is one of the finest prairie portions of the county. Coal is mined to some extent. Lime and sandstone are found.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Demsey settled on Salt creek in March, 1841, and was from Howard county. William Johnson and Jackson Allen were also from Howard county and were old settlers.

The first settlement at White Oak Grove was made by James and Sallie Smith, Irish people, about the year 1836 or 1838.

From all accounts, the first settler in Salt Creek township was a man by the name of Jenkins. He built a cabin on the main road near the centre of the township where he remained a few years and sold to James Dempsey, Sr., above mentioned. Dempsey was a man of considerable note. He occupied Jenkins' cabin and added much to its capacity, finally making out of it a country tavern, which became a favorite stopping place. About the same time came Francis Moss, Hamilton Breeze and William Fox, an Englishman. William T. Guthrie, a Virginian, settled Hickory Grove. David Woods, came from Howard county among the early settlers and made a settlement at Hickory Grove. Salt Creek township was one of the best hunting grounds in the county, deer especially being in great abundance until the breaking out of the late civil war.



CHAPTER XII.

Newspapers — Public Schools and Post-offices — The *Reporter* — The *Brunswick* — *Central City* — *Central City Brunswick* — *Weekly Brunswick* — Carriers Address — The *Republican* — The *News* — The *Chariton County Union* — The *Keytesville Herald* — *Chariton Courier* — *Chariton County Enterprise* — *Salisbury Press* — *Spectator* — *Press-Spectator* — *Salisbury Chronicle* — The *Gas-Light* — Public Schools — Their History and Present Condition — Post-offices.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper that was published in Chariton county was called the *Reporter*. It was a weekly paper and was established in 1847, by J. T. Quesenberry, who, after running it several months, sold to Doctor John H. Blue & Co., who, on the 14th of October, 1847, began the publication of the *Brunswick*, and continued to own and edit that paper until 1854, when he sold the same to Casper W. Bell. Soon after Bell purchased the paper Willis H. Plunkett became a part owner and continued as such until the paper was sold in 1856 to O. D. Hawkins, who sold to R. H. Musser. After a little more than a year Musser sold to Dr. H. W. Cross, who consolidated the paper with the *Central City*, and changed the name to *Central City Brunswick*, which name was retained until 1866, when the name of *Weekly Brunswick* was resumed. Doctor H. W. Cross, in 1858, sold to Robert C. Hancock, who continued to be the owner until 1862, when he sold to Doctor J. F. Cunningham. In the spring of 1864 Cunningham sold to Robert C. Hancock, and in the fall of 1865 Hancock sold to Cunningham & Winslow, who continued its publication till the summer of 1866, when it was published by Naylor & Balthis, who ran it together until 1875. At this time J. B. Naylor purchased Balthis's interest and ran the paper until 1880, when he sold to Kinley, Wallace & Taylor. After a short time Taylor withdrew, and from that time until the present (August, 1883), the paper has been owned and edited by Kinley & Wallace.

We had the pleasure of examining the files of the *Brunswickian* from the date of its first issue to 1853. It was not only ably edited and sparkling with wit and humor, but its selections from other papers were culled with care and taste. It was neutral in politics.

CARRIERS' ADDRESS.

The following address was prepared by the editor of the *Brunswickian*, and was delivered to the patrons of that paper, by the carrier, on the morning of January 1, 1848. Its antiquity, its literary merits and historical references to the current events of that day and time, entitle it to a place in this history.

Good morning, pretty girls,
 Good morning, ladies fair,
 Good morning, gentlemen
 The *Brunswickian* carrier
 Wishes a happy New Year to you all,
 And therefore makes an early morning call.

There was a death last night —
 The death of the old year;
 He was old and full of days;
 And his memory is dear;
 But his loss is little to you and me,
 When the New Year promises more than he.

From week to week the *Brunswickian*
 Has been a faithful chronicler
 Of how times sped, and how goods sold,
 And how trade turned itself to gold,
 Transmuted by the enterprise
 Of men who toil and advertise.

When the clock struck twelve last night,
 The editor sat by the cold fire light,
 And the forms of the shadowy past
 Crowded upon his vision fast,
 As one by one he conned them o'er,—
 Alas! how many are no more!
 And some are afar, and some grown cold,
 And few appear as they did of old.
 But the light of their presence lingers still —
 Their musical tones are on the ear,
 Sweeter, as in the distance will
 The far-off tones of the lute appear.

The old year Forty-Seven
Will stand on the historic page,
As bright as a star in heaven —
The cynosure of the age!
The famishing East it has blest —
It has given the Mexicans thunder,
And the lightning line to the west,
And the nations begin to wonder
What the Yankees will be doing next.
Why if they stick to their text,
They may make the next President,
The ruler of the Continent.

Scott has the Keyes of Mexico,
A kind of St. Peter there, you know,
To let in the Yankee race to revel
In Montezuma's halls.
And keep the Mexicans like the devil,
In prison walls!
Old Zach is covered with glory,
Till the school boy knows the story;
And the name of Doniphan,
Is as famous as Xenophon;
And the laurels of Price, so green,
Will thicken still I ween,
Till Missouri's chivalry
Shall be the watchword of the free.

There is music to-day and mirth,
For a new year has its birth;
And well we may calculate
Our vast events in Forty-Eight,
For the spirit of liberty
Has revisited sunny Italy,
And the good old Pope has spoken
As Jesus did, again
To the nations, peeled and broken,
"YE ARE MEN."
And they burst their galling chains,
Wherever oppression reigns.

Hail, Republic of Liberia!
The germs of our own planting,
Where the sons of Africa,
No more our succor wanting,
Have made themselves as free
And as promising a home,
Upon their native shore, as we
Can find in Christendom.

There is news from Washington —
The great men of the nation
Have put the big pot on,
And Congress is in session.
They'll make a President or two;
They'll trot the war horse thro' and thro';
They'll cut and carve for Jonathan
More Buncomb work, than I can pen.
But take the Brunswicker,
And you shall have it every week,
As fast as the telegraph,
And the lightning can speak.

O yes, take the paper,
You cannot refuse,
For there's not a caper,
But is found in the news.
When people marry,
Or when they die,
Or the mails miscarry,
Or politicians lie,
Or a boat blows up,
Or a bank makes a miss,
The press shows up
The thing as it is;
And what it does not mention,
Is not worthy your attention.

Brunswick city is growing apace,
And the Grand river valley is fair
As a lovely girl, who has washed her face
And combed her silken hair.

The farmer reaps a hundredfold,
And the market's not far away,
And still the Benton mint-drops of gold
Are increasing every day.

The merchant is adding to his store,
The mechanic to his wealth,
And the lawyer and doctor too, no more
Perhaps — than is for our health.

The man who will not believe his eyes,
When his Oregon fever cools,
Will find he has swapt off a paradise,
For the paradise of fools.

I would say more, but can't express
All that I would in my first address.
Not much is the time I get to play,
Not many the dimes for a holiday;
But a quarter would buy me many a toy,
And make very thankful the Printer Boy.

The *Republican* was started in March, 1875, by D. T. Beatty, who ran it about six months. In October, 1875, the *Republican* was succeeded by the *News*, with Charles R. Luster as editor and proprietor. The *News* is Republican in politics, and is an eight column, weekly paper.

The Chariton county *Union*, Republican in politics, was the first newspaper published at Keytesville. It was established in 1865, by Wm. E. Maynard, who is the present editor of the Moberly *Headlight*.

The Keytesville *Herald*, the next paper in succession, was founded by Thomas D. Bogie, in 1871. In 1874, Bogie sold to Wm. E. Jones, and Jones sold to J. H. Hudson, who changed the name of the paper, in June, 1878, to Chariton *Courier*, which is now edited and published by Vandiver & Collins.

The Chariton county *Enterprise* was started in June, 1882, by J. H. Groves, who published the same at Keytesville until October, 1882, when he removed to Cunningham, Chariton county, where he now continues to publish the same as the Chariton county *Enterprise*.

Salisbury *Press* (Democratic), started by J. M. Gallemore June 1, 1871, consolidated with the *Spectator* (Democratic) July 15, 1881, and became the *Press-Spectator*, which name it now carries under the same management and same politics.

The *Spectator* was established in November, 1880, by R. M. Williams and Whitfield Williams and continued by them until July, 1881, when the consolidation above referred to occurred.

The Chariton county *Enterprise* (Democratic) was established by J. H. Groves March 15, 1882, who continued the same for a period of six months, when he moved his paper to Keytesville.

The Salisbury *Chronicle* was commenced February 1, 1883, by W. A. Thompson, who continued it for three months, when it suspended. Democratic in politics.

THE GAS LIGHT.

The above was the name of a paper published in manuscript form, in Keytesville, in June, 1850. The paper was neutral in religion and politics, and was edited by Timothy Timbertoes and Samuel Sugarstick. Of course the names of the editors are fictitious, but the *Gas Light* was a living reality and survived for nearly a year, to the entertainment and amusement of scores of persons who read it. The

happenings and sayings and doings of the little town and neighborhood were all faithfully garnered and published by the *Gas Light*. If there occurred a dance in that locality, a record of it was made in the *Gas Light*. If a quilting party or shooting match came off, the particulars were given in the *Gas Light*. If a wedding took place, it was mentioned in a *recherche* manner in the *Gas Light*. The bride was the special theme for highest eulogium, and the wedded pair always elicited the *Gas Light's* warmest wishes for their future happiness. In fact, the *Gas Light*, like the good mirror, reflected not only the redoubtable editors' views of matters and things, but reflected as well on popular subjects, the will of the people.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our State Constitution lays down as the very foundation of society and good government the following principle: "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this State. One school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

Thus we find, in the fundamental law of Missouri, the plain and unequivocal announcement of the principle that every State is bound to see that its citizens are educated. It is a voluntary avowal of the fact that the happiness, wealth and prosperity of a nation must depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people.

In the act of Congress (1820) authorizing the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and State government, the sixteenth section of each township, or its equivalent, was devoted to the purpose of supporting schools in each township.

Twelve salt springs, with six sections, or thirty-eight hundred and forty acres of land adjoining each, were also granted to the State, and those were afterward devoted by the Legislature to the same object.

The first act passed by the Legislature of the State on the subject of education was on the 17th of January, 1825. This law enacted that each congressional township should form a school district, to be under the control of the county court in all matters pertaining to schools. It also declared that all rents (of school lands), fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under provisions of this act, should be set apart and appropriated exclusively to a school fund, and in no case should it be otherwise applied.

January 28, 1833, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint three suitable persons, whose duty it should be to prepare a system of primary school instruction, as nearly uniform as practicable, throughout the State, and to make report for the next meeting of the Legislature.

By act of June 23, 1836, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was first created. Peter G. Glover was the first to fill this office. He was required in the month of January of each year, to make distribution of the "school moneys" amongst the several counties in which there may be any school, based upon the number of white children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

During the session of 1853, a committee composed of Acock, of Polk county; Hickman, of Boone; and Kelley, of Holt county, by authority of the Legislature, matured and presented to that body the law in force on the statute book, up to the passage of the second State Constitution, and with some modifications substantially the same as exists to-day (1881). The first distribution of State school moneys was made in January, 1842, when only thirteen counties received any portion of the fund. These were Benton, Boone, Clark, Cole, Cooper, Greene, Lafayette, Livingston, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, Saline and Shelby. The aggregate amount of this apportionment was \$1,999.60. The number of children in the report here fails to appear. In 1859, the number of children reported was 367,-248, and the amount appropriated, \$253,401.12.

One of the earliest educational conventions, held in Northwest Missouri, was during the year 1844, in Buchanan county. Its object was to discuss the benefits accruing to the teacher from teachers' institutes and associations, and to devise the best means for the mutual improvement of teachers. The remarks made at that meeting by a Mr. Stratton, a teacher himself, upon the subject of teachers' conventions will, doubtless, be read with interest by those who are engaged in the same pursuit now (1883). Mr. Stratton said:

How shall teachers become better prepared for their profession? How can they be continually improving their minds and their systems of instruction? And how shall every teacher receive the light which the more experienced are constantly throwing upon the subject of instruction? We know of no means so common to all, and so favorable, as county conventions of teachers. Heretofore there has been but little communication between teachers. The improvements which one has made have not been made known to others; the in-

competency of teachers, and the bad effects of teacher have not been made to elevate and honor their profession. Other classes of men have had their conventions — men of science, ministers and statesmen, to insure enlightened and united operations, appoint their conventions to redress wrongs, to correct errors, and make known the improvements and able suggestions that may be discovered or proposed by any one of the party.

The wisdom and experience of these conventions not only enlighten the people and sit in judgment upon their errors, but produce throughout the whole country similarity of feeling and harmony of efforts for the peace of the church, the advancement of science and the prosperity of the country.

Such conventions are absolutely necessary, but are not conventions of teachers equally as necessary for the prosperity of our schools? Does not the difficulty and responsible position of teaching require all the light and knowledge that can be obtained on the subject? Does not the incompetency of teachers invite all the aid that can be obtained on this subject? Does not the incompetency of teachers invite all the aid that can be furnished from those who are better qualified by experience and from other literary men?

“Certainly!” every one will say, “such assistance is highly important; it would afford that necessary aid which teachers now have no means of obtaining.”

Yet so great is the apathy of the people that we seldom hear of a teachers’ convention. The introduction of a teachers’ convention, it seems, has but just found its way into Missouri. Hence but a small number of our teachers have been profited by them. But how shall teachers improve themselves, if not by such conventions?

Works on education have a very limited circulation. Not one teacher out of a hundred reads anything on the subject: nor will they read before the living voice exercises their attention. There are but few seminaries for educating teachers, and rarely a lecture delivered on school-keeping. Teachers are seldom qualified when they enter into the profession, and they have neither the assistance of teachers in the vicinity nor intelligence from abroad, either from books or the speaking lecture. This should not be so. There are many means which teachers may use to prepare themselves for their profession and for improving themselves while engaged in their duties; and we know of none so advantageous to teachers, and that is attended with so little expense and within reach of all, as frequent county conventions.

If these are generally announced and faithfully attended, they will not only be highly interesting to teachers, but of the greatest benefit to our schools. They should be attended not only by teachers, but by all the friends of education; each individual should go prepared to contribute to their interest and usefulness and with a hearty desire to promote the general cause of education. Each county association should have a correspondence with similar associations in adjacent counties and so throughout the United States. By this communication all the improvements or changes which have been made may be made known. It should be the object of these conventions and communications with other associations to discover the origin of the defects in the present system of instruction, to ascertain the actual condition of schools throughout the United States, who are in school, and the number who do not use the means of education. To ascertain the true interest which parents are taking in educating their children, to convince the people of the necessity of general intelligence in a free government, and to make known the duties which every one owes to the free institutions of his country. The mutual improvement of teachers is one of the first objects of these conventions. To render this mutual instruction each teacher before the convention should describe his system of instruction and his form of government. From this interchange of views on the best methods of teaching and governing many valuable suggestions will be elicited and many evils and defects disclosed. Individuals should be appointed to deliver lectures before these conventions, the object of the lectures being either to illustrate or simplify the branches which are taught in our schools, or to make known the best methods of instructing. These, with many other advantages, too numerous to mention, are the happy results of county teachers' conventions.

These institutes have been continued down to the present time (1883), and have accomplished great good. They have not only been the means of bringing together the teachers from the different sections of the county for an interchange of thought and feeling, thus binding them more closely in the bonds of sympathy and social feeling, but they have materially aided in the practical methods of imparting instruction and simplifying the lessons of the school-room and economizing time.

Perhaps no county in the State possesses a larger public school fund than is to be found in Chariton county, or a better system of free schools, extending through all the rural districts of the county. The

extensive land grants made by the general government to the State of Missouri for free school purposes, including each sixteenth section of land, together with all the lands known as swamp and overflowed lands, which, under the laws of Missouri are given to the counties in which they lie, furnishes a fund sufficient to maintain a good free school in each school district in the county for at least four months in each year, and under our law the public school in each district may be continued as much longer as may be desired by a vote of the people in each district at their annual meeting, fixing the time and rate of taxation required for that purpose.

There are in Chariton county 114 school districts, including two village schools, one at Brunswick and the other at Salisbury. Our people, fully recognizing the inestimable importance of the education of their children, have erected suitable school-houses in all the school districts in the county, in which there are now about 8,890 children being educated.

The principal of the school fund of the county now amounts to the sum of \$150,030.11, which, by the laws of the State, is held under the management of the county court, and required to be loaned at the highest legal rate of interest on prime real and personal security, the proceeds derived therefrom to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

Chariton county has reason to be proud of her public school fund. There is but one county in Missouri, that has a greater amount to the credit of this fund than Chariton. This is the county of Jasper, which has \$240,387.21. The city of St. Louis has \$1,328,531.07.

The total amount of public funds received from all sources and disbursed by Chariton county for public school purposes last year was \$38,066.65.

In addition to the public school fund now held by the county court of Chariton county in bonds and money, the county holds thousands of acres of lands donated for school purposes, as well as other valuable lands received on the foreclosure of mortgages for debts due to the public school fund, any of which can be bought at reasonable prices and on easy terms, a general rule of the court being that when the purchaser pays one-fifth of the purchase money down, and properly secures the remainder, he can have as much time in which to pay the balance as he may desire, by promptly paying the interest annually for the support of the public schools in the very township his land may be located. Much of the school lands thus held by the county is of the very richest quality, and scarcely a meeting of the court

passes without selling more or less of these lands on the terms above indicated, to actual settlers as well as to speculators.

The first school commissioner of public schools for Chariton county was appointed by the county court, in 1854. B. F. Crawley was the appointee and was reappointed in 1856 (the term of service being two years), and served until 1860, when the law made the office an elective one. Crawley was succeeded by John Hannah, who was elected in 1860, but did not serve out his term, on account of entering the army. During the continuance of the war, the office and its duties devolved upon the county clerk. In 1866, Jackson Bock was elected and served two terms. The county clerk then filled the office from 1870 to 1872, when Alfred Mann was elected and has since served continuously, he being now the school commissioner of the county.

The enumerations for 1882 is as follows:

Number of white persons between 6 and 20 years of age. —

Male (white)	3,928
Male (colored)	635
Female (white)	3,720
Female (colored)	587
Total	<u>8,890</u>

Cash on hand in April, 1882. —

Amount of revenue received from State by auditor's warrant of 1882	\$6,515.15
Amount received from county fund in 1882 (interest on notes and bonds)	9,080.42
Amount of revenue received from township funds in 1882, (interest on notes and bonds)	3,082.01
Amount received from district tax in 1882 as per settlement with county treasurer in April, 1883	17,473.39
Amount received from all other sources as per settlement with county treasurer in April, 1883	1,015.68
Total	<u>\$38,066.65</u>

Principal of various school funds	\$98,348.98
Amount of county public school fund	34,313.04
Other special funds	14,755.30
Total	<u>\$147,417.32</u>

(The school fund for 1883 is now more than \$150,030.11).

Amount received for fines and penalties	\$1,015.68
Transferred to county fund.	
No. of male teachers employed	85
No. of female teachers employed	51
Total number of teachers	136
Average salary of male teachers	\$36.56
Average salary of female teachers	29.37
No. of school houses in the county	112
No. of colored schools in operation	12
Cost per day for tuition to each pupil . . . . .	.05
Value of school property	\$40,000.00
Rate per \$100 tax levy . . . . .	.45
Whole amount paid for teachers' wages	\$23,242.00
Whole amount paid for fuel	1,076.00
Repairs and rents	1,036.00
Incidental expenses	82.20
Erection of houses and purchase of sites	925.41
Past indebtedness paid	301.32
Unexpended funds	1,153.77

POST-OFFICES.

Brunswick,	Lagonda,
Bynumville,	Mendon,
Chraneville,	Muscle Fork,
Crossland,	Prairie Hill,
Cunningham,	Rothville,
Dalton,	Salisbury,
Forest Green,	Shannondale,
Guthridge Mills,	Triplett,
Hamden,	Westville,
Indian Grove,	Wien.
Keytesville,	

In 1837 there were only three post-offices in Chariton county.

Chariton, G. Compton, postmaster.

Keytesville, Sterling Price, postmaster

Brunswick, James Keyte, postmaster.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Big Neck War as Told By An Old Settler — Mexican War — Soldiers from Chariton County — A Barbecue — California Emigrants — A Touching Farewell — Men who entered the Union Army from Chariton County — Many of the Names of those who Enlisted in the Confederate Army — The Heroes who Died — A Record of Bloody Deeds.

THE BIG NECK WAR, AS TOLD BY AN OLD SETTLER.

“About the year 1827, after the Indians had all been removed from Missouri, there was a noted Iowa chief called Big Neck who fell out with the nation or tribe and the whole treaty business, and came back on the Chariton river, after some few settlements had been made up the river, and with a squad of sixty or seventy followers claimed the entire country.

The whites in that vicinity gathered up a small company with their rifles and appointed or elected a man named Trammel as their captain. After organization they went out to drive the Indians off the grounds, but found them very stubborn and got into a fight with them, in which several white men were killed, among whom were Capt. Trammel, William Wynn and others.

The whites being defeated evacuated the country, and as in all such cases it created great alarm in the outside settlements. There was a great deal of unnecessary running done, as usually transpires in such alarms. Upon the alarm of Indians all who are in the least exposed will fancy themselves in danger, especially when night comes on, they imagine some great danger; or bugbear and cannot sleep, and when daylight returns they are off at once for some more safe place. This time all the out or exposed settlements ran in, and I afterwards learned that the Indians *ran also*.

There was a part of a regiment composed of men raised in Howard and Chariton counties all under the command of General Owens, of Fayette. A company of seventy-six men, raised in Chariton county,

elected me as their captain, James Heryford, lieutenant, and Abner Finnell, ensign.

After the election of officers I wrote to General Owens, at Fayette, that the company was ready for active service and awaited his orders. In reply to my letter Gen. Owens returned to me the following order:—

FAYETTE, MO., —

“*Capt. Daniel Ashby:*

“You will, with your company, proceed to the lower Iowa village on Grand river and reconnoitre the country from said village eastwardly to the Big Rockheap on the Grand Chariton river, where my command will be by the time you arrive there, when you will join my command.
P. OWENS, Com’t.”

I started on the march with my men within an hour after receiving this order. We encamped at Cross’s school-house that night and I went home, leaving the command with the other officers. On my return the next morning I found many of the men and some of the officers drunk. I made diligent inquiry and learned that after my leaving the evening before there was a motion made by some one, whether an officer or not, it carried, to send to Heryford’s for whiskey, which, judging from the effect it had on the company, was very strong, and I might add very mean whiskey, for some of the most civil, well behaved men were on their horses galloping up and down the camp, firing pistols, hallooing fire, halt, etc., etc. The first order I gave was to fall into line of march: I then gave the orders to make ready and then to fire, and at the discharge of the guns I ordered them to shoulder arms and march off with empty guns. It was lucky I did this, for we had not marched more than two or three miles until two men, both non-commissioned officers, quarreled and would have shot each other if they had not been compelled first to load; while they were doing this I ordered them taken prisoners and their arms taken from them, and that they be marched without arms, under guard, until we stopped for noon, by which time all the whiskey and its effects had disappeared and the guard also. I had them tried by some of the officers and they passed sentence that they should be reprimanded by the captain, which was done, and this ended all the difficulty that happened in my company during the campaign.

In compliance with the order of General Owens, we went to the Indian village named therein, but found nothing but peaceful Indians.

who seemed very much surprised and very sorry over the disturbance, and they came to me with the calumet or pipe of peace, for me to smoke, saying they were all "arropee," the same as we are all right. We then left and encamped at the three forks of Yellow creek. Next day we arrived about sunset at a high bluff on the Grand Chariton river, about two miles below the big rockheap. From here I sent two platoons of six men each to the top of the bluff, with orders for them both to fire if necessary, giving ten minutes between the firing of each platoon, but in three or four minutes after the first fire, I heard a similar report about two miles northeast across the Chariton river, which was nearly bankful.

Charles Heryford swam across it, about seventy yards, carrying his rifle in his hand. We then constructed a raft of dry logs upon which we carried our camp equipage and a few old men, and the remainder swam across. We fixed up as soon as we could and marched to General Owen's headquarters. On the way we met an escort that piloted us into camp, when we took our position in the main army.

We lay in camp several days waiting for some troops that had been sent on a long scout, who, on their return, reported they had followed the Indian trail north about forty miles, and that the signs appeared to be eight or ten days old, and it also appeared that the Indians were marching in great haste.

The command also reported that on the trail they found a dead Indian, who, judging from all appearances, was a chief. He was sitting up by a tree, tied by strips of bark, which were wound around him in several places. He was profusely decorated with beads and feathers. His blanket, which was very large and fine, was wrapped around him. His leggins and moccasins were also of the finest materials, and decorated with beads and porcupine quills all worked together in a fanciful style. His hair was long, hanging down his back in a very graceful manner; it was lightly tinged with gray about the temples, and the front part of it was plaited in small braids. In his ears were large brass rings and his nose had small silver rings attached to the centre. By his right side, there was a bow and a large quiver of arrows. Around him was gracefully fastened an officer's belt of wampum, which was very highly ornamented with white, red and green beads, and about his neck were large strings of beads of various colors, some of which hung down on his breast over a foot. He had around him a belt made of dressed elk hide in which was a butcher knife, and a fine pipe tomahawk with a handle about twenty

inches in length and very nicely wrapped and finely plaited porcupine quills of various colors. He was sitting on a buffalo robe neatly folded. There was fastened to his wampum sash a large silver brooch with the square and compass engraved on it. He was a fine, portly looking Indian, and had been shot in the right breast, which killed him almost instantly. After taking a good look at him, many of our command seemed to regret his death, though killed in battle with our frontier settlers.

We were then put under marching orders, with the announcement from General Owens that the enemy having fled, there was no necessity to keep up military discipline, and that each captain will take command of his company, and march them to their respective counties and discharge them at as early a day as possible. So we formed in companies and marched home, to again take up our ordinary pursuits, and this ended the Big Neck war."

MEXICAN WAR.

Chariton county sent to the Mexican war seventy-five as good and true men as ever unsheathed their swords upon the field of battle. They suffered much from the hardships and privations which they were compelled to undergo in that distant, barren and inhospitable country. Fatigue, disease and death had made such fearful ravages upon the company that only about half of the men lived to return to their homes. Among those who died from disease in Mexico were Enos and William Payne, Thomas Sanderson, Jesse Prather, Charles Cravens, Milton Montgomery, Lewis Sanderson, James Page, P. Clark, R. Clark and Lewis McCollum.

Men who enlisted in the Mexican war from Chariton county:—

Officers.

Sterling Price, colonel,
Wm. C. Holley, captain,
Daniel Heryford, first lieutenant,
John Mansfield, second lieutenant,
Golden Wasson, third lieutenant,
D. Mansfield, orderly sergeant,
Valentine Cupp, flag bearer,
Hiram Lewis, bugler,

Privates.

Mat. Mansfield,	Richard Dempsey,
Isaac Cupp,	Thomas Ewing,
Sim Cupp,	John Webber,
Claiborn Cupp,	Lucien Stewart,
James Rogers,	Wm. Smith,
Samuel Lewis,	Lloyd Cash,
John Allen,	J. M. Cash,
John Cary,	John Gash,
Thomas Tippet,	Thos. Samington,
Zach Tippet,	Frank Hawley,
Noah Payne,	Asher Maxley,
Enos Payne,	James Kitchen,
Wm. Payne,	James Page,
Thos. Sanderson,	P. Clark,
Jesse Prather,	R. Clark,
Erastus Butler,	Lewis McCollum,
Thomas Trent,	Benj. Robinson,
Carroll Moore,	John Andrews,
Huston Moore,	Lan. Hamner,
J. J. Tisdale,	James Garrett,
Angus Williams,	John Lane,
James Morris,	Solomon Welch,
Chas. Cravens,	Felix Redding,
Benj. Williams,	Hightower Blankenship,
Godfrey Wittie,	Tube Payne,
Milton Montgomery,	James Swindler,
Lewis Sanderson,	John Lewis,
Wm. Nickerson,	James De Moss,
James Doswell,	S. G. Bailey,
Wm. Mott,	Robert Curran,
Wesley T. Newbold,	Chas. Jenkins,
James M. Dempsey,	Alfred Caldwell.

We are indebted to Felix Redding, of Linn county, Missouri, for the names above given. The list is lacking the names of three persons to make it complete.

A BARBECUE.

From the following notice it will be seen that the people of Keytesville tendered the returned Mexican soldiers from Chariton county a barbecue :—

“ KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI, October 6, 1847.

“ The undersigned, ‘ committee on invitations ’ for the barbecue, to be given at this place on Wednesday, the 20th instant, in honor of the Chariton county volunteers belonging to Colonel Price’s regiment, take this method of tendering an invitation to the officers and soldiers of Price’s and also of Doniphan’s regiment, hoping that as many as can conveniently be present will attend on that occasion.

“ R. MOORE,

“ C. W. BELL,

“ JNO. H. BLUE,

“ *Committee.*”

The *Brunswick*, the next day after the barbecue above mentioned, said of that event :—

“ Our barbecue given yesterday in honor of the Chariton volunteers was worthy of our county and of the occasion. The reception address was made by the editor of this paper (Dr. John H. Blue) : it was responded to for the volunteers by General Price. The flag of the company—a gift of the ladies—was displayed with much sensation, rent as it was with sixteen bullet-holes, an evidence that it had seen service at Cenada, el Emboda and Taos ; and been unfurled to the Mexicans, in the forenost ranks, where the missiles of death flew the thickest. General Price’s address was deeply interesting. Colonel C. F. Jackson, an invited guest, spoke in his usual happy style. The table was splendid, and everything passed off as grandly as could be expected.”

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

The years 1849 and 1850 will be remembered by the old settlers of Chariton county as the periods when the gold excitement in California reached its highest point, and as the years when the people generally

throughout the American Union, as well as Chariton county, were alike smitten with the gold fever. The early settlers, like their descendants of to-day, soon learned that

"Gold is the strength, the sinews of the world;
The health, the soul, the beauty most divine."

And manifested their love and appreciation of the saffron-hued metal, by separating themselves from their homes and friends, and taking up their line of march to the gold fields of California.

Chariton county sent forth many of her sons, some of whom were men with gray beards, and others were boys still in their teens, to that far distant region, all animated with the hope that their labors, their sacrifices, and their bravery would be rewarded with an abundance of the glittering and precious ore.

Below will be found the names of some of these men: —

Phillip Hooper,
Robert Hooper,
Cyrus Hutchison,
James Jennings,
James Perry,
William Price,
N. W. Newbold,
Theodore Newbold,
John Gilliam,
R. W. Price,
James N. Staples,
Zachariah Mitchell,
Samuel S. Ellington,
John S. Ellington,
John G. Moore,
Ephraim Moore,
Alonzo Moore,
W. C. Wright,
Hiram Lewis,
James Heryford,
John Lewis,

George Applegate,
Nick Lewis,
Franklin Woods,
James Woods,
Jacob Trent,
T. H. Walton,
William Warden,
James Warden,
Andy Crockett,
John W. Redding,
Felix Redding,
Henry Hulse,
William Holly,
John H. Coleman,
R. Agee,
Peter Agee,
William Smith,
Laz. Anderson,
William Jabine,
Lishorn Appleton.

Upon the eve of his departure for California one of the Chariton county boys penned the following beautiful and touching farewell: —

“Farewell, farewell, my native land,
I leave thee only with a sigh,
To wander o'er a foreign strand,
Perchance to live, perchance to die —
Adieu my friends whom kindred ties
Unite, though distant we may rove,
How ardent as time onward flies
Fond memory clings to those we love.

O'er the broad plains far away,
Beyond the Rocky Mountains' crest,
Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,
And press the gold besprinkled West.
But mid the gaudy scenes of strife,
Where gold to pride enchantment lends,
We'll ne'er forget that boon of life —
Companions dear and faithful friends.

And in the lapse of coming years,
Should fortune be not too unkind,
We'll hope reward for parting tears,
In smiles from those we left behind.
We go — yet hoping to return,
Friends of our youth to home and you;
For these do cause our hearts to yearn,
E'en when we sigh adieu — adieu.”

Very, very few of these gold hunters ever accumulated anything, and the great majority lost all they had, including even “their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.” The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained at home and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush which had commenced in the spring of 1849 continued until about the 1st of June, 1850, when the great, surging tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters continued to pass through the country for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

UNION SOLDIERS.

The following is a full and complete list of soldiers who entered the Union army during the war of 1861, from Chariton county: —

COMPANY H, EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY, 1861.

Officers.

Peter R. Dolman, captain,
Fred. Partenheimer, first lieutenant,
John Abrigg, second lieutenant,
Robert Benecke, second lieutenant, resigned,
J. J. Heisl, first lieutenant, resigned,
John Kuchechler, first sergeant,
L. Benecke, second sergeant,
J. Gross, third sergeant,
Wm. Wagner, fourth sergeant,
Frank English,
Henry Rusch, corporal,
Peter Frees, corporal,

Privates.

Henry Humphrey,	Lorens Moher,
Wm. Brandt,	Addison M. Moore,
Joseph Hermann,	John Mauch,
Jno. A. Meyer,	Peter Mauss,
Fred. Korff,	Henry Meyer,
Wm. Robinson,	Kosimies Mousman,
Wm. Alters,	John Mullen,
Fred. Browner,	Joseph Miller,
George Brehler,	Jacob Miller,
Jacob Lettweiler,	Charles Neimeyer,
Henry Etter,	Wm. Pilatz,
Gustave Gritzmacher,	Adam F. Fautch,
Alexander Good,	Thomas Raick,
Adolph Hagan,	Jacob Rieder,
Jacob Hartman,	Joseph Schwaedi,
Fred. Kenkel,	Fred. Strauss,
Joseph Hunton,	Anton Schweller,
Jacob H. Hamig,	Michael Scherer,
John Helgenstein,	Fred. Schunk,

Chas. J. Hunt,	Peter Scherbeck,
Milton H. Humphrey,	Jno. Scherbeck,
Cornelius Hesse,	Henry Schmidt,
Herman A. Hollman,	Jno. M. Smidt,
Solomon Hubbard,	Benj. J. Smith,
Philip Kulne,	Jacob Truck,
George Kaiser,	Thos. F. Benjamin,
Adam Klien,	John Vogel,
Simon Kerelel,	Isaac West,
Ernest Langdorf,	Chas. Winant.
Henry Litzke,	

The Second Union company, made up in part of citizens of Chariton county, was Company E, Ninth Regiment M. S. M. cavalry. The following were from Chariton county :—

Officers.

Second Lieutenant Charles Boller,
First Sergeant John T. Hartman,
Fifth Sergeant Wm. Koch,
Corporal August Kullman,
Corporal Henry Schrader.

Privates.

Wm. Albert,	Christian Hidlebrant,
Geo. Baier,	Martin Linneman,
Wm. Bitter,	Henry Miller,
Phil. Beck,	Phillip Noll,
Joseph Beine,	Fred. Reese,
Richard Gutzchebonch,	Wm. Reese,
Charles Grotjan,	Fred. Spillman,
John Henning,	Henry Strauss,
Jacob Huber,	Wm. Waigner.

The Third Union company raised in this county was Company I, Forty-Ninth Missouri infantry volunteers.

Officers.

Captain Lanis Benecke,
 First Lieutenant Fridon Wrockloff,
 First Sergeant John Dodge,
 Second Sergeant W. S. Hardenbrook,
 Third Sergeant Wm. P. Young,
 Fourth Sergeant Wm. B. Mullins,
 Fifth Sergeant Wm. Stoemer,
 First Corporal John Cox,
 Second Corporal Louis Krager,
 Third Corporal Fred. Reese,
 Fourth Corporal James Mitchell,
 Fifth Corporal ————,
 Sixth Corporal Andrew Mackay.

Privates.

F. Bewdon,	Cornelius Ware,
Wm. H. Hardenbrook,	Jeremiah Rolf,
John A. Hardenbrook,	Fenix Knudler,
Allen Henry,	Richard Ashby,
John N. Haslett,	Thomas Cox,
Charles Kissel,	John L. Fetzner,
John D. Moore,	Joseph Keyte,
Samuel Mock,	Dudley Lyford,
Augustus Myers,	William Lake,
John J. Rickman,	Joseph Raaf,
Ferdinand Streicher,	John Curtis,
Stephen Swearengen,	Samuel Law,
John Stewart,	Elzy Lake,
Andrew Willibough,	John W. McClure.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The number of men who entered the Confederate army, during the war of 1861 from Chariton county, cannot now be ascertained. The muster rolls have not been preserved, either by private parties or the Confederate government. The number is placed between 700

and 1,000 men. The two first companies were raised at Brunswick, and in that vicinity, and entered the service on the 10th of May, 1861. The officers of the first company were:—

E. W. Price, captain,
H. L. Gaines, first lieutenant,
R. A. Dickey, second lieutenant,
J. O. Patterson, third lieutenant.

The officers of the second company were:—

Thomas H. Price, captain,
John Barr, first lieutenant,
John Crowder, second lieutenant,
William McAshan, third lieutenant.

These companies went to Jefferson City, while General Sterling Price was in command of that place as State Guards, but in consequence of an agreement entered into between General Price of the Confederate army and General Harney of the Union army, these companies were disbanded and returned home. They were, however, called into service the day before the battle of Boonville, and while on their way thither they met General Price at Glasgow, who was going to Lexington, Missouri. Uniting with him they were mustered into regular service at Lexington, under command of Captain Joseph Kelley from St. Louis.

These companies were composed of about eighty-five men each. All of the officers of the first company are now living, but a few privates, however, survived the war. The names of the officers are:—A. McCampbell, John T. Burnett, John Nolkhardt, David Thompson, Alexander Staples, John Withers, and J. C. Wallace. This company participated in the engagements at Carthage, Springfield, Dry Wood, Lexington, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Cypress Bend, Gaines Landing, Pleasant Hill, Elk Horn, and Jenkins Ferry. It entered the service, as stated, on the 10th of May, 1861, and was mustered out of service on the 10th of May, 1865, having served four years. Many of the men of the second company joined the first company. Captain Thomas H. Price continued in the army as major of ordinance. J. C. Wallace was promoted to a captaincy in October, 1862; his men composed a part of the Eighth Battalion of the Missouri infantry, and afterwards a part of the Ninth Missouri infantry. Captain E. W. Price became a brigadier-general in the State Guards.

On the same date, October 10, 1861, a third company, which was raised in the neighborhood of the present town of Salisbury, was enlisted in the State Guards. This is Company B:

Officers.

Thomas H. Walton, captain,
John Lampkin, first lieutenant,
William Ewing, second lieutenant,
John Taylor, third lieutenant,
H. Poland, sergeant.
G. Botts, corporal,
Frank Payne, second corporal,
C. C. Crewens, flag bearer.

Privates.

John Walker,	S. E. Lay,
William Haggard,	James Orine,
Thomas Tippet,	C. Skinner,
Thomas Cotriel,	William Crane,
A. Skinner,	A. Boehm,
E. T. Skinner,	L. Smith,
J. G. Miller,	William Kilgore,
T. A. Smith,	S. Freeman,
Ephraim Moore,	E. Hodge,
J. Carlile,	J. D. Lock,
P. Parks,	A. T. Schenck,
R. Wood,	S. H. Virgin,
B. F. Wood,	H. W. Way,
C. Turpin,	D. N. Wheeler,
James White,	J. W. Agee,
H. Smith,	J. A. Epperson,
J. Turpin,	James Leonard,
S. Morgan,	Samuel Ettinger,
J. M. Payne,	J. N. Hushey,
M. Sanderson,	C. R. Eidson,
James Moore,	Z. Tippet,
W. T. Coy,	William M. Hensley,
James Buntin,	E. H. Thacker,
W. H. Watson,	J. H. Collins,

J. R. Heryford,
 J. Long,
 G. Moore,
 Thomas Wheeler,
 J. W. Williams,
 H. Haynes,
 S. McDonald,
 William Wilkerson,
 G. W. Booth.
 F. M. Booth,
 William T. Spence.
 L. Emings,
 J. T. Watson,
 James L. Payne.
 Michael McArdle,

D. Coy,
 M. B. Allen,
 L. Pixley,
 T. W. Warmeth,
 H. Earhardt,
 C. Schoemaker,
 E. Yancy,
 J. J. Nickerson,
 William Brooks,
 J. C. Carter,
 Sterling Walton,
 R. M. Warham,
 R. S. Epperson,
 Emmett Spence.

As will be seen, this company was composed of eighty-five men, all mounted. After going to Memphis, Tennessee, the company was discharged and re-enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, remaining in the service until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, a portion of the company—all who were living—returning home in June and July, 1865. About one-third of the men survived the war; fourteen of the company were killed and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. The men participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Lexington, Prairie Grove, Lone Jack, Helena, Independence, Mark's Mill, Jenkin's Ferry, Poison Spring, Little Rock, Pine Bluffs and a few small skirmishes. Captain Walton was promoted to a major of a regiment, and belonged to General Elliott's battalion, of General Joseph Shelby's brigade. Captain Walton now resides in Salisbury.

THE HEROES WHO DIED.

"God knows who was right,
 Ah! yes! It is true,
 And the God of the Gray
 Is the God of the Blue;
 He bore their proud spirits
 To mansions above,
 And He crowned them at last
 With His garlands of love.

“ The grasses grow green
On the graves where they lay,
The flowers bloom alike,
O'er the Blue and the Gray:
And loved one's tears
Are mingled with dew,
While with it God blesses
The Gray and the Blue.

“ In Heaven above us
God opens his gate,
No strife or contention,
No discord, no hate:
The portals are open,
And there side by side,
Stand the heroes of battle —
The heroes who died.

“ God welcomes them all:
Though in battle array
One bore the bright Blue,
And the other the Gray.
Though one for Union,
The other for State,
One angel of Mercy
Guided all to God's gate.

“ And there at the right hand
Of Him who is just,
Away from the mortal
And up from the dust,
There, there by God's throne
Far away from earth's grave,
In raiments unspotted,
Stand the true and the brave.

“ Shall we, the frail worldlings,
Who yet live and wait —
Shall we sit in judgment,
Or cry out in hate,
While a Father above us,
A Father all wise,
Calls back His loved children
From earth to the skies?

“ Forgive us, forgive us,
Dear Father above
Bring back to our conscience
The heart beat of love;
And while we are weeping
For our loved ones to-day,
Let us tenderly cherish
The Blue and the Gray.”

A RECORD OF BLOODY DEEDS.

The following pages constitute the darkest portion of the history of Chariton county: the darkest, because they tell of the cold-blooded butchery of innocent victims by men who were devoid of the common instincts of humanity; by men who distinguished themselves by their acts of unparalleled brutality; by men whose names are immortally linked with an infamy as odious and execrable as ever disgraced the annals of any country. Men of low, brutish instincts and ignoble aspirations are unfortunately found in all wars; in fact, a war without its Kirks and its Hessbriggs is something that has never yet existed, even in the most civilized countries.

Horatio Philpott was an early settler, coming to the county in 1837 from Kentucky, but formerly from Virginia. He came out first horseback, and bought his farm, and then returned with his family and slaves in 1837. Here he raised a large family. Twelve of his children lived to be grown. Their names, in the order of their ages, were Permelia, Hezekiah, David, Elizabeth, Columbus, Lafayette, Barton, Francis, Belle, Ferdinand and Laura. Mr. Philpott owned and operated a mill on the east fork of the Chariton river for many years. He, during the civil war of 1861, like nearly all of his neighbors, was a Southern sympathizer. He was, however, a quiet and inoffensive man, never thrusting his opinions upon others who differed with him, and, at the same time, never concealing his views, when called upon to express them.

About the close of the war, and in the month of October, 1864, while Mr. Philpott, who was then an old man, nearly seventy years of age, was sitting quietly with his family, four men dressed in Federal uniforms, came to his house. Mr. Philpott had been in his orchard during the forenoon of the day, and had gathered and brought in some apples in a bucket. Of these the soldiers ate freely, and left the house. About an hour afterwards they returned and asked the old gentleman to go out with them. He went with them without saying a word, his daughter, Belle, following along behind him. After reaching the yard fence, the soldiers told her to go back to the house. She told them that she would, and remarked, "I will trust father in your hands." After a few moments had elapsed, gun shots were heard in the direction in which the soldiers had taken him. Mrs. Susan Hogan, a neighbor of Mr. Philpott, happened to be standing

at her window, about a quarter of a mile distant, and saw the soldiers who had the old man in charge. Some three or four hundred yards from Philpott's house there were three hundred soldiers, known as "Putnam's militia," who came from the direction of Macon county, sitting on their horses. The four soldiers mentioned were a portion of this command, the men all being under the command of Colonel Keutzner. As soon as the old man was taken to the place where these men were waiting, they immediately shot him. When his family and neighbors reached him they found on his person five gunshot wounds and two bayonet thrusts. Two of the gunshot wounds were in the head, and the others, together with the bayonet thrusts, were in the breast. These men, after having been treated kindly at the house, and after partaking of the old man's hospitality, had the meanness, brutality, and cowardice to murder him in cold blood; an old man, whose sands of life had nearly run.

Dr. James Brummall was killed the same day, and by the same parties. Among the soldiers was said to have been one or two of his neighbors, who boasted in the town of Roanoke after the bloody deed had been committed, that they had killed Dr. Brummall. The doctor, like his friend Philpott, was an old man and a Southern sympathizer, but was quiet and highly respected by all who knew him. The soldiers had gone to his house looking for him; he had, however, gone to a neighbor's house and was returning home when they met him in a woodland. Seeing them, he ran and secreted himself in a brush pile, but they had seen him and gave pursuit. They found him and made him come out and then shot him. The doctor was one of the earliest settlers in this portion of Chariton county. He left two sons, James and Bascom, who are still living in the county.

Jesse Rodgers, another aged man, was killed by the same parties. He was, at the time he was shot, a short distance from his home, digging roots for medical purposes for his family. They shot him and endeavored to prevent the neighbors from burying him. Claiborne F. Warsaw and Ned Jackson, the latter colored, were digging his grave when the soldiers returned and drove them away; the result was, two or three days passed before the body was interred. Mr. Rodgers left a large family.

Theophilus Edwards was another victim of this remorseless and brutal horde of soldiers, whose vandal tracks could be traced in the blood of their innocent and aged victims all along the line of their march through the county. Edwards was met in the road by them,

when returning home and killed. His form was already bowed with the weights of nearly three-score years and ten, and if left to his family, he could have survived but a few more years at most.

One of the most remarkable feats of bravery and one of the most Christianized and magnanimous deeds that marked the history of those ill-fated times, was the hanging of James Stark. James was a mere boy about seventeen years of age. For this act of heroism the world is indebted to a modest, yet gallant captain who was at the time serving his country in the command of a squad of militia—a band of men, who like their noble leader, were inspired by pure love of country in all they did. If a horse was *pressed* into service, if a dwelling with its contents was *burned* to the ground; if a man was *robbed*, if a woman was *raped*, if an unoffending citizen was *killed*; in fact, if all the crimes known to the catalogue were perpetrated by this band of heroes, they were committed by them in the name of *patriotism*. They fought aged and maimed men, and little boys, from *principle*, and not from a desire to shed innocent blood; they robbed and plundered from *principle*, not that they had any desire to possess what did not belong to them. They acted so exclusively from unselfish motives, when fighting for their country, that it would be entirely consistent with their characters as soldiers when dead, to inscribe upon their tomb the following beautiful inscription:—

“How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.”

This captain of militia had been sent into the county, with from thirty to fifty men, with the ostensible purpose of suppressing bushwhackers. James Stark, Sr., was a Southern sympathizer. This captain and his men went to Stark's house and called for the old man. He was not at home. The family was asked where Stark could be found, but no one could tell anything about him. Determined not to be disappointed in their

evil purpose, they took the boy James to the woods and hung him to a tree to make him tell the whereabouts of his father. They hung him several times, but the boy protested, telling them that he did not know. They finally determined to take his life and after swinging him up the last time they went off and left him hanging. His body was found the second or third day afterwards, by a small boy, who was out hunting cows. It was taken down by M. L. Hurt and Abner Hinnel, who gave it decent sepulture.

Robert Carmon was killed September 22d, 1864, by guerillas, under the command of two noted cut-throats and robbers — Threldkill and Todd.

The guerillas, numbering about one hundred, came into Keytesville after daylight on the morning of the 22d and surrounded the court-house, which was occupied at the time by Captain Berry Owens with forty or fifty militiamen. The militia surrendered, some of them, it is said, joining the bushwhackers. Mr. Carmon, who was there at the time, was placed under arrest by Todd.

Hon. Andrew Mackay, one of the prominent citizens of the town, did all he could to save Carmon's life. Carmon, after his arrest, was taken by Todd's men to Mackay's hotel, where some of the party had ordered their breakfast. Mr. Mackay had an interview with Todd in reference to saving Carmon, and had presented matters in such a light to the guerillas, that he was going to order Carmon's release, and went out of the room to give orders to that effect. Upon going to the front portion of the house, where Carmon was held a prisoner, it was ascertained that two or three of Todd's men had already started out of town with Carmon. Mackay and Todd, however, each started horseback in the direction the men had taken, but had not proceeded far, when they met two of the bushwhackers returning to town. These men informed them that the prisoner had been shot and that Carmon's body was then lying in the road beyond Mr. Mackay's house. When the body was found, it was noticed that Carmon had been shot through the temple, this being the only wound he received. Carmon was a native of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was sheriff of Chariton county, was a Union man, conservative in his views and highly esteemed.

William Young, another Union man, was arrested and shot at the same time with Carmon. Young had, by his extreme views and his acts as a partisan, rendered himself obnoxious to his neighbors, a great majority of whom were Southern sympathizers. His death,

therefore, was not so generally regretted by the community in which he lived as the death of Sheriff Carmon.

Young attempted to get away from his murderers by running through the woods; they, however, shot him before he had proceeded very far.

TRUE TO HIS PRINCIPLES.

George H. Fawks was a soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted under the call of Governor C. F. Jackson in 1861. He was badly wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek, being shot through the left breast. After recovering from his wound he rejoined his command at the battle of Pea Ridge. Serving his time out, he came home, but thinking it unsafe to remain, he joined the command of Colonel Poindexter, who soon disbanded his men. Young Fawks again returned home to await an opportunity to go South. Being at Joseph Wayland's, about two miles from his home, he was surprised and taken a prisoner by Captain Thomas Gilstrap from Macon City, who returned to Macon City and gave Fawks into the hands of General Merrill, who had him put under a strong guard and informed that he would be shot next morning at ten o'clock. He had friends in the militia, who did all they could in his behalf, and were promised Fawk's release, provided he would be sworn into the service with the militia. This, he indignantly refused to do, saying that he could never deny his principles. He was accordingly shot, without even the semblance of a trial. Fawks was just twenty-one years old.

William R. Redding was another unfortunate victim of this wholesale butchery upon the part of the militia. He, like many others whose lives were taken for opinion's sake, was a man of some wealth and influence in the community where he lived. Redding's body was found by Doctor Dewey, the next day after he was killed, about a half mile from his home in the timber. He had been shot through the head and robbed, and it is supposed from the circumstances, that have since come to light, that he was taken to the woods by the militia, and there made to get his money, which had been buried for safe-keeping, and then killed. Redding was the father-in-law of Wm. E. Hill, of Keytesville.

JOHN LEONARD.

Among the darkest deeds of human atrocity perpetrated in Chariton county during the civil war of 1861, by mere claiming to be

soldiers, was the murder of the boy, John Leonard. In fact, the circumstances of his taking off, the reckless, cold blooded, heartless, cruel manner, in which he was made to forfeit his young life, stamps the crime as among the blackest in all the annals of time, and his assassins as among the foulest and most inhuman wretches that ever imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow-beings.

John Leonard was about seventeen years of age, and had acted as a guide, as it was claimed, to a squad of bushwhackers. Whether he was forced to do this, or did it voluntarily, we are not informed. It makes no difference in his case. This, however, was the offence with which the boy was charged. He was arrested by soldiers stationed at Brunswick and taken to that place. This was during the winter, when the rivers and streams were covered with ice. While a prisoner at Brunswick, it was determined by those having the boy in charge that he should be put to death, but just how to dispose of him, they did not know, until it was suggested, that he should be drowned in the river. They accordingly took their victim, it is said, to Grand river, and having broken the ice, they thrust the boy under, by main force, and held him there until life became extinct. It is stated, that one of his murderers afterwards said, when relating the facts in reference to the matter, that "the boy squealed like a pig when they were putting him under the ice."

"All murders past, do stand excused in this,—
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly bloodshed, but a jest,
Exemplified by this heinous spectacle."

Abner Finnell was killed in 1864 by the militia.

Moses Hurt, an old man, was killed the same year, a little while before Finnell. Hurt left a large family.

Peter Fox, George Veal, De Jarnett, and Jennings were killed, and were all citizens of Keytesville township. George Veal was hung to a tree in Bridge Street, in Keytesville.

Judge John J. Flood was shot in 1864 in his own door. John T. McAshan, of Brunswick, was taken to the river and shot while standing upon the bank, and his body thrown into that stream. The men who shot Flood and McAshen had partaken of their hospitality the night before. Pixley was shot and killed on the road between his house and Brunswick, and his face, when his body was found, had been partially eaten by hogs. Franklin was killed in Brunswick and his

body thrown into William C. Applegate's yard. John J. Morley was another victim. Dr. Sour's was among the first men killed in Salisbury township. Parkenhammer, Charles Jenson, a man by the name of McDonald, and a negro who worked at Hurt's tobacco factory, were among the men who were killed by bushwhackers.

We did not succeed in getting the names of all the non-combatants, who were killed in the county during the war, but was told that the number of persons, including men and boys, amounted to about fifty-five. This harvest of death was something like the bloody assizes, memorable in English history and inaugurated by Jeffreys after the defeat and capture of Monmouth and Argyle. These American Jeffreys, like their infamous prototype across the sea, left some of their victims dangling in mid-air, where they hung until their bodies were devoured by the beasts and birds of prey—no one daring to give them even the semblance of a decent burial. The difference, if any, between the English tyrant and the American butchers seems to have been in favor of the former, as he went through the farce of a trial before taking the blood of his victims, while the latter shot them down like dogs wherever they could be found, without trial, judge or jury.



CHAPTER XIV.

OLD SETTLER'S REUNIONS.

They meet at the Fair Grounds at Keytesville in 1877-1881—Biographical Sketch of Chas. J. Cabell—His address at the Old Settlers Reunion, in 1877—Names of Old Settlers—A Poem by an Old Settler—

OLD SETTLER'S REUNIONS.

There has been no meeting, which could be distinctively called an Old Settler's Reunion. During the progress of the Fair, held at Keytesville in 1877, a number of the earliest and oldest settlers were in attendance. These were called together by a committee selected for that purpose and were feasted and toasted, after which Major Daniel Ashby, one of the pioneers of the county addressed the audience and Chas. J. Cabell, read an interesting paper upon the early settlement of the county, which we give in full.

The old pioneers present on that occasion were :

Major Daniel Ashby, aged 86 years, came to the county October 11, 1818.

John Sportsman, aged 76 years ; came November 12, 1822.

N. N. Grubbs, aged 69 years ; came in November, 1833.

John P. Williams, aged 68 years ; came in October, 1819.

Chas. J. Cabell, aged 65 years ; came in October, 1818.

William Heryford, aged 59 years, came April 14, 1818.

J. T. Doxey, aged 59 years ; came in November, 1820.

Certain prizes were offered to the old settlers—to those who had been living in the country the longest. No man could enter the list for the prize, without he had been a resident for forty years continuously. At a Fair held at Keytesville in October, 1881, there was another assembling of old pioneers. John P. Williams was awarded a cane, the oldest settler in the county, he having been here at that time sixty-two years. A china tea-set, was given to Mrs. Samuel

Dinsmore as the oldest lady resident, having resided here sixty-four years, coming in 1817.

Before giving the address of Charles J. Cabell, we shall first present a brief sketch of his life, which was taken from *The Weekly Brunswicker* bearing date October 20th, 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHAS. J. CABELL,

who departed this life at his residence in Brunswick on the 10th day of October, 1882, after a brief but painful illness. He was born April 26, 1813, at Ashland, Fayette county, Kentucky, and was in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Cabell's father, Edward Blair Cabell, was of an old family of Virginia and born in Prince Edward county. His mother was Harriett F. Monroe, daughter of Joseph Jones Monroe and niece of President James Monroe from the county of Albermarle. The sister of Edward B. Cabell married Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and was the mother of the late John Cabell Breckenridge, formerly Vice-President of the United States.

In 1818, when but five years of age, Mr. Cabell came with his father to Missouri and settled at Old Chariton, in the county of Howard and the territory of Missouri. His subsequent life was an epitome of the history of Chariton and of the State. He was familiar in early life with that primitive phase of Western society which evolves all that is good, true, manly and honest in human nature.

It may be said Mr. Cabell had known our country since the Indian, the bear, and the squatter held it peacefully and harmoniously in possession. He was familiar with the habits of simplicity and hardihood, the hospitality and honesty of early squatter life from his childhood, and early imbibed a love and admiration for the poetry and romance it afforded. In after life, Mr. Cabell, in the social circle delighted to tell of the adventures and scenes of this primitive phase of squatter life. His memory and heart delighted to dwell with that innocent past, when men were pure and honest, and lived with nature and walked with "nature's God." Much of the early history of the men and circumstances of that period, has been preserved by him, in written and oral sketches, which will perpetuate what ought most to be remembered, but was most liable to be forgotten of the manly race who peopled the territory of the early State of Missouri.

In 1818, Missouri was a territory of which William Clark was Governor, and the counties of St. Charles, Howard and Ray, extended

from the Missouri river to the Iowa line. In 1820 the State was admitted into the Union amid a storm of sectional strife and bitterness, and shortly after the counties were carved into smaller municipalities, and when the county of Chariton was organized, Mr. Edward B. Cabell was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court. This position he held for nearly thirty years, and to within a few years before his death, which occurred in 1850, at Brunswick. Charles J. Cabell was reared in this county till a time of life necessary to be sent to the schools which could afford the higher academic instruction, and in the mean time had acquired such of the rudiments as the primitive country schools could afford. He was sent to Kentucky where he completed his studies at Augusta College, an institution which has furnished some of its brightest alumni to Missouri, of which General Doniphan was the first graduate, and where General Bela M. Hughes, now of Colorado, was Mr. Cabell's classmate. In 1837, Charles J. Cabell married at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Susan B. daughter of Thos. Allen, Esq., then the clerk of the county court of Mercer county, Kentucky, who with a widowed daughter, and Mrs. Charles Hammond and three sons settled in Leadville, Colorado, constituted his family. With his wife, he settled in Missouri and studied law. For this profession he had little taste, and his love for higher mathematics led him to engage in the business of surveying and engineering. In 1848, he went South with his family to Louisiana, and engaged under contract with the surveyor general in surveying. This occupation requiring skill, patience, and great exactness, as well as physical labor and perseverance, was just suited to his taste and habits. For ten years he was in the field, tracing old Spanish lines and surveys through swamps and cane breaks, establishing old and obliterated corners, and extending the surveys into the then unoccupied lands. The faithfulness and accuracy with which this work was done have prevented many lawsuits, and established permanently the rights of parties. The arduous labors of these years yielded to Mr. Cabell as their fruit, a modest competence, and with his earnings he established himself in ease and comfort on his farm, north of Brunswick. Devoted to hospitality and the educational comfort of his children, Mr. Cabell, in competency and content remained on his farm till the war broke out. It is needless to say much of means and his estate was lost during the war. In 1864 he was in Louisville, Kentucky, because the unsettled and dangerous state of things at home rendered it necessary for him to leave Missouri. Mr. Cabell joined the Christian church and was immersed by Elder

Thomas P. Haley. His family had already been received into that communion, most of them by Elder Haley.

The consistency and integrity of Mr. Cabell's life, both as a Christian and a citizen, is best evidenced in the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors who knew him best and longest. They came to his funeral and testified their love and respect at his grave. Old and venerable citizens from various parts of the county, and his neighbors immediately contiguous came to sympathize with his mourning family and sustain them in their sorrow; he was buried with his children in the cemetery at Brunswick.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the admirable address delivered by Mr. Cabell in the presence of the old pioneers. It is replete with the names of early settlers, and is invaluable as a document of future reference:—

“History deals in epochs—and we are here to give our reminiscences of an epoch in the history of Chariton county, extending from the year 1818 to about 1830—a period of twelve years. Removals, deaths, fires, and other causes have had their influence in moulding the history of this period, a matter of pure tradition. But we hope to reduce it to such certainty that our children may be correctly informed concerning it. In the month of October, 1818, my father, Edward B. Cabell, with his family, Captain W. W. Monroe and family, Daniel Duvall and family, reached the town of Chariton and united their destinies with the people of what is now the county of Chariton. My parents now sleep beneath its soil.

Soon afterwards Major Daniel Ashby, Abram Sportsman, James Leeper, Samuel Williams and Colonel Henry T. Williams, son of Samuel Williams, then a youth, selected this county as their future home, and returned in 1819 with their own families and many relations. They settled on what is now called the bluffs, all except Mr. Samuel Williams, Colonel Henry Williams' father, who selected the southwest corner of the Bowling Green prairie for his abode.

At that time what is now Chariton county belonged to Howard, and remained such until about the time that Missouri sought admission as a State.

The town of Chariton was then the rival of St. Louis, and was nearly, if not quite, as large. This opinion was so strong that many persons flocked to Chariton, believing it would become the largest

city in the territory. Uncle Billy Cabeen exchanged lots in St. Louis for lots in Chariton, foot for foot. He improved the lots in Chariton, lived many years on them, and died on them, respected by a large circle of friends and by all who knew him. Chariton occupied a level of more than half a mile north and south, lying between large hills on the east and the Chariton river on the west — or something less than half a mile in width. In some portions of the town the houses were very close together, and were built of brick. It was supposed to contain nearly 3,000 inhabitants. If Yankee Doodle was to pass through the place now he could not see the houses for the town — the reverse of which was the case with him on a former occasion. The town of Chariton could boast of as good society as any city in America, having men of great literary attainments, of skill in their professions, and of great social endowments, representing almost all the noted institutions of learning in this country — even Edinburgh, Scotland, was represented. The brothers Asa and Jonathan Findley, who lived in the southern part of the town, and built a saw mill on the second or upper bank of the river — Doctors Woods, Holman and Delaney, especially the two first, were men of great skill and were men of letters. Soon Doctor Folger and Doctor John Bull were added to the profession. James Semple, a man of fine social powers, owned and conducted a large tannery on a creek that entered the level of the town at its northern extremity. Mr. Semple moved to Illinois and was a Senator in Congress from that State for a full term of six years. On the north side of the creek above alluded to, diagonally northwest of the tannery, was a pottery quite largely operated by a man by the name of Clements. Mr. Clements was a devoted churchman. He prayed long and loud at almost all places of public worship. But he butchered the English to such a degree that a wag suggested to him to get some one to fix him up a good prayer and in good language. Clements caught at the idea, and the arrangement was made. Always after that Clements prayed the Lord to pull down the devil's kingdom and build it up again on a sure and more permanent foundation.

Above the pottery about half a mile or more, on that same creek, was a distillery owned by the Camerons, or McCorkles, or both. It was purchased by the Gaithers in 1819 or 1820, but did not continue to be used very long. There was another distillery, owned by Baylor Banks, about a mile below the town, and continued to be used for many years by Richard Banks Thornton. There was a blacksmith shop kept by a man by the name of Dunlap. A cabinet shop owned

by a man by the name of Gage. Mr. Gage took with him into business a man whose name was Young. When the Santa Fe trade excitement commenced Young went and became a famous mountaineer, trader and Indian fighter. There was a second cabinet shop conducted by a man by the name of Brims for many years. F. W. Rainbrick conducted a tailor's establishment for a great while. Joseph Brum, Esq., had a hatter's shop for a long time; indeed, he was a fixture as long as the town lasted.

About 1819 Doctor Ben Edwards, brother of Governor Ninnian Edwards, of Illinois, became a citizen also. John Moore and Isaac Campbell kept a hotel each, and died in the town. The Fisters and Gillets lived there. Richard Holeman, John and Henry Wigginton. Beebout and others were carpenters, all doing heavy work. Old Captain White kept a whiskey shop for a great length of time near the centre of the town. Colonel John B. White made saddles there for many years, and if I remember correctly, the celebrated Kit Carson worked with him some time. The Rev. Ebenezer Rogers, a Baptist minister, and a Mr. Pierce were the school teachers of the town and its neighborhood, and almost all the children that belonged to the vicinity began their training under these two men. In 1819 my grandfather, Colonel Joseph J. Monroe, brother of the then President, the compeer of William Wirt, a man of vast learning and a graduate of Edinburgh, became a citizen and became distinguished for his successful defence of Colonel Richard Gentry, who was tried for the killing of young Carroll, of Franklin. He purchased land about three miles west of Fayette, and lived but a short time after moving to it. But the most prominent citizen of the place was General Duff Green, who seemed to be the proprietor of the town, and gave tone and direction to nearly all its leading industries. General Green lived in a long framed house, located on a small branch that ran due west through the centre of the town, dividing the large hills east of it and along which the public road ran going east and west. He built the walls of a large two story brick house, containing fourteen rooms, had it covered in, but left the house unfinished to engage in the management of a newspaper in St. Louis, which was to promote the interest of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. But this enterprise failed, and General Green established a paper called the *Telegraph* in Washington City in advocacy of General Jackson's claims. General Green took a leading position in politics at once, and was thought to have

been the prime cause of General Jackson's election and the director of the leading features of his administration.

General Green died recently in Dalton, Georgia. Milton Sublett was a clerk in General Green's store for several years, but joined his brother William in his mountain trading and became distinguished as a trapper and Indian fighter. Andrew Sublett, another brother, lived in Chariton for some time, when he also became a mountaineer. Southeast of the town lived the Douglasses, Loughlins, Rookers and Warrens. But near them there lived the family of Burlesons, who went to Texas at an early day and became prominent citizens of that State, or rather Mexican province. Ned Burleson took a leading position there, and after the independence of Texas was achieved he became Vice-President of the Lone Star State.

Austin, himself, who colonized Texas with that element that afterwards secured it from Mexico, was once a citizen of Howard county.

In 1818, Colonel John M. Bell and Archibald Hix lived on the southern edge of the Bowling Green prairie. Lower down on the Missouri bottom land lived Richard Woodson, Henry Lewis, James Earickson, Perry Earickson, Alexander Trent, John Moss, William Moberly, Nat Butler, Jesse Clark and others. Colonel Hiram Craig, Captain James Heryford, William Crawford, F. A. Bradford, Foulers, Locks, Campbells, Martins, Davises, Parks, and Hay lived in the forks of Chariton, and soon the McCollums, Dinsmores, Ryans, Vance, Watsons, McDaniels and Andersons settled there. Colonel Martin Palmer lived in the western edge of the Bowling Green prairie, on a creek to which his name is given. Colonel Palmer went to Texas, tried to raise a revolution, failed and had to come back to Arkansas, where he prospered. From Roanoke towards Chariton, lived the Fosters, who gave name to the prairie near that town. Collins, Kirtleys, Curtises, Maggards, Ned Farr, Pages, Morrisises, Burtons, Ingards and Drinkards. Still nearer the Chariton lived the celebrated Dr. John Sappington. Still nearer were the Maddoxs, Longs, Bailey, Gords, and John Doxy, who gave name to Doxy's fork, that empties in the Chariton river, above the town. Farther west was the Forresters, Tooleys, Moores, and others. Captain P. Browder lived about half a mile north of the Bowling Green prairie, and his was the outside dwelling on the North Imagine, a line drawn from the northern part of Foster's prairie, northwesterly to Grand river ferry, and it would be the northern boundary of all the settlements in what is now the county. Indeed there was not a house on the north of that

line to the north pole, unless it was a hunter's hut or an Indian wigwam.

Mr. Littleby was the first settler on the west side of the Chariton, and north of the Muscle fork. He built above White's mill, and it became the house of William Holly, and of old Uncle Ben Lane, afterwards. The town of Chariton was the supply point for all the persons and settlements I have named. But its business was largely augmented by the arrival of James Ross, John Aull, James Glasgow, John G. Graves and Stephen Donohue, Comfort Tiffany and his brother Otis Tiffany, all of whom engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. Bull joined Mr. Graves in business, following his profession successfully, and was finally elected to Congress, when Missouri was entitled to but one Representative. Dr. Dull deserves the entire credit of the Platte purchase. Thomas Perry, Esq., kept ferry across the two Chariton rivers at their junction, and while so occupied, tanned his first side of leather in a trough. He went to what is called the Hurricanè, and engaged in tanning extensively. It will be seen by the manner in which the old settlers were located, as I have attempted to show, that they all followed the timber—there were no prairie farms. It took years of labor to clear land. Timber cutting, log-rollings and quiltings by day, and corn shuckings and dances by night, with an abundance of whiskey, made things merry. Who does not remember the corn-songs that filled the air for miles, as the crowd joined in the chorus at these merry-makings. The celebration at night, of the admission of Missouri as a State in the Union, excelled all that I had ever seen or heard, then a boy of eight years. Bonfires blazed on the hills and in the street. Houses were lighted and windows sparkled. Music floated in grand accord, and the hills sent the echoes westwardly to gladden the hearts of our people that Missouri was a sovereign State. I have an instrument now that sent forth its sweetest strains, because of the sentiment that entered into them in announcing a new born State.

In 1819 and 1820 a bill was presented to Congress for the admission of Maine and Missouri. The first section admitted Maine, the second admitted Missouri, to which was added a proviso that slavery or involuntary servitude should never exist north of the parallel of 36:30, except within the limits of Missouri. Much bitter discussion ensued. The Abolitionists resorted to every expedient to defeat the admission of Missouri without making their reasons public. The friends of Missouri labored hard for its success. A vote was ordered, but before

it was taken a motion was made to strike the second section from the bill, down to the word "provided." That motion carried, when the bill became a law, admitting Maine as a State, with the proviso attached. What is generally known as the "Missouri Compromise" is really the Maine compromise.

Missouri was remanded to her territorial condition. This took place in March, 1820.⁷ Some time after this action Mr. Clay and General Wm. H. Harrison, both strong friends of Missouri, had a conversation with one of the most prominent opponents of Missouri, in which they learned that the enemies of Missouri opposed its admission because they believed that a clause in the constitution of Missouri, which had been submitted, prohibited the settlement of free persons of color within her limits, and that if that objection was now overcome, that they would cease their opposition. Mr. Clay and General Harrison repeated this to the friends of Missouri, and they so arranged that the convention of Missouri should re-assemble, repeal or blot out the obnoxious clause, and a bill was brought in declaring that when that should be done, the President should issue a proclamation admitting Missouri as a State within three months from the time that the amended constitution of Missouri should reach the Secretary of State, all of which being done Missouri was admitted by proclamation of the President in August, 1821. During these exciting times the county of Howard was organized in its present shape, and Chariton county began in the river, at the northwest corner of Howard, followed the north line of Howard to a certain point, thence north to Iowa, west to Grand river, down that river to the Missouri, and to the beginning. This embraced a large territory, which now forms some of the largest and most thrifty counties in North Missouri. Then the only occupants were the wild beasts and roving Indians. I have seen hundreds of them as they moved their camps at will, or came to Chariton to exchange their peltries for needed supplies. When the organization of Chariton county was complete, Samuel Williams, Esq., father of our esteemed fellow-citizen John B. Williams, was the representative in the Legislature; he had been one of the delegates to the constitutional convention. He died before his time of representation expired. Ephraim Moore was the first sheriff, James Erickson, David Ashley, and John N. Bell composed the first county court. David Todd was judge of the circuit court, and my father, Edward B. Cabell, was clerk of both courts, county treasurer, notary public, and postmaster. I am satisfied that for several years he could carry the majority of the

papers of the two clerk-ships in his hat. The first deed book was made by my mother, by sewing quires of foolscap together. I have in my possession now the seal that he used, until the courts provided official seals. Pardon me for saying that to him more than any other man that ever lived in Chariton are its citizens indebted for perfection of titles to their lands. For we occupy the central part of the military land district, and nine-tenths of our lands are military, and for years he gave advice to all who called on him for his opinions, never charging one dollar for it. During a period of about six years there was not a lawyer resident in Chariton county, say from about the year 1827 to 1833. Colonel H. T. Williams preached law from 1819 to about 1829, when he went South, and was appointed surveyor-general of public lands in the State of Louisiana. Major W. H. Davis was the next permanent resident attorney. He came to the county as a lawyer in 1833 or 1834, after the court had been moved to Keytesville. His father's family had been old residents of the county, returned to Chariton in 1831 or 1832, and our late worthy sheriff, H. H. Davis, is a native of Chariton county.

The courts of Chariton were attended by some of the most distinguished men in America—the brothers Archibald and Hamilton R. Gamble, Judges McGirk, Wash. Tompkins, Ryland, Leonard, General John B. Clark, John Wilson, and others.

The first man that was killed was by the name of Drinkard, in a feud with the Inyards. The next that I remember was Goodman G. Oldham, in Keytesville, in 1834, a period of about fifteen years intervening.

About the time that the county was organized the great influx of population commenced that has resulted in reducing the county to its present limits.

During all the time that Chariton was the business point we depended on heavy road wagons and keel boats for supplies, and upon flat boats to carry off our surplus, especially our tobacco, which had to be sent to New Orleans as the only market for it. I remember well what a long time it took to get returns from it. Many of us remember Captain Jack Minn, Jesse Spense and Andrew Thrask as flat boat pilots, and many of us can show the boat yards where the boats were built that took our corn and pork and tobacco to market. Would you like to know what sort of people those men were that cleared up the bush and heavy timber, and fought manfully with deprivation and want, and made an empire out of this vast wilderness? I knew them at their firesides, in their families and their homes. No one was ever turned from their doors hungry or naked, if they had the food and

clothing. No, not even the Indian savage. Their doors were always open; they kept no locks nor bars. Their trusty rifles and faithful dogs were the only safeguards they had around them. They were a band of brothers having a common interest, and enjoyed a common home. There was no law-breaking, no violence, no rush for money-making beyond their wants judiciously indulged. I have seen them when the war-whoop was sounded, with all things ready, set off at only a moment's warning, to rescue their neighbors from the Indian torch and Indian scalping-knife, and I have seen them return to the quiet of their homes as if war had no dangers. To one who sits with us I can point as one of the solid men of that day, the central figure in many an adventure, a legislator for sixteen years, an officer of the federal government, and now almost a centenarian. Still a citizen, I can point to him as the living embodiment of the characteristics of the men of fifty-nine years ago. I have seen him take his life in one hand and his rifle in the other, and go out to the triumph of law over anarchy and disorder. And I deem it not improper to say that wherever the name of Daniel Boone may be pronounced as the greatest pioneer of the Western world, that of Daniel Ashby may properly be coupled with it, for the scenes of the leading adventures of each have now become empires larger than many of the countries of the Old World.

We are before you as a connecting link between the past and the present. We have seen this great country reclaimed from the wilderness that reigned supreme since time began, and become the home of civilization, refined and intelligent. We have seen the heavy road wagon give place to the puff of the engine and the flutter of the wheel of the steamboat which brought us our supplies and took our surplus to market. We have seen the iron horse, with clanging hoof and breath of flame, hissing contempt for the space lying before it, make neighbors of distant cities and almost supplant the steamboat. We have seen the electric telegraph enter the race with light, and beating the tardy sunbeam, deliver messages ahead of time. We have seen school houses dot the country and education brought to every child. We have seen churches erecting their spires heavenward in places where the pagan, on bended knee, awaited the first glittering of the rising sun, and we can remember, too, the time when

"The sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and hills never heard,
Nor sighed at the sound of a knell,
Nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared."

We have seen the star of empire finish its western course, and, hanging high above the Pacific, send back its rays in golden splendor upon nearly fifty millions of American citizens. Few of us here represent territorial times. We have been law-abiding citizens, always setting a good example before our associates. No indictment or charge of disorder was ever brought against any of us, and it may be that we are spared by an All-wise Providence as sentinels upon the watch-tower of time, to witness still greater blessings to the human race. We have seen domestic war in its horror of blood. We have seen the scum that the political cauldron casts to the surface when set to boiling by passion ruled with tyranic—with revengeful terror. But thank God (who rules the destinies of governments and of men) we are seeing the people gradually, but surely, returning to reason and wise government. Young America is giving way to wiser and more experienced heads, and hearts are becoming more tender towards the public good. Our ranks are thinned by death and removals, but we indulge the hope that this remnant may be spared to witness yet farther advances in human progress."

NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS.

In this connection, we give below the names of a number of old settlers, who located in Chariton county between the years 1818 and 1833. The list embraces 205 names.

The first settlers in any new county pass through an experience which no succeeding generation will ever be able to fully appreciate. The time is already past when the youth of the present even have any proper conceptions of the vicissitudes, dangers, and trials, which the pioneer fathers and mothers were compelled to undergo to maintain a footing in the States west of the great Mississippi.⁵ Every new settlement wrote a history of its own, which differed from others in the nature of its surroundings, but the aggregate of the experience of all was one never again to be repeated in the same territory or country. The mighty woods and the solemn prairies are no longer shrouded in mystery, and their effect on the minds of the early comers, are sensations which will be a sealed book to the future. Year by year the circle of these old veterans of civilization is narrowing. All that is most vivid and valuable in memory is rapidly disappearing. Gray hairs and bowed forms attest the march of time. It is for this reason, therefore, that no personal sketch of pioneer set-

ters, however rudely drawn, or immature in detail, can be classed as the work of mere vain glory. On the contrary, the future will treasure them, and, as the generations recede, they will become more and more objects of interest and real value. The memory of the pioneer is one that the world will never consent to let fade. Its transmission is a priceless gift to the future.

E. B. Cabell,
James Earickson,
Richard Earickson,
Ephraim Moore, Sr.,
John Moore, Sr.,

R. Moore,
J. Moore,
A. Lock,
Nil. Lock,
Thomas Lock,
Wm. Lock,

D. Lock,
S. Burch,
J. Vance,
N. Butler,
C. W. Bell,

E. Trent,
H. Trent,
Wm. Monroe,
A. Hix,

John Doxy,
M. Llewellyn,
J. Whiteside,
W. Sheppard,
J. Heryford,
Wm. Heryford,

J. Glasgow,
T. Watson,
Wm. Pinick,

P. Price,
D. Wheeler,
J. Guthridge,
D. Green,

Martin Law,
L. Blankenship,
Wm. Houston,
Dr. Pettigrew,

B. Williams,
J. P. Williams,
T. Newbold,
Wm. Newbold,

J. J. Ewing,
P. Venable,
E. Wood,

John Leon,
Judge Burch,
H. Service,
Gabriel Compton,
Charles Compton,

Isaac Compton,
James Forrest,
Dr. Folger,
Dr. J. Bull,

Merchant Graves,
David Johnson (col.),
B. Lane,

J. Ryan,
J. McDonald,
J. McDaniel,

L. Keryman,
L. Sipples,
J. Stark,

P. E. Thomas,
B. Wood,
J. Anderson,
S. Allen,

J. Brooks,	S. Sterling,
J. Lane,	A. McDaniel,
M. Lane,	N. Mansfield,
S. Veal,	J. Andrews,
J. Grubbs,	E. Morely,
J. Welch,	E. Morgan,
R. Davis,	S. Lewis,
J. Sportsman,	C. Coy,
J. Fowler,	A. Martin,
J. Halsey,	Wm. Taylor,
R. Hayes,	P. Parks,
T. Stanley,	M. Montgomery,
J. Porch,	F. Hurst,
E. Beatty,	John Moore,
J. Beatty,	A. Davis,
M. Marsh,	Wm. Martin,
J. Doss,	E. Ainsworth,
J. B. Anderson,	H. Bradford,
J. Keyte,	F. Bradford,
J. Copper,	G. Abbott,
J. Wilbur,	Wm. Blakely,
D. Ashby,	T. Jones,
H. Craig,	A. Smith,
J. Payne,	R. Sanders,
J. Waddle,	F. Gyre,
T. Walton,	J. Reynolds,
L. Applegate,	J. Kavanaugh,
F. Beambrick,	J. Stevenson,
W. Rooker,	M. Snow,
H. Clark,	L. Snow,
C. Turpin,	W. Darrell,
M. Morgan,	M. Darrell,
Capt. Browder,	A. Darrell,
F. Redding,	W. Baker,
Wm. Allen,	W. McCallister,
W. Talbott,	J. Beckett,
T. Trent,	W. Barber,
W. Crawford,	S. Shives,
D. L. Price,	Jas. Woods,
A. Sportsman,	W. Dryden,

B. Cross,	C. Ashby,
C. Usher,	C. Camper,
P. Graham,	R. Latham,
E. Graham,	J. Maybury,
W. Farr,	C. McFerrin,
D. Culbertson,	J. Ellison,
P. Guthrie,	George Jackson,
G. Will,	J. Hibler,
C. Payne,	J. Gragg,
J. Dalton,	W. Hibler,
H. Ashby,	Jno. Hibler,
H. Scales,	Jas. Hibler,
Wm. Cabine,	W. Latham,
B. Lewis,	E. Payne,
R. Sisk,	James Yates,
L. Sisk,	Geo. Addis,
S. McCollam,	W. Addis,
Wm. McCollam,	B. Gentry,
B. Gentry,	Jas. Morlan,
S. Hutchison,	S. Williams,
S. Price,	W. Fox,
B. Ashby,	W. Tomlinson,
W. Breeze,	B. Hayes,
G. Breeze,	C. J. Cabell,
P. Lapson,	E. Hayes,
S. Dinsmore,	D. Hayes,
S. Gardner,	Eli Williams (col.),
H. Hurt,	Thos. Ashby,
Dr. Scroggins,	Saul Ashby,
T. B. Edgar,	W. Lee,
John Hudnall,	W. Anderson.

A POEM BY AN OLD SETTLER.

'Tis almost half a hundred years,
 Since you and I, old pioneer,
 With aspirations free
 A home within this region sought:
 But who of us then dreamed or thought
 To see the many changes wrought,
 That we have lived to see?

From different counties then we came;
Our object and our aim the same —

A home in this far West,
A cabin here and there was found,
Perhaps a little spot of ground
Inclosed and cleared, while all around
In nature's garb was dressed.

Here then we saw the groves of green
Where woodman's ax had never been —

The spreading prairies too.
Within these groves so dense and dark
Was heard the squirrel's saucy bark;
The bounding stag was but the mark
To prove the rifle true.

But all is changed and cabin's gone;
The clapboard roof with weight poles on,
The rough hewn puncheon floor:
The chimneys made of stick and clay
Are seen no more: gone to decay;
The men that built them, where are they?
I need not ask you more.

They're gone, but they're remembered yet,
Those cabin homes we can't forget

Although we're growing old:
Fond memory still the spot reverts,
The cabin homes of youthful years
Where with compatriot pioneers
We pleasure had untold.

The dense and tangled woodland too,
The groves we often wandered through

No longer now are there;
The prairie with its sward of green
With flowers wild no more are seen,
But farms with dusty lanes between
Are seen where once they were.

Large towns and villages arise
And steeples point toward the skies,

Where all was desert then;
And nature's scenes have given place
To those of art; the hunter's chase
Has yielded to the exciting race
Of speculating men.

Ah, yes my friends, old pioneers,
Full many a change within those years
The country's undergone;

How many changes it's passed through —
And we old friends are changing too —
There's been a change in me and you
And still that change goes on.

And when we think upon the past,
Those friends whose lots with us were cast
On this one wild frontier,
And pass them all in our review,
As often times in thought we do —
Alas! how very few
Are there remaining here.

A few more years will come and go,
As other years have done, you know;
And then — ah, yes, what then?
The world will still be moving on;
But we, whose cheeks are growing wan,
Will not be here: we'll all be gone
From out the ranks of man.

Our places will be vacant here,
And of the last old pioneer
The land will be bereft.
The places which we here have filled,
The fields which we have cleared and tilled,
Our barns, though empty or though filled,
To others will be left.

But ere we pass to that far bourne,
From whence no traveller can return,
We meet old pioneers.
The few of us who yet remain,
And we who here have met, would fain
Now clasp those friendly hands again,
We clasped in by-gone years.

In glad reunion now we meet,
Each other once again to greet,
And conversation hold;
And while we socially to-day
A few brief hours may while away,
Let us, although our heads are gray,
Forget that we are old.

Let us go back — in memory, go
Back to the scenes of long ago,
When we were blithe and young;
When hope and expectation bright
Were buoyant, and our hearts were light:
And fancy, that delusive sprite,
Her siren sonnets sung.

And as we join in friendly chat,
We'll speak of this and talk of that,
And of the many things
That have occurred within the land,
Since first the little squatter band
Came to this country, now so grand,
Before 'twas ruled by rings.

'Tis natural that we should think,
While standing on the rivers brink,
How wide the stream has grown.
We saw it when 'twas but a rill,
Just bursting from the sunny hill;
And now its surging waters fill
A channel broad, unknown.

'Tis natural and proper, too
That we compare the old and new —
The present and past, —
And speak of those old foggy ways
In which we passed our younger days,
Then of the many new displays
That crowd upon us fast.

We little knew of railroads then,
Nor dreamed of that near period when
We'd drive the iron horse;
And t'would have made the gravest laugh,
Had he been told but one-half
The wonders of the telegraph —
Then in the brain of Morse.

We did not have machinery then,
To sow and reap and thresh the grain,
But all was done by hand;
And those old-fashioned implements
Have long ago been banished hence,
Or rusting, lie beside the fence —
No longer in demand.

Yes, there are grown up men I know,
Who never saw a bull-tongue plow,
A flail or reaping hook;
And who could not describe, you know,
A swinging board or knife, although
Their grandmas used them long ago,
And lessons on them took.

The young man now would be amused
To see some things his grandsire used,
Some things he ne'er has seen.

The way in which we clean our wheat,
When two strong men with blanket sheet
Would winnow out the chaff and cheat,
And twice or thrice the thing repeat,
Until the grain will clean.

The single shovel plow and hoe,
To clean out weeds was all the show —
We knew no better ways;
And now our sons would laugh to scorn
Such poky ways of making corn,
And bless their stars that they were born
In more enlightened days.

They say the world is wiser grown,
They've got the speaking telephone —
Talks twenty miles or more.
And preachers now may preach and pray
To congregations miles away;
And thousand other things they say
We never had before.

And yet I do not know but what
The pioneer enjoyed his lot,
And lived as much at ease,
As men in these enlightened days
With all their strange, new-fangled ways,
Which wealth and fashion now displays,
The mind of man to please.

'Tis true we did not live so fast,
But socially our time was passed,
Although our homes were mean.
Our neighbors then were neighbors true,
And every man his neighbor knew,
Although those neighbors might be few
And sometimes far between.

Ah, yes, old pioneers, I trow,
The world was brighter then than now
To us gray-headed ones.
Hope pointed us beyond the vale,
And whispered us a fairy tale
Of coming pleasures, ne'er to fail
Through all the shining suns.

Ambition, too, with smile so soft,
Was pointing us to seats aloft,
Where fame and honor last.
We had not learned what now we know,
The higher up the mount we go,
The storms of life still fiercer blow,
And colder is the blast.

That though we reach the mountain top:
Fruition find of every hope,
Or wear the victor's crown;
Though far above the clouds we tread,
There's other clouds still overhead,
And on the mind there is the dread,
The dread of coming down.

Ah, yes, Old Settlers, one and all,
Whatever may us yet befall,
We will not, can't forget,
The simple, old-fashioned plan,
The routes in which our father's ran
Before the age of steam began
To run the world in debt.

And while we talk upon the past,
Of friends who are dropping off so fast,
And those already gone,
It may not be, my friends, amiss
For each of us to this —
The curtain of forgetfulness
Will soon be o'er us drawn.

And though in glad reunion we
Have met to-day, perhaps 'twill be
A day of taking leave.
And we who oft have met before,
And parted in the days of yore,
We'll part, perhaps, to meet no more
When we shall part this eve.

The mind goes back through all the years —
We call to mind the pioneers,
Those bold and hardy men;
We pass them in the mind's review,
The many dead, the living few,
Those unpretending settlers who
Were our compatriots then.

Yes, some of these were noted men,
Well known, and much respected then,
Although their coats were plain;
And when in office they were placed,
They proved themselves not double-faced —
The people's trust was not misplaced,
We need such men again.

We had our courts of justice then,
A terror to dishonest men,
Who feared the halter's drop.
Judge Rilyland then the courts could hold

In full a dozen counties told,
Decide the cases manifold,
And keep with business up.

And then the preachers of those days
Were noted for their simple ways,
And some for style uncouth.
But they are gone, they all are dead,
Another class are in their stead,
Much better paid and better read,
But have they more of truth?

But time would fail to speak of all
Those changes that our minds recall:
The world is shifting strange,
And soon its shifting scenes will bear
The last old pioneer to where
His lost and loved companions are,
Low in the silent grave.

But ere, my friends, we hence embark,
We fain would place some lasting mark,
Upon this mountain shore
A mark the traveller may see
In coming years and know that we
Have lived and passed the road that he
May then be passing o'er.

When death's dark curtain shall be drawn
And we old pioneers are gone,
Let truthful history tell
To far posterity the tale,
As down the stream of time they sail,
How we with motto "never fail"
Came here and what befell.

Let history then impartial state
The incidents of every date,
And that it so may do,
Let pioneers of every age,
In this important work engage,
And each of them produce his page,
His page of history true.

The incidents of early years,
Known only to the pioneers,
With them will soon be lost,
Unless before they hither go,
Those incidents are stated so
Posterity the facts may know,
When they the stream have crossed.

CHAPTER XV.

Railroads — Bonded Indebtedness — Swamp Lands and Miscellaneous Matter.

RAILROADS.

In the whole history of the industrial world there is nothing to compare to the enterprise shown in railroad building in the United States. But little more than half a century ago the practicability of railroad transportation, according to the present principle of traction, was for the first time successfully demonstrated. To George Stephenson, of England, a man of humble birth and fortune, but of the greatest natural genius, belongs the honor of this crowning triumph of the utilization of steam. On the 27th of September, 1825, he made the first really successful trip ever made on a railroad by steam, by running a locomotive drawing a train of cars at the rate of twelve miles an hour on the railway from Stockton to Darlington. His success electrified the world. All Europe and America rushed into railroad building. The Quincy Railroad in the United States was commenced during the winter of the same year and was completed the following year. Other parts of the country quickly followed the example there set, and the United States soon distanced all other countries in railroad building. We now have in regular operation over 25,000 miles of road, or within a few thousand miles of as many as there are in all the balance of the world.

As population pushed on out West railroads were extended into the interior, and Missouri, although at that time a frontier State, showed commendable enterprise and liberality in encouraging railroad building. Various railroad enterprises were discussed and advocated in this State as early as 1835, and two years afterwards charters were granted by the Legislature to the St. Louis and Bellevue Mineral and the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Companies. These were afterwards merged into the charters of the Iron Mountain and the Hannibal and St. Joe companies. After the close of the Mexican war, the

building of a railroad to the Pacific coast began to be agitated, and the people of Missouri, and particularly of St. Louis, were among the first to advocate the enterprise. The policy of St. Louis was to build three grand trunk lines from that city, one directly west up the Missouri into Kansas and to the Pacific; another towards Arkansas and the Southwest; and the third towards Iowa and the great Northwest. For these roads charters were granted by the Legislature, and they ultimately became the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and the North Missouri, respectively.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

The North Missouri Railroad was chartered on the 1st of March, 1851. The company was authorized to build, equip and operate a railroad from St. Louis via St. Charles, thence on the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers through this State to the Iowa line and in the direction of Des Moines. The road was completed to St. Charles in August, 1855; to Warrenton in August, 1857; to Mexico in May, 1858; to Moberly in November of the same year; and to Macon in February, 1859.

THE CHARITON AND RANDOLPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chariton county was not touched by the route taken by this road. But her citizens were equal to the emergency. In 1855 the Legislature had passed a general railroad law authorizing the formation of railroad companies by articles of association, etc., and conferring upon the companies so formed very liberal powers and privileges. Various meetings of the citizens of the county were held looking to the building of a railroad from some point on the North Mississippi through this county and on up the Missouri river to the Kansas State line.

Under the general law, before a certificate of incorporation could be issued at least \$1,000 had to be subscribed and five per cent thereof actually paid into the treasury of the company for every mile of road proposed to be built. The first movement in the county taking tangible shape for building the road was the organization of the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, which was effected on the 20th day of November, 1858. This was organized under the general law, and the building of the road from the North Missouri in Randolph county, a given point on the North Missouri Railroad in Randolph county, to Brunswick, a distance of forty-three miles, re-

quiring a subscription of stock to the amount of \$43,000, was all that was at that time proposed. Considering the limited population of the county, and that its citizens were nearly all "new comers" and men of small means, this was certainly a large amount to raise by private subscription. That the stock was readily taken by the people of the county is in the highest degree creditable to their public spirit. A copy of the original articles of association, together with the subscriptions made is here given.

Articles of association made and entered into this 20th day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

§ 1. This association shall be called the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, and shall continue one hundred years.

§ 2. The object of this association is to construct, maintain and operate a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property between the city of Brunswick in the county of Chariton and some point on the North Missouri Railroad in Randolph county, through the counties of Chariton, Howard and Randolph, or solely through the counties of Chariton and Randolph.

§ 3. The capital stock of the company shall be two million dollars and shall consist of twenty thousand shares.

§ 4. The number of miles of railroad to be constructed by this company shall be forty-three.

§ 5. Sterling Price, Adamantine Johnson, John Ballentine, William C. Moberly, Isaac Brinker R. H. Musser, Thomas H. Price, Lucius Salisbury, Willis H. Plunkett and John P. Williams, of Chariton county; Rice Batterson, of Howard county; George Burekhart, of Randolph county, and Lisbon Applegate, of Chariton county shall comprise its first board of directors, who shall hold their office for the period of one year, or until their successors are appointed.

§ 6. The stockholders of the company shall elect the board of directors once every year on a day to be appointed and fixed by the by-laws of the association.

§ 7. This association is organized under and subject to the general laws of the State of Missouri known as an act to authorize the formation of railroad associations and to regulate the same, approved December 13, 1855.

We, the undersigned subscribers to the capital stock of the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, hereby agree to be governed by the above articles of association and to pay the several sums set opposite our names to the president and directors of said company in

such installments as may be required, to meet the expenses of the construction of the above mentioned railroad whenever called upon by them to do so, and to pay five per centum on said stock on subscribing for the same :

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
J. & G. M. Brinker,	Chariton,	20	\$2,000
Ballentine & Aulcalt	"	20	2,000
Johnson & Co.,	"	15	1,500
Johnson, Barr & Co.,	"	5	500
R. H. Musser,	"	2	200
W. H. Plunkett,	"	2	200
Sterling Price,	"	5	500
Jas. McFerran,	"	1	100
Philip Cooper,	"	1	100
Madison S. Marsh,	"	2	200
W. W. Hickman,	"	1	100
J. G. Hammer,	"	1	100
Wm. E. Moberly,	"	5	500
Wm. W. McCallister,	"	1	100
Thos. Neobold,	"	2	200
Jas. McCullough,	"	1	100
Elias Elliott,	"	1	100
Jonathan H. Orley,	"	1	100
R. G. Beazley,	"	2	200
C. W. Warden,	"	1	100
L. Bauersmith	"	1	100
C. B. Rhodes,	"	1	100
Jno. E. M. Triplett,	"	1	100
Jno. Beaty,	"	1	100
Asa Turner,	"	2	200
Jno. S. Craig,	"	1	100
Wm. M. Neilson,	"	2	200
S. Munzey,	"	4	400
P. H. Staples,	"	2	200
L. Harman,	"	1	100
Plunkett & Ferguson,	"	2	200
Jas. O. Reiny,	"	5	500
A. D. Day,	"	5	500
Wm. B. Watts,	"	5	500

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
Jas. S. Gillison,	Chariton.	3	300
Jas. P. Keyte,	"	12	1,200
Jno. T. Williams,	"	15	1,500
E. B. Keyte,	"	10	1,000
J. A. Keyte,	"	12	1,200
Geo. W. Harper,	"	2	200
Dickey, Price & Co.,	"	5	500
Haynes & Post,	"	3	300
Robt. H. Dodge,	"	4	400
Wm. V. Hall,	"	5	500
Jno. G. Cunningham,	"	5	500
Wm. C. Applegate,	"	1	100
Jno. H. Blue,	"	2	200
Thos. Allen,	"	4	400
Henry C. Moore,	"	2	200
Peter T. Burnes,	"	2	200
Wm. T. Todd,	"	2	200
P. V. Venable,	"	1	100
A. L. Gaines & Co.,	"	2	200
Wm. E. Warden,	"	3	300
Chas. W. Spencer,	"	3	300
Jno. W. Gilliam,	"	10	1,000
A. C. Johnson,	"	5	500
C. W. Bell,	"	2	200
Lewis S. Prosser,	"	1	100
Milton Withers,	"	5	500
W. B. Bruce,	"	3	300
Watkins A. Johnson,	"	1	100
W. H. Price,	"	1	100
A. Kennedy,	"	1	100
E. S. Williams,	"	10	1,000
E. Rucker,	"	2	200
T. H. Spencer,	"	8	800
Wm. Allega,	"	5	500
E. V. Eastmanpecuss,	"	5	500
R. C. Gregory,	"	2	200
Louis Augsberger,	"	1	100
Lero Benjamin,	"	2	200
Fred Sasse,	"	2	200

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
Fredolin Meyer,	Chariton:	1	100
Faseke Bottseker,	"	2	200
Isaac Reiger,	"	1	100
Wm. Tracy,	"	2	200
A. L. Kerr & Co.,	"	2	200
Wm. Cunningham,	"	2	200
Jno. Strobe,	"	1	100
Wm. Ashton,	"	1	100
G. W. Spencer,	"	1	100
J. M. Douglass,	"	1	100
C. J. Peuck,	"	3	300
John Hughton,	"	2	200
R. A. Elliott,	"	1	100
J. M. Douglass,	"	3	300
Samuel Matthews,	"	2	200
Geo. Ashby,	"	1	100
E. Corby,	"	1	100
J. W. D. Littrell,	"	1	100
A. A. Knight,	"	1	100
W. S. Beale,	"	1	100
Thos. H. Price,	"	3	300
A. T. Adams,	"	5	500
Henry Lander,	"	1	100
Chas. Sasse,	"	3	300
Sarah Keyte,	"	1	100
John M. Gainer,	"	5	500
Stephen Porter,	"	1	100
Wm. W. Pugh,	"	1	100
David L. Cavanah,	"	1	100
John Taylor,	"	1	100
Lewis W. Applegate,	"	1	100
John D. Locke,	"	2	200
Henry Shannon,	"	2	200
J. C. Crawley,	"	1	100
Jas. R. Horseley,	"	5	500
H. H. Davis,	"	2	200
Wm. H. Cock,	"	5	500
John R. Hyde & Co.,	"	2	200
M. C. Hunt,	"	5	500

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
John J. Grimslead,	Chariton.	1	100
Jas. Sportsman,	"	1	100
Abner Finnell,	"	2	200
Benj. F. Crawley,	"	1	100
John Hutchinson,	"	1	100
Alfred Mann,	"	1	100
Samuel Johnson,	"	2	200
David Hampton,	"	2	200
John Sportsman,	"	1	100
Lewis Bossworth,	"	3	300
Martin Tilsen,	"	1	100
Catherine T. Robertson,	"	1	100
Wm. Dutton,	"	3	300
Samuel Elliott,	"	1	100
A. P. Harris,	"	1	100
J. D. Borrius,	"	2	200
Michael Ebert,	"	1	100
Wilson Elliott,	"	5	500
John Morton,	"	1	100
Wm. Elliott,	"	1	100
Jas. Allen,	"	2	200
A. Rennick.	"	2	200
Frederick Teacher,	"	5	500
David Straub,	"	3	300
W. C. Price,	"	1	100
Wm. C. Malloy,	"	1	100
Philip Parorth,	"	1	100
Jas. T. Blakeley,	"	2	200
Henry T. Blakeley,	"	1	100
Riley Price,	"	1	100
Samuel Campbell,	"	1	100
Jas. S. Applegate,	"	1	100
Geo. W. Shepherd,	"	2	200
R. D. Porter,	"	2	200
Wm. Harkeload,	"	2	200
Jos. A. Jaques,	"	1	100
W. A. McClure,	"	5	500
R. H. Higgins,	"	2	200
Wm. W. Powell,	"	1	100

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
Elijah Dumon,	Chariton.	1	100
Richard S. Hyde,	"	30	3,000
Thos. Ferguson,	"	1	100
Verolde Harper,	"	5	500
Samuel M. Fuqua,	"	1	100
R. H. Tisdale,	"	1	100
John W. Price,	"	3	300
Jas. D. Price,	"	5	500
Wm. Turner,	"	1	100
Lisbon Applegate,	"	1	100
Lucius Salisbury,	"	5	500
Jas. H. Crickett,	"	1	100
Abram Sportsman,	"	2	200
Rice Patterson,	Howard Co.,	1	100
Geo. Burekbartt,	"	1	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		470	47,000

STATE OF MISSOURI,)

COUNTY OF CHARITON. }

Richard H. Musser, Adamantine Johnson and John Ballentine, three of the directors of the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company named in the foregoing articles of association, being first duly sworn upon their respective oaths, state: That the foregoing articles of association herewith filed contain the true and original list of subscribers to the capital stock in said railroad company; and that four hundred and seventy shares of the capital stock of said railroad company are therein by them subscribed in good faith; and that five per cent has been paid in cash thereon to the directors of said company; and that it is intended in good faith to construct, maintain and operate the road mentioned in said articles of association. Affiants further state that the said four hundred and seventy shares subscribed as aforesaid make an amount equal to one thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made by said company, and upon which five per cent has been paid in good faith as aforesaid.

[Signed]

RICHARD H. MUSSER,

A. JOHNSON,

JOHN BALLENTINE.

Sworn to, etc.

THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Following up this, and with a view of extending the road on westward, on the 5th of May, 1860, an act of the Legislature was procured, incorporating the Missouri River Valley Railroad Company with "full power to survey, locate, construct and operate a railroad from any point on the North Missouri Railroad in Randolph county, by way of Brunswick, Chariton county, thence through Carroll and Clay counties, to any point on the Missouri river in Platte county." The capital stock of this company was fixed at \$5,000,000, and Sterling Price, Adamantine Johnson and W. E. Moberly were appointed from Chariton county as the first directors. The two companies, the Chariton and Randolph and the Missouri River Valley, were incorporated and intended for the same purpose, to build a road from the North Missouri, in Randolph county, through Brunswick, and up the Missouri river, the former to build the road between the North Missouri and Brunswick, and the latter to continue it up on the river.

THE CHARITON AND RANDOLPH AND THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY RAILROADS.

Both the Chariton and Randolph and the Missouri River Valley Railroad Companies were authorized to build branches and to receive subscriptions of stock from counties, cities and towns interested in the construction of the roads.

In 1859 the county court of this county voted to the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company \$150,000 in bonds; but the road not being completed within the time specified in its contract upon which the subscription was made, the bonds were not issued. This subscription was subsequently declared null and void by an act of the Legislature. However, active steps had been taken for the construction of both roads, a considerable portion of the Chariton and Randolph track being graded. But the war coming on soon after the work was commenced, all active operations were suspended. By act of the Legislature in 1864, the Chariton and Randolph and the Missouri River Valley Railroad Companies were consolidated with the North Missouri Railroad Company, and the latter completed the entire line to Kansas City during the year 1869. From Moberly to Brunswick the road was completed December 15th, 1867; to Carrollton, August 15th, 1868; to Lexington

Junction, October 1st, 1868; to the Junction with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, November 28, 1868; and on to Kansas City in 1869. The citizens of the county through whose lands the road passes had already donated the right of way to the original companies. Since the completion of the road in 1869, it has followed the fortunes of the old North Missouri, and has become an important section of one of the greatest railroad systems on the globe.

THE CHILLICOTHE AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad, now also a part of the system with which the Chariton and Randolph and the Missouri River Valley roads are connected, was built in 1870 by the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company which was incorporated by act of the Legislature approved January 26, 1864. The first board of directors of the company were J. B. Lupen, J. B. Bell, Benjamin Berry, D. G. Saunders, S. K. Alexander, Thomas T. Eagles, W. A. Love, W. S. Davis, S. B. DeLand and John Smith, of Livingston county; Will. H. Plunkett, Thomas Anderson, John H. Blue, A. Johnson, W. E. Moberly, John Ballentine, John H. Davis, James McFarren and David Loud, of Chariton county, and W. R. Creel and W. A. Dalany, of Carrollton county. The Chillicothe and Brunswick became a part of the present Wabash system in 1879.

THE SALISBURY AND BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

What is now known as the Salisbury and Glasgow Branch Road was built under the charter of the old Missouri and Mississippi Railroad which was granted by the Legislature as early as 1848. This road was to run from Keokuk, Iowa, to Glasgow, Missouri. The road was not commenced, however, until 1873. Becoming involved in financial trouble on account of the panic, it was sold out under foreclosure of mortgage and became the property of the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad Company. That company in turn sold it to the Salisbury and Glasgow Company, and in 1876 it was again sold, this time becoming a part of the Kansas City and Northern, an outline of the history of which appears further along.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHILLICOTHE AND BRUNSWICK AND THE SALISBURY AND GLASGOW RAILROAD COMPANIES.

To the Chillicothe and Brunswick and the Salisbury and Glasgow

(formerly the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company) the county voted \$200,000 or 100,000 to each company. The following are the orders of the county court relating to the subscription of the stock so taken:—

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI, October 18, 1867.

Court met pursuant to adjournment: officers present same as yesterday.

Order Book A, Page 681.—On motion of S. E. Taylor, it is ordered that an election be held in the several election districts of said county, on the 28th day of November, 1867, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the resident tax-payers, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, SEX OR COLOR, of said county, a proposition authorizing the county court of said county to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars stock in the Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Corporation, and one hundred thousand dollars in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, each of said roads to run through Chariton county. Said propositions to be jointly voted upon, and stock taken as seen as an affirmative vote is given by a majority of the tax-payers of said county.

Bonds to be issued as soon as the said railroad companies shall furnish satisfactory guarantee that the said roads will be built.

A true copy of said order.

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI, November 6, 1867.

Court met pursuant to adjournment: officers present same as yesterday.

Order Book A, Page 701.—Ordered by the court that the time for holding an election for the purpose of authorizing the county court to take stock in certain railroads mentioned in previous orders, calling an election on the 28th day of November, 1867, be and it is hereby extended one week, or until the 5th day of December, 1867.

A true copy of said order.

The election was held in pursuance of the order of the court, and as soon as the official returns were filed in the office of the county clerk, the following proceedings were had:—

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI, December 9, 1867.

The county court met pursuant to adjournment: officers: John F. Cunningham, Presiding justice; George Young and Henry F. Grotjan, associate justices; George Keuchler, sheriff; E. A. Holcomb, clerk.

Order Book A, pages 706 and 707.—Ordered by the court that one hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby subscribed to the capital stock of the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company in bonds of said county, at par, and subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company shall locate and construct their road beginning in the City of Brunswick and continuing on the eastern side of Grand river to the City of Chillicothe, there connecting with the Chillicothe and Omaha road.

2d. That when the president of said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company shall present to the county court of Chariton county, or its authorized representatives, certificates of paid-up stock in said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad, duly signed and attested, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars: then the said

county court shall deliver to the directory of the North Missouri Railroad Company, or their representatives duly authorized in writing, bonds of the county of Chariton to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in full payment for said stocks.

Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the interest commencing with the date of sale; or when hypothecated for not less than half their value, and with coupons of interest attached. Both principal and interest being made payable at the Merchants' National Bank of Missouri, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The said bonds shall be of the denomination of \$100 each, to the amount of (\$25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars; and of \$500 each to the amount of (\$25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, and of \$1,000 each to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. They shall be held by the directory of the North Missouri Railroad Company, in trust, to be applied to the construction of the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company, and for no other purpose. The said bonds shall be made payable as follows: Those of the denomination of one hundred dollars in eight years after date; those of the denomination of five hundred dollars in nine years after date; and those of the denomination one thousand dollars in ten years after date, and both bonds and coupons shall be receivable at maturity for all county dues.

It is further ordered that a special tax of sufficient amount shall be levied, to provide for the interest on these bonds, to provide for the payment of the principal. Five years after the date of issue of the bonds, a sufficient sum shall be assessed on the taxable property of the county, to amount to one-fifth of the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount so raised shall be applied to the purchase, at market price, and cancellation of said bonds, or held as a sinking fund to redeem them at maturity, as may seem best to the county court. The court shall appoint a commissioner to cast the vote of the county at the annual election of officers of the railroad company, and to receive dividends arising from the profits of the road.

Conditioned further, that within ninety days from the sale or hypothecation of said bonds, that the said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad shall commence work in the City of Brunswick, in connection with the North Missouri Railroad, and shall push the road to completion to Chillicothe, and shall put iron on the grade as soon as each ten miles are ready for it; and that the whole shall be completed within twenty-four months from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds, and that before sale or hypothecation the said bonds shall be advertised in two newspapers in New York City, *Democrat* and *Republican*, in St. Louis; *Union*, in Keytesville, and *Brunswick*, in Brunswick, and copies be sent to the court.

A true copy of said order.

Order Book A, Pages 707 and 708.—Ordered by the Court that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby subscribed to the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad payable in bonds of said county, at par, and subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company locate and construct their road in such a manner as not to cross the North Missouri Railroad at a point east of Salisbury, nor shall they cross a greater distance than one mile west of Keytesville, and shall cross the Missouri river between Cambridge and Keytesville Landing.

2nd. That when the president of the said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company shall furnish to the county court of Chariton county, sufficient evidence of their ability, with the addition of these bonds, to construct their said road through Chariton county, and that they will expend the same for this and for no other purpose, and shall present certificates of paid up stock in the said Missouri and Mississippi

Railroad to the amount of \$100,000; then the court will issue to the authorized agent of the said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the interest commencing with the date of sale; or when hypothecated for not less than half their value, and with coupons of interest attached. Both interest and principal being made payable at such places as may be agreed on when the necessary securities are given. Said bonds of the denomination of \$100 each, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, of \$500 to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and of \$1,000 each to the amount of five thousand dollars.

They shall be payable as follows: Those of the denomination of \$100 in eight years after date; those of the denomination of \$500 in nine years after date, and those of the denomination \$1,000, in ten years after date, and both coupons and bonds shall be received at maturity for all county dues.

It is further ordered that a special tax of sufficient amount shall be levied, to provide for the interest on those bonds, for the payment of the principal. Five years after the date of issue a sufficient sum shall be assessed on the taxable property of the county, to the amount of one-fifth of the said sum of \$100,000, and the amount so raised shall be applied to the purchase at market price, and cancellation of said bonds, or held as sinking fund to redeem them at maturity, as may seem best to the court. The court shall appoint commissioner to cast the vote of the county at the annual election of officers of the company, and to receive dividends arising from the profits of the road.

Conditioned further, that within ninety days from the sale or hypothecation of said bonds, that the said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company shall commence work on the road somewhere in Chariton county, within three months from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds, and shall put iron on the grades as soon as each ten miles of grade is completed and ready for it; and that the whole shall be completed within twenty-four months from the date of the sale or hypothecation of the bonds, and that before the sale or hypothecation the said bonds shall be advertised in two newspapers in New York City, the *Democrat* and *Republican*, in St. Louis, the *Union*, in Keytesville, and the *Brunswick* in Brunswick, and copies forwarded to the court.

A true copy of said order.

Afterwards the county court saw fit to change the *Original order* subscribing stock to the Mississippi Railroad Company, as appears by the following order of record:—

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, MO.
FEBRUARY ADJOURNED TERM, March 2, 1868.

Court met pursuant to adjournment; with the same officers present as yesterday.

Order Book B, Page 146.—Ordered that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby subscribed to the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, payable in bonds of said county at par, and subject to the following conditions:

1st. The said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company locate and construct their road in such a manner as to run not less than twenty-one miles in Chariton county.

2nd. That when the president of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company shall furnish to the county court of Chariton county, sufficient evidence of their ability, with the addition of these bonds, to construct their railroad through Chari-

ton county, and that they will expend the same for that purpose and no other purpose; and shall present certificates of paid up stock in the said Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, then the court will issue to the authorized agent of the said Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds of said county. Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the interest commencing at the sale, or when said bonds are hypothecated for not less than one-half their value, and with coupons of interest attached: both interest and principal being made payable at such places as may be agreed upon when the necessary securities are given. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and payable in ten years. Interest payable semi-annually on the first day of January and on the first of July in each year, and after the expiration of ten years after date, both bonds and coupons shall be receivable as county dues.

It is further ordered that a special tax of sufficient amount shall be levied to annually provide for the interest accruing on the bonds, and for the payment of the principal: six years after the date of issue a sufficient sum shall be assessed and levied on the taxable property of the county, to amount to one-fourth, or twenty-five per cent of one hundred thousand dollars, to be collected annually, and the amount so collected shall be applied to the purchase at market value and cancellation of said bonds, or held as a sinking fund to redeem said bonds at maturity, as may seem best to the court. The court shall appoint a commissioner to cast the vote of the county at the annual election of officers of the said Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company and to receive dividends arising from the profits of said road. Conditioned further that within nine days from the sale of said bonds that the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company shall commence work of the road somewhere in Chariton county, and shall complete the entire work through the said county within twenty-four months from the sale of said bonds.

Judges Cunningham and Young concurred in the above order, and Judge Grotjan dissented, on account of the restrictions in first order being removed, and enters his protest.

A true copy of said order.

Order issuing \$100,000 bonds to the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company:—

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, MO.
MAY ADJOURNED TERM, May 18th, 1868.

The county court met pursuant to adjournment; officers—John F. Cunningham, judge of probate and *ex officio* presiding justice; George Young and Henry E. Grotjan, associate justices and attendant officers.

Order Book B, page 45.—Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to the county court that the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company have located said road beginning at the City of Brunswick and continuing on the east side of Grand river to the City of Chillicothe, there connecting with the Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad. And whereas, John H. Hammond, the president of said railroad company, has presented to the court certificates of paid up stock in said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad, duly signed and attested, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. And whereas, proof being presented that the sale to be made of the bonds of said Chariton county was duly advertised in two newspapers published in the city of New York: the *Democrat and Republican* of St. Louis; the *Union*, in Keytesville, and the *Brunswickian* in Brunswick, and copies of said papers have been duly sent to

the court. Now, therefore, all the conditions precedent to the issuing of the bonds of said county of Chariton for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company having been fully complied with on the part of the said railroad company, it is therefore ordered by the court, that the bonds of said county of Chariton be issued and duly signed and attested, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in bonds with coupons thereto attached, of the denominations specified in the order heretofore made by the court, subscribing said amount of one hundred thousand dollars to the said "C. & B. R. R.," payable at the place or places, time or times, and in the way and manner specified in said last mentioned order of this court and that said bonds so issued, signed and attested, to be delivered to the directory of the North Missouri Railroad Company, or their representatives authorized in writing. And be it further ordered by the court, that said order subscribing said one hundred thousand dollars to the said railroad company, be so changed as to make the interest on said bonds payable at National Bank of Commerce in New York City, on the first day of January and July in each year.

A true copy of said order.

Copy of bond issued to the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company: —

COUNTY OF CHARITON.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CHARITON COUNTY BOND.

INTEREST EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM.

PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

Eight Years.

No. ———

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That the county of Chariton, in the State of Missouri acknowledges itself indebted and firmly bound to the Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company in the sum of ——— dollars, which sum the said county hereby promises to pay the said Chillicothe and Brunswick Railroad Company or bearer at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, State of New York, on the first day of ————18—, together with interest thereon, from the first day of July, 1868, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year on the presentation and delivery at said bank of the coupons of interest hereto attached. This bond being issued under and pursuant to an order of the county court of Chariton county, by authority granted in the charter of said railroad company, and authorized by a vote of the people taken December 5th, 1867.

In Testimony Whereof, the said county of Chariton has executed this bond by the presiding justice of the county court of said county, under the order of said court, signing his name hereto, and by the clerk of said court, under the order thereof, attesting the same, and affixing thereto the seal of said court. This done at Keytesville, county of Chariton aforesaid, this first day of June, 1868.

Attest:

E. A. HOLCOMB,

Clerk of the Co. Court of Chariton County, State of Mo.

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,

Presiding Justice of Co. Court of Chariton County, Mo.

Copy of bond issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad company:—

COUNTY OF CHARITON.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CHARITON COUNTY BOND.

INTEREST EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM.

PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

Years.

No. ———

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That the county of Chariton, in the State of Missouri acknowledges itself indebted and firmly bound to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company in the sum of ——— dollars, which sum the said county hereby promises to pay the said Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company or bearer at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, State of New York, on the first day of ———, 18—, together with interest thereon, from the first day of July, 1868, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year on the presentation and delivery at said bank of the coupons of interest hereto attached. This bond being issued under and pursuant to an order of the county court of Chariton county, by authority granted in the charter of said railroad company and authorized by a vote of the people taken December 5th, 1867.

In Testimony Whereof the said county of Chariton has executed this bond by the presiding justice of the county court of said county, under the order of said court, signing his name hereto, and by the clerk of said court, under the order thereof, attesting the same, and affixing thereto the seal of said court. This done at Keytesville, county of Chariton aforesaid, this 14th day of May, 1869.

Attest:

E. A. HOLCOMB,

Clerk of the Co. Court of Chariton County, State of Mo.

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,

Presiding Justice of Co. Court of Chariton County, Mo.

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, 1869,)
MAY ADJOURNED TERM.)

Court met pursuant to adjournment; with the following officers and attendants present: John F. Cunningham, presiding justice; H. F. Grotjan and George Young, associate justices; John Gaston, sheriff; E. A. Holcomb, clerk.

Order Book B, Page 184.—On motion of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, and in accordance with an order heretofore made, the court this day issues to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company one hundred thousand dollars of Chariton county bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, numbering from one to one hundred, with twenty coupons attached to each, numbering from one to twenty. The interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The principal payable as provided for by an order of the court, heretofore made.

Justices Young and Cunningham concurring and Justice Grotjan protesting.

A true copy of said order.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company being unable to comply fully with the terms of the original order of subscription made by the county court, application was made to the court for a second change in the original order, when the following proceedings were had: —

COUNTY COURT OF CHARITON COUNTY, NOVEMBER ADJOURNED TERM, }
DECEMBER 23, 1868. }

Court met in pursuant to adjournment; officers present same as yesterday.

Order Book B, Page 117. — Be it ordered by the county court of Chariton county that an order heretofore made and entered of record on the 9th day of December, 1867, subscribing one hundred thousand dollars stock to the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, be changed by striking out all restrictions relative to where or on what line it shall be built; provided, however, that it shall be located and built at least twenty-four miles through said county of Chariton. Also provided that if the said M. & M. R. R. Company by their own means, with the one hundred thousand dollars stock taken by the county, with other stock taken by the counties of Chariton and Saline or by townships along the proposed line of said M. & M. R. R., or by private subscription made to the capital stock of said R. R. company, shall on or before the 1st Monday in February, 1869, show that said company is able to grade and prepare the road-bed for said road through the said counties of Chariton and Saline within the limits already designated in said Chariton county, and to extend through Saline county towards Sedalia, then this order shall be null and void, otherwise it is to be in full force.

The foregoing order being concurred in by Justices Cunningham and Young, and Henry F. Grotjan, one of the justices of the county court of Chariton county appears and enters his protest to the change made by the foregoing order.

A true copy of said order.

The board issued under the above proceedings, not being fully paid off, on the 1st of July, 1879, the following funding bonds were issued to take up the old ones still outstanding. These constitute the present

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

One hundred and thirty six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$100 each, issued July 1, 1879, interest payable annually at Laclede bank, St. Louis, \$13,000.

One hundred and forty-two six per cent bonds of \$1,000 each, issued July 1, 1879, interest payable semi-annually at Laclede bank, St. Louis, \$142,000; twenty eight per cent bonds of \$100 each, issued June 1, 1868, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce, New York, \$2,000. Total, \$157,000.

The original bonds were issued to aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Missouri and the Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroads, excepting \$2,000; these were funded under an act approved April

12, 1877, entitled "An act to authorize counties, cities and towns to compromise their debts." Interest promptly paid; interest tax on the \$100 valuation, twenty cents; sinking fund tax five cents. Taxable wealth, \$5,087,260.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company was organized under the general laws of Missouri, and in 1872 became the owner by purchase of the old North Missouri Railroad. Financial embarrassments having overtaken the North Missouri in 1871, it was sold out under foreclosure, and M. J. Jessup, of New York, became its purchaser. In February of the following year he sold it, as stated above, to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Company. This company operated the road with marked ability and success until the 7th of November, 1879, when it consolidated with the Wabash Railway Company east of the Mississippi, forming the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, the third largest system of roads in the United States.

This now includes in Chariton county all the roads formerly belonging to, or that were operated by, the old North Missouri, and its successor, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; or, in other words, all the roads mentioned on the preceding pages of this chapter.

THE WABASH ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

This road owns and operates in Chariton county over sixty miles of road, valued for the purposes of taxation in 1882, at \$513,948.30, upon which it paid for that year a tax of \$7,665.96, as shown by the following statement taken from official sources:—

STATEMENT.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Tax.</i>
Main Line	25.4	\$282,958 18	\$4,419 06
Chillicothe Branch . . .	21.4	271,474 02	2,336 54
Glasgow Branch	15.0	59,416 10	910 36
	<hr/> 61.8	<hr/> \$513,948 30	<hr/> \$7,665 96

The main line of the road formerly known as the West Branch of North Missouri passes through the county from west to east, entering it directly west of Huntsville and passing out at Brunswick on the same parallel, making a slight curve southward, however, between the

eastern and western borders. This road gives the citizens of this county the advantages accruing from being directly on the main line of one of the finest and most extensive railways systems of the Union, advantages, the importance of which is understood by every intelligent person.

On the east, the road leads directly to St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and the East, making connection with all the great trunk lines centering at those cities and at intermediate points. On the west it leads to Kansas City and St. Joseph without change of cars for either place, making connection with all the great trans-Missouri systems of the West.

The Chillicothe branch has developed into one of the most important roads in the country. It now leads on through Northwest Missouri, and to Omaha, there connecting with the great Union Pacific and other roads.

As has been said, the St. Louis, Wabash and Pacific Railway is the product of the consolidation of the old Wabash east of the Mississippi, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. The general offices of the consolidated road are at St. Louis. Of these mention will be made further along. For convenience of management the road is divided into two grand divisions known as the "Western Division," and the "Eastern Division." The former, being that part west of the Mississippi, aggregates over 1,300 miles; the latter, that part east of the river, on the old Wabash Railway, has a total mileage of over 2,300 miles.

The old Wabash Railway originated in the Toledo and Illinois Railway, which was organized April 25, 1853, under the laws of Ohio authorizing the company to construct and operate a road from Toledo to the western boundary of that State. On the nineteenth of August, following, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized under the laws of Indiana to build a road from the east line of the State through the valleys of the Little river and Wabash river to the west line of the State in the direction of Danville, Illinois. The road from Toledo through Ohio and Indiana was constructed under these two charters. On the 25th of June, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. This organization having become financially embarrassed in the panic of 1857, its property was sold in October, 1858, under foreclosure of mortgage and purchased by Ozariah Boody, who conveyed it to two new companies under the

names, respectively, of the Toledo and Wabash, of Ohio, and the Wabash and Western, of Indiana, the two being consolidated October 7, 1858, under the style of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company. This company operated the road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, until 1865, when all interests between Toledo and the Mississippi river, at Quincy and Hamilton were consolidated under an agreement between the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, of Illinois, the Quincy and Toledo, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Companies, under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. The Great Western Railroad Company of this combination was organized in 1859, and its road extended from the Indiana State line to Meredosia, in Illinois, with a branch from Bluff City to Naples. The road from Meredosia to Camp Point was owned by the Quincy and Toledo Company, and the road from Clayton, Illinois, to Carthage, Indiana, was owned by the Illinois and Southern Iowa Company.

In 1870 the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company constructed and equipped a road between Decatur and East St. Louis, which in the same year came under the management of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in 1871 this road was opened to St. Louis. The Hannibal and Naples Railroad, including its branch from Pittsfield to Maysville, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company in 1870, and the following year the same company obtained control of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad. In 1872 the Lafayette and Bloomington was added to the lines of the Toledo, Wabash and Western. But in 1874, when so many railroads were forced to the wall by the stringency in the money market, the Toledo, Wabash and Western was forced to go into the hands of a receiver, and John D. Coe was appointed by the court to conduct the affairs of the road. He retained control of it until 1877, when a reorganization was effected under the style of the Wabash Railway Company. While the road was in the hands of the receiver the leases of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, and the Lafayette and Bloomington Railroads were set aside as well as that of the Quincy bridge, which it had previously secured. In 1879 the Edwardsville branch passed under the control of the Wabash, and in 1879 the consolidation between the Wabash and the Kansas City and Northern was effected, as stated above.

The capital stock of the consolidated company — the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific — was \$40,000,000, and in addition to this it had

an indebtedness of \$35,469,550, making the capital and bonded debt of the company, \$75,464,550. The present system includes twenty-one originally distinct and independent lines of road. Previous to the consolidation the Wabash proper extended from Toledo to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk, with a branch from Logansport to Butler, Indiana, or a total length of 782 miles. But by the consolidation these roads were united with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and its branches, which gave the new company a through line from Toledo to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha, making the total at that time 1,551 miles. The same year of the consolidation entrance was made into Chicago by its purchase of the Chicago and Paducah, extending from Effingham and Altamont to Chester, Illinois, and by the construction of a branch from Strawn, ninety-six miles northward. Subsequent acquisitions were the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, a distance of 246 miles, and before the close of the year the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific, the Champaign, Havana and Western, the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Centreville, Moravia and Albia, all connecting at different points with the main line. On the 1st of January, 1881, the system embraced 2,479 miles of road.

The lines built and acquired during the year 1881, were the Detroit and Butler, an extension of the Logansport and Butler division to the city of Detroit, 113 miles; the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania and Chicago, 161 miles in length; the Cairo and Vincennes, the Danville and Southwestern, the Quincy, Missouri Pacific, the Des Moines, Northwestern, and the Attica and Covington, making the total mileage at the close of the year 3,384 miles. The Butler and the Detroit roads, in connection with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, completed the second independent trunk line of the system from the Mississippi river to Lake Erie, besides securing new and important connections upon its entrance into Detroit.

In 1872 several extensions and branches were finished, the most important of which were the Shenandoah and the Des Moines divisions. The former continued the Detroit trunk line from the Mississippi to the Missouri. The latter which now extends to Spirit Lake, in the northwestern part of Iowa, opened up that great State to the traffic of the Wabash System. The total length of the system in 1882 was 3,670 miles, as follows:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Toledo to St. Louis	435.7
Decatur to Quincy	150.7
Bluffs, Illinois, to Hannibal, Missouri	49.8
Maysville, Illinois, to Pittsfield Illinois	6.2
Clayton, Illinois, to Keokuk, Iowa	42.3
Logansport, Indiana, to Detroit, Michigan	213.8
Edwardsville, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing, Illinois	8.5
Indianapolis, Indiana, to Michigan City, Indiana	161.0
Havanna, Illinois, to Springfield, Illinois	47.2
West Lebanon, Indiana, to Le Roy, Illinois	76.0
Vincennes, Indiana, to Cairo, Illinois	158.0
Danville, Illinois, to Francisville, Indiana	115.1
Hollis, Illinois, to Jacksonville, Illinois	75.3
Toledo, Ohio, to Milan, Michigan	34.0
Attica, Indiana, to Covington, Indiana	14.5
State Line, Indiana, to Buckingham, Iowa	214.8
La Harpe, Illinois, to Elveston, Illinois	20.8
Hamilton, Illinois, to Warsaw, Illinois	5.9
Chicago, Illinois, to Altamont, Illinois	215.5
Streator, Illinois, to Streator Junction, Illinois	29.6
Shumway, Illinois, to Effingham, Illinois	8.5
Warsaw, Illinois, to Havana, Illinois	102.2
White Heath, Illinois, to Decatur, Illinois	29.7
Bates, Illinois, to Grafton, Illinois	71.4
Champaign, Illinois, to Sidney, Illinois	14.0
Total	2,307.6

WESTERN DIVISION.

St. Louis to Kansas City	276.8
Brunswick, Missouri, to Council Bluffs, Iowa	224.4
Rosebury, Missouri, to Clarinda, Iowa	21.5
Moberly, Missouri, to Ottumwa, Iowa	131.0
North Lexington, Missouri, to St. Joe, Missouri	76.3
Centralia, Missouri, to Columbia, Missouri	21.8
Salisbury, Missouri, to Glasgow, Missouri	15.0
Ferguson, Missouri, to St. Louis, Missouri	10.0

	<i>Miles.</i>
Quincy, Missouri, to Trenton, Missouri	155.9
Keokuk, Iowa, to Shenandoah, Iowa	244.0
Relay, Iowa, to Des Moines, Iowa	91.3
Des Moines, Iowa, to Fonda, Iowa	115.0
Total	<hr/> 1,363.0

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern Division	2,307.6
Western Division	1,363.0
Total,	<hr/> 3,670.6

During the year 1883 considerable additions have been made to the road, including the extension from Fonda, Iowa, to Spirit Lake, Iowa, a distance of about eighty miles and others of importance, but the official figures have not yet been made public.

The controlling stockholders in the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific are also the leading stockholders in the Missouri Pacific, and in the Iron Mountain, or the "Southwestern System," as the two last named roads, with their tributary lines, are called, so that virtually, the Wabash and the Southwestern constitute a single system of railways. Indeed, in April, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain of the Southwestern System, so that the whole ten thousand miles of road are now practically under one management, making by far the largest railway system in the world. These roads all traverse magnificent territory, and looking at these from the standpoint of the future development of the country, they are without doubt, the most valuable railroad property on the globe. This is particularly true as to the Wabash System. Where are there five States in the Union, equal to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the States in which the Wabash roads are located? Their elements of agricultural, mineral and forest wealth make them now, even under partial development, a region of unsurpassed value. In 1882, although constituting but nine per cent of the total area of the United States, they produced 196,244,100 bushels of wheat of the 502,798,600 bushels raised in the whole country, or over thirty-nine per cent of the total crop of the Union. Of the 740,665,000 bushels of corn, they yielded 340,705,900 bushels, or forty-six per cent of the total crop. Their other farm products were proportionally large. In manufactures they are

also of the first importance. Of the \$5,369,667.706 worth of manufactured products turned out in 1880, these States produced twenty per cent, or products valued at \$1,117,606,405. Bituminous coal is found in inexhaustible quantities in each of the five States named, and other minerals, particularly in Missouri, are found in great abundance. With a population of only 12,000,000 in 1880, what may we not expect the value of their products to be when they contain 60,000,000 inhabitants, as they are certainly destined to do? With such a territory to draw from, the Wabash Railway has little to fear in the future, so far as volume of traffic is concerned.

In point of management the Wabash is conceded to be one of the ablest conducted roads on the continent. The men who are now at the head of its affairs are men who have risen to eminence in railway management by their own ability, enterprise, and personal worth; men who, amid the failure of thousands, and in the most trying times in the history of railroads the country have ever seen, have built up one of the greatest railway systems in the world — gathering up the wrecks of roads here and there where others had left them, and confining them in a harmonious, successful whole — a display of executive and business ability, of enterprise and far-sighted sagacity, with but few parallels in history. No man in the management of the road but that holds his position because of his success in railroad affairs; because of his success where others had failed, a success achieved upon a very sea of disasters. Look back ten years ago at the condition of the roads which now constitute the Wabash system! Then there were more than a score of them, scattered here and there over the great prairie States, the fairest and most fertile region under the sun, yet all of them tottering on the very brink of bankruptcy, and many of them practically dead as business investments. First, one was taken from the hands of a receiver, a piece of dead property, and put on its feet and made to stand, not only to stand, but to become self-sustaining and prosperous. Then another was taken under the protection of the first and put through a little course of resuscitation — and still another, and another, until the present magnificent system has been formed. It is an unrivalled distinction of the Wabash System that it has been built up of roads mainly which had before proven failures, — that it is the product of the brain and energy of men who have shown the genius and to force success where others had failed.

To-day the Wabash is one of the best roads in the United States. Its main lines are all laid with steel rails, and its road-beds, bridges,

culverts, depots, and other improvements are not surpassed in the West. The rolling stock of the road has long been regarded as among the best in the country. Having always had sharp competition, the management has made it a fixed policy to afford the public the best of accommodations, whether in passenger travel or freight shipments. As a result their coaches, sleepers, and dining cars are perfect triumphs of art, not only in point of comfort, but of elegance and good taste, and then accommodation for freight, both merchandise and live stock, are all that could be desired. In one important particular, the Wabash is without a rival in the West,—in *time*. It runs through cars daily, including elegant chair-cars, sleepers and dining-cars, direct from St. Louis to New York and Boston, making over thirty miles an hour on the through trip, and on all main lines its through rates of speed are approximately as great. Not only in passenger travel is it ahead of any its rivals as to speed, but in freight transportation also. Less than four days are required to land its through fast freights in New York after they leave the depot at St. Louis.

With regard to tariffs, it would be suppressing the truth not to say that the Wabash is among the most liberal of roads. In fact, in railroad circles it is not as popular as some roads, for the very reason that it has so often led the way in reducing passenger and freight rates. Recognizing the fact that low tariffs increase travel and transportation, its policy has always been to reduce the cost of carriage to the lowest possible figures. Nor ought the public to close their eyes to what the railroads generally have done in this direction.

The following table, in which is given the average passenger and freight rates of six leading Western roads since 1865, shows the steady reduction of tariffs going on:—

TABLE.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Passenger Rate per Mile, Cents.</i>	<i>Freight Rate per Ton per Mile, Cents.</i>
1865	4.81	4.11
1866	4.58	3.76
1867	4.32	3.94
1868	4.17	3.49
1869	3.91	3.10
1870	3.80	2.82
1871	3.58	2.54

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Passenger Rate per Mile, Cents.</i>	<i>Freight Rate per Ton per Mile, Cents</i>
1872	3.46	2.39
1873	3.38	2.30
1874	3.15	2.18
1875	3.09	1.97
1876	3.01	1.89
1877	2.94	1.63
1878	2.89	1.61
1879	2.63	1.47
1880	2.56	1.32
1881	2.49	1.24
1882	2.41	1.11
1883	2.37	1.02

For comparison, we give the official figures of the Wabash freight rate per ton per mile, since 1875:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate, Cents.</i>
1876	1.10
1877	0.87
1878	0.75
1879	0.63
1880	0.79
1881	0.68
1882	0.64
1883	0.58

These figures verify what was said above that the Wabash has had the march of Western roads in the reduction of freight rates. From 1865 to 1883 the general average of rates has fallen off three-fourths. Thus, while the railroads have increased the prices of grain, stock and other products by opening up the country to the general markets, they have lessened the cost of carriage to one-fourth of what it was in 1865. This, too, of their own motion, because the great increase of their own business justified it, and because their running expenses have become proportionally much less. Railroad management is like every other line of business; if left alone it will regulate itself, and to the best advantage for all concerned, as the above figures conclusively show. Doubtless, rates will still go down, but not on account of a senseless outcry against railroads, nor of restrictive legislation, even less

senseless than the clamor of the ignorant, but because of improvements steadily going on in railway transportation, and of increased business and other favoring circumstances. The public is as much interested in the roads being run on a prosperous basis, and far more, than the managers themselves. To the latter it is but little more than a mere matter of profit and loss. But to the public railroads are everything. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, to reward the labor, and to promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country than any other, and perhaps all other, mere physical causes combined. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick, and enable the friend to be at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take whole trains of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast and with marvellous swiftness deposit them on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport armies and supplies of the government with the utmost celerity, and carry forward as it were on the wings of the mind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded in the field of battle. No, we must not give up nor cripple the railroads. If their tariffs are still looked upon as burdensome, let us remember how much they have been reduced in the past, and trust to the future with the conviction that reductions will still be made whenever and wherever possible to the proper managements of the roads. A single invention — the steel rail — brought down freight rates *forty per cent*; then may we not look to time and genius still to remove whatever objectional features remain? But as the rates now stand, a wonderful contrast they offer to the old ox — or horse — wagon system of transportation. In 1817 a committee of the New York Legislature reported that the average cost of transporting a ton of freight from New York City to Buffalo was *one hundred dollars*. Now a ton of freight is transported from Kansas City to New York for less than one-tenth that amount.

The following are the general officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific: —

Jay Gould, President, New York.

R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice-President, New York.

H. M. Hoxie, Third Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. Calef, Treasurer, New York.

D. S. H. Smith, Local Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

James F. How, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

O. D. Ashley, Second Secretary and Transfer Agent, 195 Broadway, New York.

Wager Swayne, General Counsel, New York.

Wells H. Blodgett, General Solicitor, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. S. Grover and Frank S. Curtiss, Assistant General Attorneys, St. Louis, Mo.

D. B. Howard, Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

Morris Trumbull, Assistant Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. Olds, Freight Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Andrews, General Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.

K. H. Wade, Superintendent Transportation, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Lincoln, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.

M. Knight, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. P. Maule, General Baggage Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

R. B. Lyle, Purchasing Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. F. Shepherd, Paymaster, St. Louis, Mo.

C. P. Chesebro, General Car Accountant, St. Louis, Mo.

C. Selden, Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. C. Kinsman, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

Jacob Johann, General Master Mechanic, Springfield, Ill.

U. H. Kohler, General Master Car Builder, Toledo, Ohio.

I. N. McBeth, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Most of these gentlemen are well known to the general public. As has been said there is not a man connected with the management of the road who has not risen to his position by his own ability, energy and worth. The whole world is familiar with the career of the President of the company,

MR. JAY GOULD,

certainly one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. A

New York farmer's son, self-educated and starting out in life for himself without a dollar, by dint of his own exertions and character he has risen to the position of the first railroad manager on the globe. A great deal has been said for and against Mr. Gould. A great deal has been said for and against every man who has made a distinguished success in life. It is one of the conditions of success to be criticised and slandered as well as honored and esteemed. But if men are to be judged according to the general results of their lives, Mr. Gould has nothing to fear for his reputation in history. He has given to the country the finest systems of railway and telegraph the world ever saw, and if the people do not now seem to appreciate

"What manner of man is passing by their doors,"

the time will come when his services and character will receive the homage which is their due. Mr. Gould became the president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific on the organization of the company in 1879. Personally, however, he does not direct the affairs of the road, but is directly represented in its management, as he is in the management of all his other Western roads, by

CAPTAIN R. S. HAYES

the first vice-president of the company. Captain Hayes was originally from New York. By profession he is a civil engineer. His first prominent connection with Mr. Gould's Western roads was as the builder of the Texas and Pacific. That road was constructed with amazing rapidity, and its affairs were managed with such ability and success that Captain Hayes became at once recognized as one of the ablest railroad men in the country. The construction of the road was commenced in 1881, and on January the 15th of the following year it was ready for traffic to El Paso on the Mexican border, thus opening up the route, *via* the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Following this Captain Hayes was placed at the head of Mr. Gould's whole Southwestern System, or, in other words, was made first vice-president of the roads embraced in that system, and on the lease of the Wabash to the Iron Mountain in May, 1883, he became first vice-president of the Wabash Company.

Personally Captain Hayes is a quiet, unassuming gentleman. He is one of the few men whom position does not change in their bearing toward those around them. True manhood is superior to any

position, however exalted, and this quality distinction cannot add to nor make less. It is only the weak and vain, those whose positions are above their merits, who make their importance and authority conspicuous. From no word or action of Captain Hayes outside of his official duty, would it ever be discovered that he is at the head of the greatest combination of railroad systems in the world. He is the same dignified, unpretentious gentleman now that he was before he became distinguished for his great executive abilities. In his office all who have business with him are treated with the consideration and respect due them. In this particular he is in marked contrast with not a few whose positions are far less prominent. If all were as he is it could not be said with truth, as unfortunately it sometimes seems to be, that he who becomes a railway official puts his modesty and good manners behind him.

Captain Hayes's leading characteristics as a railway manager are coolness and caution, united with firmness and great enterprise. No step of importance is taken without a thorough understanding of its results, and of the influence it is likely to have upon all the interests affected by it. But when a measure is once decided upon and approved, it is carried out with a resolution and energy that makes its success a foregone conclusion. He not only directs the general policy of his roads, but personally overlooks the administration of affairs in the several business departments of the service. He sees to it that abuses are nowhere tolerated, and that the business of the different companies is dispatched with promptness and efficiency. The result is manifest, not only in the harmony with which everything moves through the half-dozen great roads over which he presides, but in the superiority of service they have rendered since he was placed at their head, and in the remarkable financial success they have achieved. Of all others, he is undoubtedly the man for the position he holds, and his selection for the place is but another proof of the remarkable sagacity of the man whose interests, mainly, he represents.

The second vice-president of the company, as appears above, in the role of general officers is Mr. A. L. Hopkins, but a sketch of his career as a railroad manager has been given in the review of the Missouri Pacific Railway in another volume issued by the publishers of the present work. Also the sketches of several other officers of the Wabash appear elsewhere in connection with the Missouri Pacific with which they are likewise identified.

COL. H. M. HOXIE,

the third vice-president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and of the Missouri Pacific or Southwestern System, like many of our most successful men, has risen to prominence and independence by his own energy and intelligence and the indomitable strength of his character. He is a Western man by birth, and started in life poor and without even the favor of influential friends. When a young man he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and there in a few years became recognized for his high character and great enterprise as one of the most progressive and influential citizens of the place. Such was the consideration in which he was held that without his solicitation or even desire he was recommended for and appointed to the responsible office of United States marshal. This position he filled with great efficiency until the expiration of his term of office, at the conclusion of which he declined reappointment, desiring to devote his whole time and attention to business interests.

On the inauguration of the great Union Pacific Railway enterprise, Colonel Hoxie became connected with it as a superintendent of construction; and there he first distinguished himself for great executive ability and indefatigable energy in pushing the work to completion with unparalleled rapidity. The energy and dispatch with which the road was rushed across the continent was regarded as one of the most marvellous pieces of enterprise the world had ever seen, and was commented on by the leading journals of Europe as an evidence of the wonderful spirit of progress prevailing in America. To Colonel Hoxie, more than to any other one man, is due the credit resulting from the expedition and success with which the two oceans were for the first time "linked with bands of steel." He personally supervised the work under his charge and for months was on the ground at daydawn, to leave only at dark, directing and pushing the work forward. The ability and success with which he conducted the construction of the Union Pacific attracted the attention of leading railroad men all over the Union, and his services were in great request. On the completion of the road Col. Hoxie was made its general superintendent, at that time one of the most important and difficult positions to fill in the entire railway service of the country. But the result vindicated the high estimate the board of directors had placed upon his ability and energy. As superintendent

of the practical operation of the road his success was not less brilliant than his success had been as superintendent of construction. His future as one of the great railroad managers of the country was now assured.

From the Union Pacific he was called to Texas to build the International and Great Northern. There he displayed the same qualities he had shown in the construction of the Union Pacific. The International and Great Northern was built with amazing rapidity. Of this he also became superintendent and later along was appointed vice-president of the company. As soon as the Texas and Pacific passed into the hands of Mr. Gould he became superintendent of that road also. On the formation of the Southwest System he was appointed general manager of the International and Great Northern and of the Texas and Pacific, and was also appointed third vice-president of all the consolidated roads. Afterwards when, in May, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain, thus becoming practically a part of the Missouri Pacific or "Southwest System," as it is called, that road also came under his control, so far as the third vice-presidency is concerned.

As third vice-president of these roads Col. Hoxie has the management and superintendence of the entire freight traffic of the combined lines. These roads aggregate nearly 10,000 miles and together constitute the most extensive system of railways under one management in the world. To have the control of the freight interests on this vast system is a responsibility which but few men could safely undertake, a responsibility perhaps not equalled by that of any office, civil or military, in the government. The freight business on a railroad, as every one knows, is to the prosperity of the road what the advertising business of a newspaper is to the success of the paper — the very life-blood of its existence. The main support of every prosperous road comes from its freight business; this is the source of its greatest revenue and on the success of its freight management everything else depends. Nor is any other department of railroad management so complicated and difficult. The interests to be considered are innumerable and often conflicting, but all must be consulted and harmonized to the best possible advantage. It requires not only a broad comprehension of the general principles of transportation and trade, but an intelligent and thorough knowledge of practical business affairs, and of the best methods of conducting business transactions. Not only must general interests be looked to, but details also must be closely

regarded. Nothing will wreck a road quicker than bad freight management. It is, therefore, one of the most important departments, if not the most important, of railway management.

The success that has attended Colonel Hoxie's administration of this department of railway service, as official figures show, is gratifying in the extreme. The receipts from freight transportation have been unprecedentedly large — out of all proportion, in fact, to former years, even allowing for the growth of the country — and notwithstanding this, rates have been steadily reduced. These facts, though perhaps not so conspicuous as his construction of the Union Pacific Railway, speak hardly less for his ability as a railroad manager. Indeed, it is at least questionable whether it required a higher exercise of ability to gain the applause of the world by linking the two oceans together than it does to successfully conduct the diversified, complicated and extensive business of 10,000 miles of railway traffic.

Colonel Hoxie is now somewhat past the meridian of life, but his energy, resolution and force of character seem only to have been strengthened by his ripening years. A man of prodigious capacity for work, he superintends, directs and personally inspects every branch of the service in his charge; and he seems to be as active and as ambitious of the future as he was before he had achieved either reputation or fortune. Personally he is highly esteemed. Having risen from the people himself, there is nothing of the aristocrat either in his manners or thoughts. He weighs men according to their character and intelligence, and respects rank and fortune in the individual only so far as he makes himself worthy of respect. A man of generous impulses and a kind, sympathetic nature, he is a warm, true friend to those who gain his confidence, and there is nothing, not dishonorable, within the bounds of reason that he would not do to serve them. Those who have known him for years speak of him as one of the truest hearted and best of men.

One of the oldest general officers of the Wabash, or rather one among those longest at the head of the affairs of that part of it west of the Mississippi, is

COLONEL JAMES F. HOW,

the present secretary of the company. Colonel How is an old St. Louisan and comes of one of the best families of the city. He commenced his railway career in the ticket office of the old North Missouri Company but rapidly rose by promotion to one of the general

offices of the company. Prior to the organization of the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific he was the vice-president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor to the Wabash west of the Mississippi. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri and was one of the most successful, enterprising and progressive railways ever operated on this side of the river. It not only brought the affairs of the old North Missouri out of embarrassment, but improved the road in every particular and added hundreds of miles of track to its original lines. It built and opened the line to Omaha and increased the service, both passenger and freight, on all the lines of the road. Its financial success was unequivocal and most gratifying; so much so that it became one of the most valuable pieces of railway property in the country. Its management was characterized by unusual ability and vigor, and to no one was it more entitled for its rapid and brilliant success than to Colonel How. A man of a high order of ability and of extensive experience in railway affairs, young and full of energy, and ambitious to make the road a success, he infused into its management a new life and vigor and urged it forward upon a policy that soon placed its success beyond the shadow of a doubt. Looking back upon the record the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road has made, he has every reason to feel satisfied with the influential and leading part he took in its management. Colonel How now has much to do with the finances of the road, so far as its practical operation is concerned, and has entire control of its tax department. In these departments of railway management he had already established a high reputation. His success in the tax affairs of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was particularly conspicuous. He saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the company annually by defeating exorbitant and erroneous levies. He is in every sense a worthy member of the present brilliant management of the Wabash.

COLONEL R. H. ANDREWS,

the general superintendent of the road, was originally from Philadelphia, and was superintendent of the old Wabash, east of the Mississippi, for a number of years before the consolidation. The success of that road was largely due to the able and energetic manner in which he conducted the affairs of the superintendent's office. Having established a wide and enviable reputation while with the old Wabash,

when the consolidation took place he was naturally placed at the head of the same department of the new company. Colonel Andrews is not only a railway official of high standing, but is possessed of the qualities, to a marked degree, that challenge the respect and esteem of all men. He is a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations, and who adds much to the popularity and patronage of the road with which he is connected.

H. C. TOWNSEND,

the general passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and Missouri Pacific System, is distinguished for being one of the most popular and efficient general passenger agents in the United States. His rise in the railway service has been unprecedentedly rapid. Possessed of a quick, active mind, and of stirring energy, in each position he has held he comprehended the scope of his duties almost at a glance, and discharged them with so much spirit and success that his advancement was assured and rapid. That he is the general passenger agent, although still a young man, of the most important railway systems in the United States, a system in which none but the ablest and best men are permitted to hold important positions, is, in itself, the highest indorsement of his character and ability that could be given. And he is worthy in an eminent degree of the prominence to which he has risen. With qualifications far above the position he holds, although it is one of the first in prominence and responsibility, he brings to the discharge of his duties that ability and dignity, that clear and intelligent grasp of the influence and effects of measures upon the difficult interests of the road, and that self-respecting, manly bearing which not only make him a marked success, but elevate and dignify the position he holds. Personally Mr. Townsend is a man of wide and genuine popularity. Of an open, frank nature, well disposed toward the world and full of life, he always has a pleasant word for every one, and apparently, without effort, wins the good opinions and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. His personal popularity was by no means the least consideration that influenced his promotion to his present office. In business affairs he is courteous, polite and affable, and no one leaves his office with an unpleasant incident to remember. His chief clerk,

MR. H. A. FISHER,

is also comparatively a young man and is highly esteemed both in

railroad circles and by the general public. He commenced life for himself by learning the printer's trade, and having the qualities for a successful man in almost any calling, he of course succeeded as a printer. He became an artist in his trade—one of the finest printers throughout the country. Subsequently he was called into the service of the Wabash Railway to superintend its fine advertisement work, of which he has since had charge. It has doubtless been noticed by every one who has travelled in the West that the Wabash has the handsomest, most artistic and unique advertisements of all the Western roads. This of course is the result of Mr. Fisher's control of its advertising department. And he has made the distribution of his advertisements as judiciously as he has made their appearance attractive. Indeed, he has been remarkably successful in advertising the road, and its rapid increase of business is proof that the industry and good judgment he has shown in his work have not been without their reward. In the entire service of the road no one is more popular and more deservedly so. He is as accommodating and gentlemanly as if it were his only study to be pleasant and obliging. Personally the writer desires to acknowledge here a favor received at his hands—material assistance in collecting the data for the preceding sketches of the Wabash Railway.

COLONEL WELLS H. BLODGETT.

general solicitor of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific in all business of a legal character affecting the active management of the road, became connected with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor of the present Western Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, as its assistant attorney during the winter of 1873-74. In June following he was elected general solicitor of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern by the unanimous vote of its board of directors. On the consolidation of that company with the old Wabash in 1879, he became general solicitor of the new Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the position he now holds. Colonel Blodgett's career as a railroad lawyer has been one of marked ability and success. Gifted with a legal mind of a high order and of fine administrative ability, industrious almost to a fault, and an inveterate student, of the highest integrity of character and of close, exact business habits, justly popular with all who know him for his smooth, gentlemanly demeanor, and for his high, personal worth, a clear, philosophical

thinker and a pleasant, logical speaker, he combines, to an eminent degree, all the more important qualifications, both natural and acquired, for the chief law officer of one of the great railway corporations of the country. Like most men of real merit who have risen to eminence, he is essentially a self-made man.

His father, Israel P. Blodgett, now deceased, was a respectable farmer of Illinois, but like most of his neighbors in that then new part of the country, was not a wealthy man. Wells H., therefore, had little or no pecuniary means to assist in establishing himself in life. After acquiring a common school education, supplemented with a few terms of college instruction, young Blodgett went to Chicago and began the study of law under his brother, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, now judge of the United States district court there, but then the general solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Of studious habits, a superior mind, and entirely devoted to his chosen profession, he made rapid progress in his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1860 with expressions from the court highly complimentary to his attainments and promise for the future. He at once entered actively upon the practice of law in Chicago, and was making rapid progress in his profession when the civil war burst upon the country with all its fury. The life of the nation imperilled, he saw but one duty before him — to go manfully to its defence. He became a private soldier in the army of the Union and followed the flag of his country with unfaltering devotion until it floated in triumph from the granite-ribbed hills of Maine to the sunlit waters of the Southern Gulf. For meritorious conduct as a soldier he was repeatedly promoted, and rose to the command of a battalion with the rank of colonel. He was twice commended by written reports of the commanding general for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Two honorable scars, the proudest decorations a soldier can wear, attest the patriotic part he took in the war.

After the war Colonel Blodgett located at Warrensburg, Missouri, in the practice of the law. There he at once took front rank in his profession, and in 1866 was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate. Following this, in 1872, he was unanimously nominated by his party for re-election to the Senate, but was defeated at the polls by a test party vote. Indeed, he ran far ahead of his own party ticket, and was defeated only by a small majority.

In the Legislature, his ability and attainments made him a leading

member in each of the houses in which he sat. A clear, sober-minded thinker, and a conscientious, upright man, the fact that he supported a measure left but little or no doubt in the minds of others that it was for the best interests of the State; and advocating it in his calm, lucid manner, he seldom failed to carry it to a successful issue.

Though a Republican, earnest and faithful, Colonel Blodgett was one of the first prominent men in the State to advocate the enfranchisement of those who had been in rebellion. His record in the Legislature on this question forms one of the brightest pages in the history of his career. With him the broad, vital principle upon which our government is founded — equal and fair representation for all — was of vastly more importance than any temporary party advantage or expedient. Indeed, his conception of true partisanship is that it should strive to keep the party identified with the best interests of the country. The rank and file of those formerly in rebellion he believed to have been honest but misguided; and respecting their honesty of purpose and bravery, since they had submitted to the authority of the government and sworn to obey the laws, he believed no good purpose could be served by showing distrust of their sincerity, and continuing them under the ban of civil ostracism. Hence he advocated earnestly and ardently their restoration to citizenship; and to his efforts, less than to no man's in the State, were the enfranchised indebted for their ultimate right to vote.

By the close of his term in the Senate, such was the high standing he had attained as a lawyer, no less than as a public man, for he had continued the active practice of his profession all the time, that his services as official attorney were sought by various important corporation interests. Indeed, he had already distinguished himself in corporation practice, a department of the profession for which he has a special taste. In the spring of 1873 he accepted the assistant attorneyship of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway as stated above, and was soon afterwards elected general solicitor for the road.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri; and the mere mention of the name of that road suggests confusion, chaos and law suits without ending. Its policy was to fight everything and pay nothing — perhaps because it had nothing to pay with. It finally went down under a perfect maelstrom of litigation; and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern inherited from it a very sea of legal entanglements. To straighten out these

and get the new road in proper condition, so far as its law interests were concerned, was the first work to which Colonel Blodgett addressed himself, and it was a work which no ordinary lawyer could have accomplished. None with less ability than he showed, none with less industry, less energy and resolution, less system and method in the conduct of business, could have succeeded. But being a thorough business man no less than an able lawyer, he went to work in his office and in the courts, and in a remarkably short time had his dockets practically cleared — clearer by far than railroad dockets usually are — and in almost every case with success to his company. His office, also, became a model of system, order and method; indeed this — orderly arrangement of everything connected with his legal and business affairs — is one of his chief characteristics, without which the diversified and complicated business of which he has charge could not be successfully conducted.

In the settlement of damage cases against the railroad, and, indeed, of every class of claims, Colonel Blodgett inaugurated an entirely different policy from what had before prevailed. He has always made it a rule to compromise every claim on a fair basis in which there is any merit at all, even though the law does allow the claim, where compromise is possible. This policy, which has since been adopted by the law departments of several important roads, he has found best in every respect. It tends to promote that good feeling between the people and the road so advantageous to both; whilst it saves thousands of dollars legal costs to the company and to claimants. As claimants can afford to compromise their claims at much less than they might ultimately recover by litigation, on account of the great cost and delay attending it, thus, without injury to them, the road saves additional thousands by fair compromises. This policy both good conscience and business sagacity approve.

Colonel Blodgett makes it as much to the interest of claimants to compromise as to the interest of the road. He tells them frankly that he will allow what is fair on their claims; but before he will allow the company to be bilked, he will make it cost them more than they can possibly hope ultimately to realize by suit. A railroad lawyer of the first order, he knows beforehand in almost every case what the decision of the courts will be; and when he goes to law against a claim, he generally wins the case. Indeed, the frequency with which cases are won by the railroad is often made a subject of criticism unfavorable to the courts. The *fact* lies not in the bias

of the courts in favor of the railroad, for that does not exist; but in that the road scarcely or never goes to the higher courts with a bad case. The attorneys for the road know a good case when they see it, and they know a bad one: the first they carry up; the second they settle. Thus the railroad is scarcely ever beaten in the courts.

Colonel Blodgett, although he has long stood in the front rank of lawyers in the West, is still comparatively a young man, being now only forty-four years of age. Considering his age and the position he occupies in his profession, it is not too much to say that his career has been a most successful and brilliant one. Nor has he yet nearly approached its meridian. With little less, if not quite, a score of years more of professional activity before him, in the ordinary course of nature, years, too, usually of the greatest advancement in the legal profession, his future promises a degree of eminence to which but few men can hope to attain.

In the office Colonel Blodgett has several able and worthy assistants, among whom are

MR. BURNETT,

Mr. Grover and Colonel Curtiss. Mr. Burnett is the leading trial lawyer after Colonel Blodgett. He has the reputation of being one of the best trial lawyers, and most successful attorneys at the bar. He was until recently a resident of Illinois, and has been engaged in the practice in that State with success for over fifteen years. In the trial of railway cases he is ably assisted by

MR. GEORGE S. GROVER,

one of the best railway lawyers among the younger members of the bar in the State. Mr. Grover has always made a specialty of railway law, and has been connected with the Wabash and its Western predecessor, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, under Colonel Blodgett, for nearly ten years. Of studious habits, a quick, active mind, and gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, the curriculum of railway law, if the expression may be allowed, has become almost as familiar to him as the usual course of studies to the college professor. He is especially efficient and capable in the preparation of cases for trial—in drawing the papers, hunting up the law and making citations thereto, and in examining the testimony beforehand and arranging it in proper order for introduction. This branch of work is his specialty in the office. Thus thoroughly posted in the

law and facts of nearly every case of importance in the circuit courts in which the road is interested, when the cases come on for trial he is an invaluable and almost indispensable assistant to the leading trial attorney. He generally takes an active part in the trial of cases which he has prepared, and, if they are carried to the Supreme Court, assists in preparing the briefs for them in that tribunal. He is a young lawyer of established reputation and of a high order of ability, and will doubtless ultimately take front rank in his profession.

COLONEL CURTISS

is the office lawyer of the legal department, and is one of the oldest railroad attorneys in years of service in St. Louis. He is a lawyer of wide and profound learning, a deep thinker, and an able and logical reasoner. More of a counsellor than a barrister, he is yet an eloquent and vigorous advocate when he becomes thoroughly enlisted in the trial of a case. But being a fine judge of the law and justly averse to the rough-and-tumble manner in which, unfortunately, cases in the Western courts are too often tried, he finds work in the office more congenial to his tastes and more in keeping with his judicial cast of mind and his legal attainments than would be the case with him in the active conduct of cases in court. His province, in other words, is to beat the bushes, if a figure of rhetoric may be allowed, while the younger attorneys of the office catch the birds. Colonel Curtiss is at present a member of the State Legislature from St. Louis and is regarded as one of the ablest members of the House. He is a man of strict integrity, a high sense of honor, of broad and liberal views in politics as well as in everything else, generous in all his impulses, and of an open, frank disposition, dignified and urbane in bearing — in short, a gentleman of the old school, great-hearted and kind, whom it is a pleasure to know.

There are several other gentlemen in the legal department including Mr. St. Maur, a gentleman eminently worthy of his position, notices of whom cannot here be made for want of space. Suffice it to say that the legal department of the Wabash, like every other department of its *corps officiel*, from the chief to the last subordinate officer, is in the hands of men who hold their positions because they are the best who can be had for their places. All in all, it is without question one of the best managed and most serviceable roads in the United States.

BURLINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN.

This road, which crosses diagonally the northwestern corner of the county, was originally intended to connect by the shortest possible route Burlington, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri. The Iowa division of the road was built in 1870. The Missouri division was being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and had reached Laclède in Linn county, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road when the panic struck it, and it was forced to suspend active work. In 1873 it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and was run under the receiver's management until 1882. The bondholders of the road then organized a new company, the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, and this company leased the road to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which is now operating it. Since the road has virtually become the property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, one of the soundest and most successful railroad companies in the United States, its construction has been vigorously resumed, and at no distant day will be open for traffic to Kansas City. When completed it will be the shortest route between Kansas City and Chicago, and through cars will be run by the company between the two cities. It is already completed into Chariton county, and is of incalculable value to the people of this county. It gives them a direct route to Chicago—the shortest route from this part of the State to that city—and not only gives them the benefit of a competing line to the city by the lake, but makes the markets of St. Louis, a great rival, directly tributary to their trade. The importance of this road to the agricultural and other interests of the county could hardly be overestimated.

There are many miles of railroad in the county, embracing a portion of the main line and two branches of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and the Burlington and Southwestern road.

The main line, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, crosses the country from east to west, a little south of centre, twenty-eight miles of the road being in the county. A branch of the same road runs from Salisbury, in the centre of the eastern portion of the county to Glasgow, on the Missouri River, passing through the southern part of the county a distance of sixteen miles. Another branch of the road runs from Brunswick, also on the Missouri River to Omaha, Nebraska, crossing the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad at Chillicothe, thirty-nine

miles from Brunswick, twenty-four miles of which are in Chariton county, and passes up the Grand river valley in a northwestern direction. The Burlington and Southwestern, starts from Burlington, Iowa, and runs to Sumner, Chariton county, which gives — miles of road in the country.

In addition to the many advantages and facilities furnished by these roads running through the county, the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, located just over the line in Linn county, and extending along the entire length of the northern boundary line of Chariton, furnishes to our citizens in that portion of the county convenient transportation for all their surplus stock and produce.

AN ATTEMPT TO GIVE THE SWAMPS AND OVERFLOWED LANDS TO A RAILROAD COMPANY.

At the May term of the county court of Chariton county, Missouri, 1860, an effort was made to donate the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the school fund of the county to a corporation, then known as the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, and for that purpose the following order was entered of record on the 10th day of May, 1860: —

“Ordered by the court that Benj. F. Crawley, sheriff of Chariton county, State of Missouri, on the 10th day of May, 1860, at the town of Keytesville, in the said county, sell to the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company all the right, title and interest which said county has in and to the overflowed and swamp lands in said county, hereinafter described, for and in consideration that the said company shall through its proper officers assume to pay by *written obligation*, to said county, for the use of the county school fund of said county, the sum of three thousand dollars annually, forever.

“By the terms of which bond said company are bound to pay to said county, for the use of the school fund of said county, the sum of three thousand dollars, on the first day of January, A. D. 1865, and the like sum of three thousand dollars every year thereafter, forever.”

This action of the court was opposed by many good citizens on the grounds that the county court had no power or authority to make such a disposition of the property belonging to the public school fund. The sheriff, Mr. B. F. Crawley — entertained that view — and for that reason, declined to execute the order of the court.

Strange to say, however, at a subsequent meeting of the county

court, held on the 2d day of July, 1860, an order was entered on record assuming and reciting that the order had been duly executed and directed the conveyance of the lands to the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, and appointed a commissioner for that purpose, who on the 3d day of July, 1860, made a conveyance of the lands as directed by the court.

Afterwards, on the 16th day of November, 1862, the following order was made changing the terms of the original grant.

“Ordered by the county court that all contracts made by the county court of Chariton county, party of the first part, with the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, party of the second part, in regard to the payment by said railroad company of three thousand dollars, annually, or any other sum of money to the said county, or the school fund of said county, which sum of money was to be due and payable about the year A. D. 1862, or any other year thereafter, is declared null and void upon the following conditions being complied with, viz: The directors of said railroad, or the said railroad company, are hereby discharged from the payment of any money due, or that may be due, from the sale of any swamp lands by said county to said railroad company, or funds or money due the said county of Chariton or the school fund of said county, provided the Chariton and Randolph Railroad shall be constructed within half a mile from the court-house in the town of Keytesville in said county of Chariton, and a depot is built at the nearest point practicable to said town of Keytesville.”

The Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company failed and passed out of existence without ever building any railroad, and was succeeded by the North Missouri Railroad Company. On application made to the county court in the interest of the North Missouri Railroad Company the following order was made and duly entered of record in the county court proceedings, to-wit:—

“In Chariton County Court, February 8th, 1866.

“Ordered by the county court of Chariton county that that portion of an order heretofore made by the said county court of Chariton county, in the State of Missouri, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1862, is declared to be and is hereby made null and void, provided the North Missouri Railroad Company, having become a party to the above specified order of the court in virtue of a contract made with the Chariton and Randolph Railroad on the 4th day of April, 1864, shall construct the west branch of the North Missouri railroad above the mouth

of the Muscle Fork creek in said Chariton county, and also passing through or touching the bluffs or high lands between the Muscle Fork creek and the Chariton river and south of the town of Keytesville, and establish a depot or station house at the nearest and most practicable point on said bluffs or high lands to said town of Keytesville."

It was a great misfortune in many respects, and especially in a business point of view, that the depot was located so far from the town. Had it been built just south of town, instead of a mile and a quarter away, Keytesville doubtless would have contained double its present population, and would have assumed something of the aspect of a new place. Why a county court, having at heart the good of Chariton county and its citizens, could have ever consented to rescind the order of 1862, requiring the railroad company to build its depot within half a mile of the court house, will perhaps remain an inexplicable mystery. By doing this the court ruined the prospects of the county seat, prevented its future growth and very materially detracted from the price of real estate in the town and surrounding country. It was a mistake, the effect of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

At the same term of court an order was made appointing E. A. Holcomb as a special commissioner to convey the lands formerly conveyed to the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, to the North Missouri Railroad Company.

Mr. Holcomb afterwards, on the 13th day of February, 1866, executed a quit-claim deed to said last named railroad company for the lands in question.

So matters stood until the 3d day of February, 1873, when an order was entered of record by the county court of Chariton county declaring all former orders heretofore referred to in regard to said swamp and overflowed lands null and void, and directing the lands to be sold according to law, for the use and benefit of the public school fund of the county, which order was again renewed on the 25th day of April, 1873.

Afterwards the following order was made:

"In the county court of Chariton county, January 19, 1876;

"Whereas, the North Missouri Railroad Company, and those claiming under said company, have heretofore claimed and still do set up claim or title to a large body of swamp or overflowed lands of Chariton county, Missouri, amounting to some thirty thousand acres, more or less, and belonging to the school fund of said county, pretending to have derived title to said lands from and through Chariton county,

by divers pretended orders of the county court, and other writings and instruments, and now hold and claim said lands adversely to the county. And whereas, in the judgment of this court speedy action should be taken to recover said lands, without which said lands and property will be wholly lost to the county and to said school fund. It is now, therefore, ordered by the court that the prosecuting attorney of Chariton county proceed at once to institute and prosecute to judgment any and all actions and suits necessary to recover said lands or establish the title thereto in favor of said county."

Under this last order made by Judge Isbell, on the 19th day of January, 1876, O. F. Smith, who, at that time, was the prosecuting attorney for Chariton county, aided by Col. A. S. Harris, Daniel G. Saunders and H. Lander, commenced a number of suits for the recovery of the lands in question. The various parties sued were represented by Col. R. H. Musser, Col. L. H. Waters, J. C. Crawley, Kinley & Wallace, E. A. Holcomb, Andrew Mackay, Jr., and F. J. Bowman, of St. Louis.

The validity of the various attempted transfers, grants, releases, conveyances, and other proceedings on this question, have undergone a very thorough legal investigation in the circuit court, and all the issues presented in the suit to recover the lands by the county for the use and benefit of the public school fund, have been decided by Judge Burgess in favor of the county. One case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and in that the judgment of the circuit court was affirmed. By these proceedings the public school fund of the county has regained over \$30,000, which, according to the last financial exhibit made in May, 1883, shows the public school fund of the county to be \$150,030.11.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS — POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

Bee Branch township	2,298
Bowling Green township (including the town of Dalton, 199)	1,246
Brunswick township (including Brunswick town, 1,801)	4,164
Chariton township	1,356
Clark township	1,136
Cunningham township (including Cunningham town, 177).	1,270
Keytesville township (including Keytesville town, 737)	3,337
Mendon township	680
Missouri township	1,151
Muscle Fork township	1,061

Salisbury township (including Salisbury town, 908)	3,809
Salt Creek township	901
Triplett township	1,168
Wayland township	917
Yellow Creek township	730
White population in 1860	9,672
White population in 1870	16,336
White population in 1880	25,234
Colored population in 1860	2,890
Colored population in 1870	2,800
Colored population in 1880	3,990
Born in the State	16,563
Illinois	1,528
Kentucky	1,218
Ohio	718
Tennessee	260
Indiana	680
British America	120
England and Wales	118
Ireland	171
France	16
Scotland	16
Sweden and Norway	31
German Empire	729
Wool, pounds, grown in 1880	63,761
Butter, pounds, in 1880	233,663
Cheese, pounds, in 1880	2,295
The manufactures in Chariton county for the year 1880	
numbered	51
Capital invested in same	\$111,400
Hands employed — males	121
Females “	1
Children “	5
Wages paid employees, 1880	\$24,803
Materials used	130,965
Produced	210,713
Taxable wealth for 1882	\$5,086,260 00
State revenue tax for 1882	10,172 50
State interest tax for 1882	10,172 50

Collections from merchants' and manufacturer's tax books for 1881	\$ 563 17
Ad valorem taxes and licenses collected	842 77
Collection from back tax books and delinquent personal taxes, 1881	6,781 70
Interest on current taxes	80 00
Commissions on taxes, 1881	583 73
Number of dramshops in the county, 1882	10
Number of wine and beer saloons, 1882	5
Rate of State licenses paid by dramshops, for a period of six months	\$ 100 00
Rate of county licenses paid by dramshops for a period of six months	200 00
State licenses paid for six months by wine and beer saloons	20 00
County license same period	20 00
Amount of State licenses and ad valorem taxes paid by dramshop-keepers, for year ending July 4, 1882	584 17
Amount paid for county license, same period	1,168 34
Amount of State license, and ad valorem taxes paid by wine and beer saloons, for year ending July 4, 1882	121 80
Amount of county licenses and ad valorem taxes for same period	121 80
Total for State and county paid by dramshops and wine and beer for year ending July 4, 1882	1,996 11
State taxes for 1882	40
County revenue	20
County interest	20
County sinking fund	05
County poor tax	05
County township tax	25
Total State and county levy	1 15
Average rate of school tax	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount paid for prisoners in felony cases, 1882	442 00
Amount paid for prisoners in misdemeanors	271 50
Total amount paid for prisoners in criminal cases, 1882	1,373 80
Number of fee bills audited in 1882	12

3530

